THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,960. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—Second Page—Fourth, fifth and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
BALL SEASON—Second Page—Sixth column.
BILLIARDS—First Page—Third column.
BOARDERS WANTED—Second Page—First column.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—Second Page—First and second columns.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Twelfth Page—Second column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—First Page—Sixth column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Seventh Page—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Twelfth Page—First and second columns.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—Eleventh Page—Fifth column.
CLOTHING—Twelfth Page—Fourth column.
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COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—First Page—Fifth column.
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EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—First Page—Fourth and fifth columns.
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FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—Twelfth Page—First column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—Eleventh Page—Fourth and fifth columns.
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JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Twelfth Page—Third column.
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WINES, LIQUORS, &c.—First Page—Sixth column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.—First Page—Third column.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS, WEST SIDE, NEARLY OPPOSITE OUR FORMER PLACE.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

ABBIE—YES, CERTAIN. PERICHOLE MASQUERADE next Thursday. Seventh avenue Germania Rooms; sure pop. MYSTIC TIE.

BUFFALO BILL, THE GREAT INDIAN SCOUT, IS stopping with OVERTON & BLAIR, at the Brevoort Place Hotel.

BIRDY (BY JOVE) OR DAISEY WOULD CREATE great joy by calling on or writing to Hon. Frank Duffy, 261 Bowery street.

HENRY CORR, SON OF HENRY CORR, OF DURham, Roscommon, Ireland.—If Mr. Corr will write to the undersigned he may hear of something to his advantage. Address HENRY SMYTH, Roscommon, Ireland.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WILLIAM J. CUNNINGham, who left his father's house about the 1st day of November, 1871. He is 15 years of age, short of stature, stout build, with very prominent forehead; blue eyes, brown hair. Any person giving information of his whereabouts will be liberally rewarded by his father, JOHN CUNNINGHAM, corner of Market and Van Buren streets, Newark, N. J. Southern and Western papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WILLIAM MITCHELL, son of Thomas Mitchell, of Stone Call, county Sligo, Ireland. If he should see this by addressing R. BLACK, Washington, Conn., he will hear of something to his advantage concerning a legacy from his uncle, deceased. Southern and Canada papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THE WHEREABOUTS of Dennis Coiahan, of Kings county, Ireland; last seen in Boston, one year ago. Call on or address his niece, MARY BARMINGHAM, 213 Mulberry street, New York. Boston papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF PATRICK AND JOHN Moore, sons of Philip Moore, Rathmore, Athboy, county Meath, Ireland. Any information will be thankfully received by a relative. Address RATHMORE, Herald office.

IF WILLIAM P. SACKETT WILL CALL AT NO. 9 Boerum place, Brooklyn, he will hear of something to his advantage. E. PIERCE.

JOE—RETURN PAPERS AND ACCOUNTS BEFORE Friday, or I will advertise you as a swindler. P. C.

LADY WHO RECOGNIZED GENTLEMAN ON NEW Haven car, then stage, and motioned with handkerchief from stoop, Fourth avenue and Thirty-second street, address DREW, box 144 Herald office.

MAMMA—LETTER AT LAST PLACE. HAVE LEFT the city. PAPA.

MME. LOUISE RADICI, WHO RESIDED AT 88 AMity street in the summer of 1870, please send address to E. A. L., Herald office.

PHILADELPHIA—THIRTY-NINTH STREET. MINNIE R. 261 Sixth avenue. Mrs. DAVIDSON.

STEAMBOAT—THURSDAY, 15TH.

THE GENTLEMAN WHO EXCHANGED CANES WITH the subscriber on Saturday evening last, at the musical entertainment given at No. 5 East Thirty-eighth street, in aid of the Shepherd's Fold, will find his own there, where mine can be left. WM. I. PEAKE.

VENUS—IF PLEASANT, I WILL BE AT OLD CORner at 2, and Post office in your city at 3, Wednesday; if stormy, Post office at 11, Thursday. Do come or write. JUPITER.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.—HAVE HEARD NOTHING from you since last Wednesday. BLUE PETER.

??—I HAVE DONE ALL I COULD. FARE THEE well and ——

23D STREET STAGE, QUARTER TO TEN, TUESDAY.—Will lady in green dress, velvet trimming and lavender gloves, who left stage at corner Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street, send address to gentleman who sat in opposite corner? Address I. A., box 129 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

DOG LOST—$3 REWARD.—A BLACK AND TAN, with ears cut and red ribbon around neck; lost near corner of Bleecker and Macdougal streets. The finder will receive the above reward by returning to 96 Macdougal st.

FOUND—ON SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 10, in East Twenty-[illegible] street, a Woollen Carriage Robe. Owner may have, paying expense and proving property. Address J. R. D., box 158 Herald office.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, A BLACK BREASTPIN, SET with pearl, between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-third streets, on Sixth avenue, near Fifty-[illegible] street. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 122 and 124 Duane street.

LOST—SEAL RING, BLOOD STONE, ENGRAVED with arms and motto "Sapiens [illegible]." Suitable reward will be paid. 155 West Twenty-third street.

LOST—ON SATURDAY MORNING, AN OCTAGON shaped Onyx Locket, monogram and crest on other side. By returning to A. KELLY, 318 Broadway, or 13 South Third street, Williamsburg, the finder will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—A BLACK ALASKA SABLE MUFF, MONDAY evening, about 7 o'clock, in a Grand street car, or going through Grand, Norfolk and Jefferson streets to Henry street. A liberal reward given for its return to [illegible] Henry st.

LOST—$100 REWARD—DROPPED ON THIRD AVEnue car, or stepping from them at Thirtieth street and Third avenue, a Pocketbook, containing money and papers, of no value except to owner. Above reward will be paid by returning same to owner, at Bank of the State of New York, 35 William street.

LOST—DROPPED, ON FEBRUARY 12, CORNER Twenty-eighth street and Eighth avenue, a Portmonnaie, containing small sum of money and trace plate engraved with owner's name. By leaving same at 328 West Twenty-ninth street finder will be rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner.

LOST—BETWEEN FORTY-FIFTH AND FIFTY-FIRST streets on Broadway, an Ermine [illegible] [illegible] The finder will [illegible] rewarded by leaving at Mrs. J. [illegible], 1,401 Broadway, between Forty-fifth and Fortieth streets.

LOST—FEBRUARY 12, BETWEEN METROPOLITAN Hotel and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] reward will be paid for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] United States steamship Vermont, Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—JANUARY 30, 1872, FROM 649 HUDSON street Savings Bank Book No. 66,911. Any person returning same to 649 Hudson street, or to the Greenwich Savings Bank, will receive the thanks of the owner. JOHN MORAN.

REWARDS.

$3 REWARD FOR A WHITE KID NANNY GOAT, missing since the 10th inst., will be paid if returned to 296 West Tenth street, New York.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON TUESDAY MORNING, ON Ninth avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, a small Black and Tan Slut, with white spot on breast. The above reward will be paid by GEORGE E. SANDS, 719 Sixth avenue.

$5 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR A PACKAGE lost from a wagon, Tuesday afternoon, in Fulton street, near Nassau, addressed William Zinsser & Co. C. P. STAAB & CO., 26 Barclay street.

$25 REWARD.—OLD FASHIONED ENGLISH GOLD Watch lost in Third avenue car, near Cooper Union, Sunday night. Return to H. A. DAMMAST, 101 Front street. No questions asked.

DETECTIVES.—COX & KING, 72 BROADWAY AND 11 New street (established 1862) furnish only reliable and experienced operatives. Branch offices in Chicago and St. Louis. Correspondents in all principal cities and Europe.

DETECTIVES.—EDSALL & JONES, NO. 5 PINE street, rooms 14 and 15, furnish nothing but reliable operatives for all kinds of private business. Correspondents in all principal cities.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE CENtral Savings Bank are requested to call and prove the same at the banking house, corner Forty-second street and Sixth avenue, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., on or before February 17, 1872. ISAAC T. SMITH, Receiver.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 87 Liberty street.

ATTENTION!—DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANKS invest your money in eligible Real Estate in a growing locality, where it is safe beyond contingency and will yield larger returns than savings banks dividends. Lots at Whitestone are such a safe and profitable investment. Get free ticket, look and judge for yourself. JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau street.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA AND Kentucky State Lotteries. Official drawings of above always on file. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, Post office box 4,969, 153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 173—FEB. 13, 1872.
26, 23, 69, 70, 9, 45, 75, 21, 38, 25, 30, 11.

KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 174—FEB. 13, 1872.
27, 70, 6, 29, 26, 64, 9, 23, 10, 52, 68, 44, 73, 8.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS NO. 73—FEB. 13, 1872.
72, 59, 25, 50, 63, 74, 60, 18, 13, 40, 51, 73.

PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 74—FEB. 13, 1872.
74, 23, 6, 25, 22, 4, 11, 62, 9, 56, 64, 47, 36, 69.

SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway. Post office box 4,969.

EUREKA STEAM MACHINE CARVING COMPANY, 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street. Rosewood, Walnut and Oak Ornaments. Figure Carving a specialty.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—THREE FIRST NUMBERS FOR Feb. 8 received by JOSEPH BATES, 194 Broadway, room 4.

IS THERE IN NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA OR BOSton an elderly gentleman of means, who is childless, and who would like to adopt as the daughter, companion and comfort of his declining days a lady 30 years of age, affectionate, refined and of good birth, who in return for his fatherly care and protection would devote herself to his happiness? Highest testimonials as to character can be given. Please address, for three days, ONE WHO NEEDS AFFECTION AND PROTECTION, box 171 Herald office. Triflers will please not answer.

MEARES' PARAGON SHIRTS.
Made to order, of best materials, and warranted to fit.
Sent by express, C. O. D., to any part of the country at the following rates:—

6 Shirts, good muslin and linen fronts	$9 00
6 Shirts, better muslin and good linen	10 50
6 Shirts, Masonville muslin and fine linen	12 00
6 Shirts, Wamsutta muslin and very fine linen	13 50
6 Shirts, New York Mills and best linen	15 00

Directions for measurement sent on application.
RICHARD MEARES, Sixth avenue and Nineteenth street, New York.

ROYAL HAVANA AND KENTUCKY BROKERS. JOS. BATES & CO., 25 Wall street, Post office box 4,264, New York.

STONE QUARRY FOR SALE—15 ACRES PURE GRAY Granite, contains five million cubic yards, 600 feet water frontage. Apply to THOMAS IZOD, 51 Cortlandt street, corner Greenwich, room 1.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, 51 WEST Sixteenth street—Celebrated for the cure of rheumatism, paralysis, nervous affections and all chronic diseases. Established 1850.

$100,000 GOLD WAS DRAWN IN ROYAL Havana Lottery of Cuba, January 23. Kentucky, class 174, Nos. 27, 70, 7 drew $20,000. Address BALEY & CO. (old established office), 174 Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

A.—FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, BIRDS, &c. Medicines for all diseases; prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, near Canal.

FOR SALE—A BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUN, 10 bore, weight 9 pounds; pin fire; Westley Richards, maker; also two fine muzzle loading Duck Guns, one 8 bore, weight 11¾ pounds, the other 10 bore, weight 15 pounds. Address S., Coleman House.

FOR SALE—A MOCKING BIRD AND BIRDCAGE, $20. 575 Ninth avenue, first bell.

TO LET—AT FLEETWOOD PARK, THE CLUB HOUSE; saloon under Grand Stand; privilege to sell pools on the Grand Stand, privilege of the Hitching Grounds. For terms apply to GEORGE M. TURNER, 112 Wall street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

AT BARKER & CHASE'S CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALLS, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, MAJOR C. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER. Regular sales of Horses, Carriages, &c., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Twenty-four hours allowed for trial on every horse sold under warrantee. The only mart in the city having A LARGE DRIVING RING for showing horses on sale.

CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Gentleman's Family Establishment, consisting of an extra handsome and superior golden sorrel Gelding, 16 high, 7 years old next spring; a very free, stylish and game driver; can trot in three minutes sure; is a great roadster; afraid of nothing; no vices and warranted sound and kind; also fine light Rockaway, built by John F. Smith; Harness, Blankets, &c. Sold for want of use.

Six sets second hand single Harness.

Twelve fine Portland Sleighs.

Horse Clothing, Buffalo, Wolf and Alaska Robes; Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Halters, &c.

Elegant and extra fine coal black Gelding, 15½ high, 5 years old, an extra stylish, game and handy driver; can trot close to three minutes and was never handled for speed; is afraid of nothing, flowing mane and tail, and warranted sound and kind.

Superior and extra combined bay saddle and harness Gelding; is 15¾ high, 6 years old, a very handy, free and pleasant driver; can trot in 3:10 sure; is elegant under saddle; has been driven and ridden by a lady the past year, and is warranted sound and kind.

One Park Phaeton, one no top Express Wagon, both built by Seaman; sold to pay advances.

Extra fine and desirable brown Gelding, 15½ high, 5 years old; a very game, prompt and easy driver; great all day roadster; extra fine under saddle; fine lady's horse; is a very rapid mover, and is warranted sound and kind.

Fine, large Coupe or Family Horse, 15 high, 6 years old; a very genteel, stylish and pleasant driver; great roadster; can trot in 2[illegible]; fears nothing; no vices, and warranted sound and kind.

Extra stocky built Bay Mare, 15¼ high, 5 years old, a very stylish, prompt, free and easy driver; can trot close to 3 minutes; has great endurance; is afraid of nothing; can be driven by a child with safety; is unsurpassed for family or business use, and is warranted sound and kind.

Depot, Express and Business Wagons.

Side top and no top Road Wagons.

Number of cheap Work Horses.

Also several other Horses, Wagons, &c.

Full description at sale.

Sales never postponed on account of weather.

AT 58 LIBERTY STREET—CASH BARGAINS—FIVE superior new Top Wagons, by first class builders; also two Rockaways, two Depot Wagons, and two Top Pony Phaetons; all at very great sacrifice; cheapest lot of really good Harness ever offered. Blankets, Afghans, Robes, &c., at your own price. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty street.

AT FACTORY OF DAY & SON—FIFTY TOP AND road Buggies, Rockaways, Phaetons, Coupes, and large assortment new and second hand; cheapest in city. 145 and 147 Eldridge street.

A SECOND HAND COUPE, IN GOOD ORDER, ALSO assortment new and second hand Carriages selling off cheap, to close business. Chance for bargains. TAYLOR'S, 58 Cedar street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT COUPES, COUPE ROCKAways, Grocest Westchesters, Victorias, Phaetons, Pony Carriages, Depot Wagons, Basket Phaetons, new and second hand; lowest popular prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

A SPLENDID TEAM OF BAY MARES, WITH double Truck and Harness, for sale cheap. Inquire at 63 Sheriff street, (rear), between 7 and 9 A. M. and 5 and 6 P. M.

ANY PARTY DESIROUS OF PURCHASING A FIRST class Trotting Mare—good pedigree, sound, kind and reliable—can address box 5,341 Post office.

A LIGHT EXPRESS WAGON, IN GOOD ORDER, FOR sale cheap. Can be seen at 776 Fulton street, near Greenwich.

A COACH, SLEIGH, TWO BAY HORSES AND NEW harness for sale cheap, on account of going to Europe. Address H. BOLTE, 174 Broadway, room 11, New York.

A LEATHER TOP PONY PHAETON, $175; ONE open do., $115; one Rockaway, $125; one Jagger Wagon, $125; one open Wagon, $75; one Westchester Rockaway, $275; one Coach, $250; one fourseat Park Phaeton, $475; one Barouche, $200; one Express Wagon, $125; one Brewster Top and Open Wagon, one Dobbie Wagon. Also a fine assortment Harness, Blankets, Robes, &c. WM. H. GRAY, 58 Wooster street.

A TEAM OF PONIES, 12 HANDS HIGH, 5 YEARS old; warranted sound and kind; price $200. Who has box 7. Apply at first stable east of [illegible] [illegible], Twenty-eighth street, [illegible] [illegible].

A VERY FINE FAMILY GRAY HORSE, 16 HANDS, 6 years old, sound and kind, will be sold cheap, as the owner has no further use. Apply at private stable 47 West Thirtieth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

A.—SPEED, SPEED, TIME AND ELEGANCE. SPEED warranted.

The special attention of gentlemen is called to positive and peremptory sale by public auction, this day (Wednesday), February 14, at 10½, at stable No. 45 Great Jones street, by JOHN L. VANDEWATER, AUCTIONEER, removed there for convenience of sale. Elegant Trotting, Road, Coupe and Business Horses, Wagons, Harness, &c., being the fine and fast trotting stock of a late bank defaulter, at present in Canada. The balance the property of a large city contractor, who was also obliged to leave the city.

The fast and fine young trotting Horse, Brown Dick, Jr., 15½ high, 6 years old, raised by J. M. Clay, in Kentucky; is highly bred, fine symmetry, blood-like, stylish and fine and pure gaited, honest, and a genuine young trotter; has no public record; his owner intended to enter him in several purses next spring, including the 2:40 class, and had made arrangement with his trainer to that effect; he is very speedy and has fine endurance; he was frequently timed last fall considerably below 2:40; he can trot a 2:35 gait to road wagon now and can speed a 2:30 to harness; is without vice or trick, extra genteel, pleasant, free and easy driver; warranted sound and kind.

The bay trotting Horse Capt. Russell, sired by General Knox, dam by Eaton, about 15½ high, 7 years old; has white heels with snip in face; is handsome, stylish, free and pleasant driver; has a record of 2:42 when 5 years old past; can beat 2:45 to road wagon with style and ease; warranted sound and kind.

Young bay trotting Horse, about 15½ high, 6 years old; full brother to Captain Russell, and can scarcely be distinguished from him in make, style and gait; has never been trained on track to develop his speed, and can outspeed Captain Russell now; promises to make a No. 1 trotter; warranted sound and kind.

These two Horses make one of the finest and fastest teams in the city; their owner, finding Captain Russell to be a fine, hardy and fast road Horse, went to Maine and bought his brother, and thinks now he is the fastest of the two and the finest young Horse in the country; will be sold separate, with privileges.

Fine large Kentucky bred Horse, 16 high, 7 years old; the most stylish Horse in the city; fast traveller; amiable and well behaved; must be seen to be appreciated; warranted sound and kind.

Also two fine driving general business Horses; hardy, rugged, good travellers and extra stylish; both warranted sound and kind.

Also two fine Trotting Wagons, best makers; two sets of single, one set of double Harness, Blankets, &c., &c.

This stock is all extra fine and reliable; in fact, are first class, being the property of well known parties who would have none others; they will be sold without reservation or limit.

Also one celebrated fine and fast trotting Horse. Full particulars of which at sale.

A.—ELEGANT LANDAULET, HAM'S MOST POPULAR make, cost $1,600, for $1,150; every improvement; never used, being too small and light for the purchaser. HAM'S, 10 East Fourth street.

FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO DISPOSE of a few of his Turnouts, consisting of a handsome two-wheel Dog Cart, new last summer, and imported tandem Harness; also a four wheel Phaeton, with double Harness; a double Sleigh, built by Gould, of Albany, with Bells, Robes, &c.; a handsome Toronto Chief Horse, 16 hands high; can trot in 2:50; a very handsome Mambrino's Pilot Mare; can trot inside of 2:40; and three or four handsome pony-built Horses, one of which trotted in Montreal last summer in 2:44, driven by the owner; another with a record of 3:42, in Maine; another that can trot in about three minutes; all of the above have been carefully selected and will be warranted sound and kind. Can be seen at any time at HAMILTON'S stables, Thirty-first street, between Sixth and Seventh avs.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF GOOD WORK HORSES, JUST arrived from the country, suitable for all purposes; to be sold cheap. Apply at 86 Wooster street, near Spring.

FOR SALE—A FINE, YOUNG VIRGINIA BRED Horse, to be used under the saddle or in harness. Inquire at 174 Hudson street.

FOR SALE—A CIRCLE FRONT COUPE OR THREE-quarter Clarence, with pole and shafts; all complete; in good running order; Wood Brothers maker. Can be seen at 154 West Eighteenth street.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, A FINE YOUNG Horse, 15¾ hands. Apply at private stable attached to 320 Fifth avenue, before 1 o'clock or after 5½.

FOR SALE—ONE HORSE, 6 YEARS OLD, 16 HANDS high, sound and kind; suitable for truck, coupe, express or any work. 523 West Twenty-eighth street. Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

FOR SALE—SIX HORSES, SUITABLE FOR LIGHT business or road use; one set Carriage Harness, little used; ten Sleighs and Bells, five Wagon Poles, five pairs of Shafts and one two-seat Wagon. 126 West Fourth street.

FOR SALE—GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT.—ONE BLACK Patchen Mare, 8 years, 15¾ hands high; warranted sound and kind; can beat 2:50; Dusenbury top side bar square box Wagon, good as new; will exchange Mare for farm horse. 125 West Fourth street.

NICE STRONG BUGGY, SHIFTING TOP, PIANO BOX, made two years ago, to order, by Corbett & Scharch; pole and shafts; extra one order; suitable for doctor or business man. 141 East Sixteenth street.

SECONDHAND AND SLIGHTLY SOILED CARRIAGES and Sleighs, in great variety, at low prices; pony Phaetons, Coupe Rockaways, Depot Wagons, light Coupe, Rockaways and Buggies. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, BELLS, EXTENsive assortment; prices unequalled; examination solicited; different styles, numbering 400; rented for season; when desired, privilege of purchase. WITTY'S Manufactory, Fulton and Nevin streets, Brooklyn.

STABLE TO LET—LARGE LOFT, 35 LEXINGTON avenue, one door from Twenty fourth street. Inquire at 198 Union, near Henry street, South Brooklyn.

THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE OF A LIVERY Stable; running steadily; eight clarences; doing a first class family trade. Address for particulars E., box 121 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A MATE FOR A PONY BUILT HORSE, nearly 15¼ hands high; long tail, high stepper, stylish, and travels inside of three minutes. Address WITHOUT FAULT, station D.

WANTED—A WHITECHAPEL OR TWO-WHEELED Dog Cart; must be in good order, light weight and for sale cheap. Address, stating where to be seen and lowest price, H. J. R., box 2,322 Post office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A LIGHT TWO-SEAT ROCKAway, for one month; or, if a good maker and in good condition, might purchase, if price is low. Address particulars, L. J. M., box 146 Herald office.

6 CHEAP HORSES FOR SALE—FIT FOR ANY KIND of work; must be sold. Inquire at 35 Goerck street, near Broome street.

$210—TEAM SORREL MARES, NEAR 15 HANDS, 7 and 8 years; large team of black, 8 and 9 years, $160. 734 Washington street, corner of Bank, grocery. Big bargain.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

FOR SALE—A STEAM YACHT, NEARLY 60 FEET IN length, 10 feet beam, very fast; cylinder 10x10; boiler new. Apply to THOS. ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, pier No. 1 East River.

FOR SALE—THE SLOOP INDUSTRY, BELONGING to the estate of Andrew Johnson, deceased; the vessel is in good repair and now laying at the foot of Forty-eighth street, North River. Apply to Mrs. JOHNSON, 614 West Forty-eighth street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—A GOOD IRON PLANER, FIVE FEET BED; also a Drill Press, with Swing Table, medium size. Address, with full particulars and lowest price, E., box 3,229 Post office.

WANTED—A CENTRIFUGAL (HYDRO) EXTRACTOR, suitable for bleaching purposes. Address, with particulars, M. COHN & CO., 27 Worth street.

WANTED TO BUY—A SECOND HAND DARLINGTON Cutting Press, in good order. Address CASH, box 126 Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE AN EXPRESS ROUTE, Horse, Wagon and Harness. Address, stating particulars, SYMTHE, No. 1 avenue C.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE, during the week ending Saturday, February 17, 1872, will close at this office on Tuesday at 11 A. M., on Wednesday at 7½ A. M. and on Saturday at 9 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 154, 156 East Eighteenth street.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble Turning for the trade.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW DESIGNS OF MARBLE Mantels, Monuments and Floor Tiling. FISHER & BIRD, 97 to 105 East Houston street.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 WEST Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Head Stones; superior workmanship; cheapest in the city; send for designs.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS.—LARGEST ASSORTment in the city, at lowest rates; elegant new designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., 600 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts.

FINE ARTS.

BUST OF COLONEL JAMES FISK, JR. [illegible] Bust of the late James Fisk, Jr., which is the original and only authorized copy, has been secured by United States patent for the benefit of Mrs. Fisk. Copies can now be secured in plaster as follows:—

Life size, [illegible], $20.
Life size, [illegible], $22.
In ordinary dress, cabinet size, $5.
Marble or bronze busts, in any style drapery, executed to order.

Apply to JOHN H. COMER, Office Erie Railway Company, 309 West Twenty-third street, New York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLICATIONS OF FIRMIN DIDOT.

Mr. J. R. Didron, representative of the above celebrated house, Firmin Didot, has just arrived [illegible] with a choice collection of the most beautiful [illegible] [illegible] issued from the printing press in three centuries of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and examine this beautiful collection [illegible] [illegible]. These works of art, travel and literature can be purchased on the most favorable conditions. Mr. J. R. DIDRON is located at 42 East Fourteenth street (Union square). Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. J. R. DIDRON is for a short time in this country.

BILLIARDS.

A1 STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES—New and [illegible], also Bagatelles and everything appertaining to billiards, at lowest prices. H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, 738 Broadway.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND SECond hand Billiard Tables, at extremely low prices, also portable Parlor Tables. KAVANAGH & DECKER, corner Canal and Centre sts.

POLITICAL.

POLITICAL PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION done in short notice by the [illegible] [illegible] Printing establishment, corner of Broadway and Ann street, New York.

FINANCIAL.

A.—Additional Capital.

Merchants, manufacturers, &c., requiring capital, or persons desiring to invest money or enter any approved business, will meet with responsible parties and desirable opportunities (carefully investigated) at our office. Mining Properties, &c., sold on commission. GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., Financial Agents, 98 Broadway.

References.
W. H. Lyon, Esq., fancy goods, 453 and 455 Broadway.
E. H. Garbutt & Co., tea and coffee, 45 Warren street.
R. H. Lowry, Esq., No. 2 Wall street.

A.—UNION LOAN AND REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 243 Broadway, C. K. DEUTSCH & CO., Managers, will loan, in sums of $5,000 to $50,000 on first class Property in New York city.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on property in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey. Principals only apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., 155 Broadway, room 9.

A.—POSITIVELY $75,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST BOND and Mortgage in Brooklyn and New York; will buy Mortgages. Address GOOD TERMS, box 141 Herald office.

MONEY TO LOAN, ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, ON first class vacant and improved city Property. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 51½ Pine street.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE AND second mortgage, in sums of $500, $1,000, $2,000, $4,000, $5,000, $8,000 and $10,000. J. R. POWELL, 36 Pine street.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON LIFE POLICIES AND OTHER good securities, at the Insurance Agency, 737 Broadway (opposite Astor place), room 1.

PARTIES HOLDING THE STOCKS OF THE MARIPOSA Company, who wish to convert the same into the stock of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company, upon the terms heretofore announced, are notified that they must do so before the 1st day of March, 1872, as the privilege of such conversion will then expire.

10 PER CENT CITY AND COUNTY BONDS—FIRST class Securities, below par; also Insurance, Bank, Gaslight, City Railroad Stocks and Bonds and an extensive variety of first mortgage seven and eight per cent Railroad Bonds, including other choice Securities, paying 10 to 20 per cent, for safe and profitable investments, all at low rates. For sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, 43 Pine street.

N. B.—First class Investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

$47,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on improved Real Estate; no bonus. Address G. H. C., box 120 Herald office.

$200,000 TO LOAN—ON TENEMENT PROPerty and city lots and to invest in first and second mortgages. J. R. POWELL, 36 Pine street.

$260,000—TO BUY FIRST AND SECOND MORTgages for any amount required, without delay, on Property in New York and vicinity. Also money without bonus. PAUL P. TODD, 65 Liberty street.

$400,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON New York, Westchester and Brooklyn Property, for term of years; no bonus required. C. E. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Company, 168 Broadway.

$450,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on Real Estate, in this city or Brooklyn; large and liberal loans on first class property. JOHN F. CONREY, 162 Broadway.

$750,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED PROPerty in New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey and Westchester county; principals only need apply, with papers. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Chambers street.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, up stairs—Highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT 80 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND John streets.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD continues the buying, selling or advancing on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies for any amount.

AT HYMAN'S 688 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street, liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c.; or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or advance on the same. ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 896 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Nineteenth and Twentieth streets—Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks; particularly Pianos; private parlor for ladies. Business strictly confidential.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room 1.

66 NASSAU STREET—AT THE OLDEST ESTABLISHed office, you will obtain liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silver Ware, &c., or will pay the utmost value for the same. A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-FOURTH and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Goods. Same bought at full value. L. BERNARD.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship HAMMONIA, Captain E. Myer, will sail on Tuesday, February 13, 1872, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg, taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

First cabin, $120. Second cabin, $72. Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold.

The CIMBRIA will sail February 20, 1872.

KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y. — C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 5 Barclay street, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE. STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, from pier 47 North River. To Queenstown and Liverpool.

SPAIN, Grace..........Saturday, Feb. 17, at 10 A. M.
THE QUEEN, Thomas..........Saturday, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, Grogan..........Saturday, March 2, at 9 A. M.

For London Direct.
DENMARK, Sumner..........Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown or London direct:—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $34, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further particulars apply at the company's offices, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY, For Southampton and Bremen.

The steamship RHEIN, Captain J. G. Meyer, will sail on Saturday, February 17, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by the steamship NEW YORK, Captain E. von Emster, on Saturday, Feb. 24. Rates of passage to London, Havre and Bremen, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$120
Second cabin	72
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE—STEAM TO QUEENStown and Liverpool. Sailing every Wednesday.

MINNESOTA, Morgan..........February 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Price..........February 21, at 2½ P. M.

From pier 46 North River.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway, and Sweden, &c. Drafts on England, Ireland, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier 50 North River as follows:—

ST. LAURENT, Lemarie, Saturday, February 24.
WASHINGTON, Roussan, Saturday, March 9.
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont, Saturday, March 23.
PEREIRE, Danre, Saturday, April 6.

Price of passage in gold, including wine:—
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $75.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE, for Queenstown and Liverpool. Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF WASHINGTON....Saturday, February 17, 12 noon.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, February 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, March 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, March 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, March 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK......Saturday, March 23, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$33
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

ANCHOR LINE. Steamers sail every Wednesday and Saturday to and from NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW YORK.
Saturday, Jan. 27	INDIA	Saturday, Feb. 17
Saturday, Feb. 3	TRINACRIA	Saturday, Feb. 24
Saturday, Feb. 10	ANGLIA	Saturday, March 2
Saturday, Feb. 17	COLUMBIA	Saturday, March 9

And an extra steamer of the line every Wednesday, from pier 20 North River, New York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—

First cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices, to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, 355 BROADWAY, corner Franklin street; also Notary Public and Commissioner for every State. F. L. KING. Passport Agent and Notary Public. [illegible]

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

WHITE STAR LINE—New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full powered steamships, the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, ATLANTIC,

5,000 tons burden, 3,000 horse power each.

Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC, February 17, at 12:30 P. M.
ATLANTIC, February 24, at 6 A. M.
BALTIC, March 2, at 11 A. M.
OCEANIC, March 9, at 4 P. M.

From the White Star dock, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.

Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold; steerage, $30 in currency.

Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For information apply at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London.

CUNARD LINE. THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

From New York.	From Boston.
ABYSSINIA, W'nday, Feb. 14	PARTHIA..Saturday, Feb. 10
RUSSIA, Wednesday, Feb. 21	BATAVIA..Saturday, Feb. 17
ALGERIA...W'sday, Feb. 28	SAMARIA..Saturday, Feb. 24
CALABRIA, W'sday, March 6	SIBERIA..Saturday, March 2
CHINA, Wednesday, March 13	HECLA...Saturday, March 9
And every following Wednesday and Saturday.	And every following Saturday

Rates of Passage.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NOTICE.—Steamship ABYSSINIA will be detained until Friday, 16th inst. Passengers embark from Cunard wharf, foot of Grand street, Jersey City, at 10 A. M. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts of £1 and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, 86 South street, New York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—PASSPORTS procured in thirty-six hours by SPENCER SMITH, 243 Broadway, room 8. "Never out."

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court House, 41 Chambers st.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JA., SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILE.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

February 15, steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Captain Jeff Maury, will leave pier 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Ja., and connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freights for last named ports received until 4 P. M. of February 15.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.

The elegant sidewheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, 2,000 tons burden, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, on Wednesday, February 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. from pier 43 North River.

For freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA. HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ. New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East River, at 3 P. M. direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)...Wednesday, Feb. 21
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Saturday, March 2
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only), Wednesday, March 13
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..........Saturday, March 23

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, sailing regularly every Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. M. Adams..........Feb. 15
CRESCENT CITY, Captain E. Van Sice (via Nassau), Feb. 22
MISSOURI, Captain T. H. Morton..........Feb. 29

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, TALLAHASSEE Tampa and St. Augustine and all points on the Florida and Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroads, landings on the St. John, Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers, and Brunswick, Ga.

Steamship MERCEDITA sails Saturday, February 17, at 3 P. M., from pier 29 North River.

Insurance ½ per cent.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES HAND, 119 Wall street.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States Mail.

The steamship ARIADNE, Captain Doane, at pier 20 East River, will leave on Saturday, February 17.

Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and B. B. R. and C. Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane, Or to W. P. CLYDE, 119 Wall street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. The Cromwell Steamship Line.

The steamship ST. LOUIS, Captain James Whitehead, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, February 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.

Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.

For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. Southern Line. The steamship GENERAL SEDGWICK, Captain T. S. Ellis, will leave pier 21 East River, Wednesday, February 14. Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken. Insurance guaranteed.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE. from pier No. 5 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. EMILY B. SOUDER, on Saturday, February 17.

Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 39 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND. The Old Dominion Steamship Company will despatch from pier 37 North River their elegant sidewheel steamship ALBEMARLE, for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond on Thursday, February 15, at 3 P. M., giving through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Through passenger tickets issued to all points. Accommodations unequalled. Apply at pier 37, or at general office, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE AFFAIRS OF MR. ALLAN TOWLE, DECEASed.—Notice is hereby given that Allan Towle, late of Keeby, in the county of Lincoln, yeoman, deceased, by his will, dated the 8th day of May, 1846, directed his trustees, after the death of his widow (which took place on the 2d of January, 1871), to stand possessed of his residuary estate upon trust in the words following:—"To divide the same equally among my nephews and nieces, or the husband or wife of any deceased nephew or niece who shall be then living. And in order that none of my said nephews and nieces may lose his or her share in the said trust premises, through ignorance, I direct my said trustees or trustee, for the time being, to use such means, by public advertisement or otherwise, for making my said nephews and nieces acquainted with the condition upon which this bequest is made, as to my said trustees or trustee for the time being shall seem reasonable or expedient."

And notice is hereby further given that those parties who are entitled to share in the said residuary estate of the said Allan Towle, deceased, as aforesaid, are required to send in their claims on or before the 1st day of May next, at the expiration of which time the said trustees will distribute the whole of the assets of the said testator, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice, and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim they shall not then have had notice. The present trustees are Mr. John Scrope, Jr., Beelsby, near Great Grimsby, and Mr. John Nearn, Wyham House, near Louth, to whom claims may be made, or to Messrs. HARRIS & SMITH, Caistor, Lincolnshire, England, Solicitors for the said trustees.

Caistor, Jan. 20, 1872.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, Castle Garden, New York.

Sealed proposals will be received at the offices of the Commissioners of Emigration, Castle Garden, until the 6th day of March, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., for the Mason and Carpenter Work and the Painting, Plumbing and Heating of an Asylum for Lunatics to be erected on Ward's Island.

The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, No. 58 Wall street, on and after February 15 inst.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for erection of Asylum for Lunatics," and addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, Castle Garden, New York.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned for the building of a Howe Truss Highway Bridge across the Congaree River, at Columbia, S. C.

The length of the bridge, over all, is thirteen hundred and thirty-one (1,331) feet, in ten (10) spans, varying in length from 100 to 115 feet each.

There are also to be laid about 800 cubic yards of first class masonry in repairing and raising the piers and abutments.

Propositions are invited either for the whole work or for the masonry and superstructure separately, and bridge builders may submit their own plans of superstructure or bid on the plans of the engineer. Payments will be made in cash as the work advances or monthly estimates, the usual reservation being retained until final completion.

Proposals or inquiries may be addressed to Colonel James G. Low, Civil Engineer, Columbia, S. C.

J. L. NEAGLE, President Columbia Bridge Company.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF HARDY AND MILlard is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Business to be liquidated by John F. Hardy. J. F. HARDY, NEW YORK, Feb. 5, 1872. J. A. MILLARD, Jr.

The undersigned will continue the tinware business at 65 Ann street. J. F. HARDY.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 9, 1872.—THE FIRM OF Holmes & Voorhees is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Abraham Voorhees. A. VOORHEES, J. W. HOLMES.

NEW YORK, FEB. 12, 1872.—THE FIRM OF J. W. POOLER & CO. is this day dissolved by the death of Mr. J. W. Pooler. J. W. POOLER & CO. GEORGE COURVOISIER, GEORGE N. WILCOX.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Courvoisier & Wilcox, who will continue the business of the late firm. GEORGE COURVOISIER. GEORGE N. WILCOX.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of Burkitt & Nouweiler is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The undersigned, Thomas Burkitt, assumes all the debts and liabilities of the late firm, and will carry on the business at the shoe factory, corner of Eighth and Grand streets, Brooklyn, E. D. Dated BROOKLYN, February 6, 1872. THOS. BURKITT. EMIL NOUWEILER.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A WIDOW WISHES THE LOAN OF $100—ALSO A partner with some capital. Parties of standing only need appoint interview. Address SECURITY, box 202 Herald office.

A.—PARTIES WITH CAPITAL CAN CONTROL ABSOlute monopoly of manufacture of new and popular goods; machinery in operation, and those meaning business can have the fullest opportunity to investigate. S. S. NORTON, 59 Dey street.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, AN ESTABLISHED Business, or would take a partner; have a number of orders on hand, and for want of capital cannot fill immediately; manufactory of specialties and always in demand; not much capital required. Address SPECIALTIES, box 154 Herald office.

A RARE CHANCE.—AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, successfully conducted for over twenty years by present proprietor, consisting of a choice stock of General Merchandise, together with an elegant Store, if desired, situated in the beautiful, healthy and thriving village of Galway, Saratoga county, N. Y.; will be sold at a bargain on account of illness of one of the partners. For further particulars inquire of S. W. GREEN, 520 Broadway, or WM. H. BURR & CO., 228 Fulton street. BROCKETT & COOK.

A.—A PARTY WITH $2,000 CAN BUY AN INTEREST in an established and profitable business. Apply to GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., 98 Broadway.

A MAN, NOT AFRAID OF WORK, HAVING ABOUT $250, can procure an interest in a light manufacturing business paying good profits. Apply at 54 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

A PARTY MAY HEAR OF AN OPPORTUNITY FOR investing $5,000 in a well established and reliable business by addressing OPPORTUNITY, Herald office.

A SURE FORTUNE.—PARTNER WANTED IN THE best paying exhibition in America, coining money nightly; but little capital required. Apply immediately at 106 Broadway, room 14.

A RELIABLE PARTY WANTED—WITH FROM $3,000 to $5,000, to take an active part in an old established business; references required. Particulars of LLOYD, 28 Broadway, first floor.

A RARE CHANCE.—A YOUNG PRINTER, WITH some capital, can hear of a rare opportunity of starting in business. Address FRANKLYN, Uptown Advertisement office, 54½ West Thirty-second street.

A BUSINESS MAN—WITH GOOD REFERENCE AND some money, can hear of a good opening; an established business. Apply at 50 West Thirty-first street, real estate office.

A SMART BUSINESS YOUNG MAN WANTED—AS partner in an established business; profits large and now doing a first class business; small capital required; an unexceptionable opportunity to the right party. For particulars address J., box 129 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A RESPONSIBLE MAN WANTED—AS MANAGER, cashier, &c.; can have an opportunity to receive a large income. Apply to THORPE BROS., 815 Sixth avenue.

BUSINESS WANTED.—HAVE CAPITAL, CREDIT AND thorough experience in New York. Give full particulars in answers. Address D. B. C., Herald office.

FOR SALE—IN CRANFORD, N. J., A NICE GROCERY, doing a cash business of $25,000; rent only $200; will be sold low, as owner has other business in New York. Apply to W. HUGHES, 115 Wooster street, N. Y., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

FINE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—A MERCHANT tailor on Broadway would like a good cutter to invest a few thousand dollars and have equal interest in the business. Those in earnest may address TAILORSHIP, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

LADY PARTNER, WITH $500, WANTED—IN A SOUND business, which will return the investment quarterly; services not absolutely necessary, but an hour's supervision daily would be preferred; best references and security for investment. Address N. S., Herald office.

LIVERY.—PARTNER WANTED, WITH $4,000 CASH, for Half Interest in Stable, Stock and Fixtures, doing a good business, which can be doubled with the right party; present stock cost $13,500. Address A. P. S., Herald office.

ONE-HALF SILK FACTORY, IN RUNNING ORDER—For sale to party with means, to take charge sales. Address WILSON, box 3,363 Post office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $150,000, TO JOIN THE advertiser, with an equal amount already invested in a first class manufacturing business, having been established for years and most favorably known. To a first class party meaning business a most satisfactory exhibit can be made and reasons given. This is an opportunity seldom to be met with, and is eminently worthy of the attention of any gentleman having the funds to invest. Principals only dealt with. The best reference given and required. Address for three days MANUFACTURER, box 152 Herald office.

PARTIES WHO WANT BUSINESS AND MEAN BUSIness can hear of a sure chance to make any amount of money by investing a few thousands in the manufacture of a new article wanted by everybody. WANLESS, HAYES & CO, 145 Fulton street, room 4.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000, IN A FIRST class manufacturing business; goods, staple shelf hardware, well secured by patents; profits large; no agents. Address MONOPOLY, Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL ESTABLISHED cash business; none but reliable parties need answer, as best of reference will be given; business will bear examination. Address D. D., box 165 Herald office.

PATENT.—A NO. 1, VERY VALUABLE, READY FOR manufacturing on a large scale, for sale or otherwise. Address PATENT, box 147 Herald office.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A PRACTICAL PRINTER, OWNing a considerable quantity of new type, will print a weekly or monthly paper or pamphlet at very low rates. Address S. R., box 130 Herald office.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS.—CAN I add my Business and Stock if desirable to any merchant tailor and clothier down town? Favorable arrangements. Address RETIRING TAILOR, 114 William street.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $450 OR $600, IN THE meat, poultry, fish and oyster, vegetable and fruit business, or would let the Meat or Fish and Oyster Department. Inquire corner Court and Pacific streets, Brooklyn. Three lines; good chance for a man who is willing to work; come and see.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $1,000, IN AN OLD established brass cock manufacturing business, paying well and will bear the closest examination. None but principals need answer. Address B., box 125 Herald office.

WANTED.—I WANT A FIRST CLASS HOTEL ON INterest in the same, or an entire first class Restaurant; will pay a fair price for either of the above where business is being done. Address, with full particulars, confidentially, HOTEL KEEPER, box 4,611 Post office.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands the furnishing goods business, with $2,000 to $3,000, to join one who has one of the best locations on Broadway. Address P., box 5,601 Post office.

WANTED—IN THE UNITED STATES, A RELIABLE man of means to manufacture an indispensable building article successfully established in Europe; profits large. Address FELIX, box 1,279 Post office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $15,000 OR $20,000, IN in the retail dry goods business, already established, where $200,000 per annum can be sold at good profits. Address S. C. TUCKER, with H. B. Claflin & Co.

WANTED—BY A MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK Stock and Gold Exchanges a partner, special or general, with $10,000 or $15,000. Address [illegible] W., box 4,171 Post office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $[illegible] CASH TO TAKE a one-half interest in a [illegible] article that is selling fast to the [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] for wanting a partner is want of capital; will stand strict investigation; best of reference given and required. Address T. H., Herald office, stating where an interview can be had.

WANTED—TO ENGAGE IN BUSINESS, WITH CAPItal of $[illegible], [illegible] acres of Missouri Land for sale or exchange. Address W. H. HASSETT, Palmyra, Mo.

$500 CASH WILL BUY A GOOD PATENT ON A [illegible] wringer; [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible]. State rights on same. For interview address CLOTHES WRINGER, Herald office.

$500.—WANTED, A GENTLEMAN CONVERSANT with bar business, who is willing to invest the above amount for an interest in a [illegible] Oyster and Liquor Saloon. Inquire of [illegible] M., [illegible] [illegible] street.

$10,000.—ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING TO [illegible] [illegible] in a legitimate business, and willing to make [illegible] [illegible] advance of $[illegible], will please communicate with [illegible], box [illegible] New York Post office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West Forty-fifth street, near Broadway. Services this day, at 7, 9, 11 A. M., [illegible] and [illegible] P. M.

DRY GOODS.

A VERY FINE SQUARE CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWL—White centre, bought for £175 at Everington & Graham's, London, and but little worn, will be disposed of for $800 in currency. Address S. P. G., station G.

DAMAGED BLACK SILKS

Just received,
being very slightly damaged
on the
voyage of importation.
The most
[illegible] bargains
offered in [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Real Lyons [illegible] [illegible]
of the very [illegible] [illegible]
Prices from [illegible]
Sound [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
W. K. P[illegible] [illegible] and 214 Bowery,
[illegible] and Houston street.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

POMMERY [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for sale at the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] CHARLES [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

The History of the Day—Its Joys and Sorrows, and How the "Old, Old Story Will Be Told."

LOVE IN HIGH LIFE AND BELOW STAIRS.

The Verses for Scullery Maids and Aristocratic Flunkies.

Happy is she who expects nothing, and she shall not be disappointed.—*Old Proverb.*

Twelve months have run their course of gladness and sorrow, of bitter tears and joyous mirth, and again we hail the morn of St. Valentine's Day. To every expectant female heart this day will, no doubt, bring some printed gift, telling of the love burning at the vitals of the favored swain, who adores her eyes and who is made happy by the

PATTER OF HER FAIRY FEET.

The Fourteenth of February is a day memorable in authentic history. The practice of sending valentines is a comparatively modern one, although a somewhat similar one was observed among the Romans, who reverenced the goddess Juno and the divinity Pan. These high-toned old Romans had a custom, among a variety of other ceremonies, of placing the names of young girls in a box hung up at the doors of the temples, from which the names were drawn, as chance directed, by the young lovers in waiting. The Christian priests and bishops, however, did not fancy the idea that this custom should survive the

DESTRUCTION OF PAGANISM;

and as they knew very well that courtship and marriage are natural sequences of poor, frail humanity, the names of saints were substituted in the boxes, and a kind of a sacred lottery was held, very much after the style of the present Royal Havana Lottery. A day about the middle of February was selected for the festival, on which the drawing was made, and St. Valentine was made the patron of lovers and maidens. It is impossible to see what connection St. Valentine had with this custom, as he is known in the Roman martyrology as a bishop and martyr, having been clubbed to death by the Romans, who controlled

THE PAGAN RING AT THAT DAY.

After being clubbed in this shameful manner his head was chopped off and his remains buried near one of the gates of the imperial city, now known as the Porto del Populo. These facts we gather from "The Lives of the Saints," written by the Rev. Alban Butler. The Roman mob had a strange idea running in their classical heads that birds selected their mates about the middle of February. Another idea was prevalent at this time that the

FIRST UNMARRIED PERSON

of the opposite sex whom one met on St. Valentine's Day, while indulging in a morning walk, was a destined wife or a destined husband. In the seventeenth century lunatic lovers were in the habit of going around caroling the following lay:—

Hail, Bishop Valentine! whose day this is;
All the air is thy diocese,
And all the chirping choristers
And other birds are thy parishioners;
Thou marryest every year
The lyric lark and the grave whispering dove;
The sparrow that neglects his life for love,
The household bird with the red stomacher;
Thou mak'st the blackbird speed as soon
As doth the goldfinch or the halcyon—
This day more cheerfully than ever shine,
This day, which might inflame thyself, old Valentine!

Of late years it was supposed that the practice of sending valentines had fallen into disuse, but this belief, it seems, is an erroneous one. The trade in valentines has increased very much during the last five years. Fisher & Denison, the valentine manufacturers, of Nassau street, stated to a HERALD reporter that this year they have already sold to the wholesale dealers 600,000 comic valentines, of the kind which are seen in the windows of

CANDY STORES AND TOY SHOPS.

For forty years this firm have been in the business, and they state that the trade in the trashy valentines has multiplied sixfold. Valentines of the better class, ranging from five cents to fifty dollars, Mr. Fisher informed the reporter, are generally bought by parents to send to their children. Occasionally a frantic youth in good circumstances, who is desirous of hurrying

THE OBJECT OF HIS AFFECTIONS

into a marriage, may purchase a valentine valued at ten, fifteen or twenty dollars; but these occasions are rare and only occur when the nuptials are imminent. The love of the nineteenth century is of a more sordid nature than that which possessed the heart of the Duke of York when he sent to Frances Stuart a valentine in the shape of a jewel, valued at £800, while my Lord Mandeville, who had also made an

ATTEMPT ON MISS STUART'S AFFECTIONS,

made her a present of a ring valued at £300. It is only fair to state that the Duke of Richmond had the inside track of both of these noblemen with Miss Stuart, and afterwards married her. Moral.—A clear loss of £1,100 to my Lord Mandeville and the Duke of York. Moderate lovers should take warning by this, and use their gifts with discretion.

A pretty girl writing to a newspaper in 1754 thus relates her experience and thoughts in relation to St. Valentine's Day:—"Last Friday was Valentine's Day, and the night before I got five bay leaves and pinned four of them to the four

CORNERS OF MY PILLOW

and the fifth to the middle, and then I dreamt of my sweetheart. Betty said we should be married before the year was out. But to make it more sure I boiled an egg hard and took out the yoke and filled it with salt; and when I went to bed eat it, shell and all, without speaking or drinking after it. We also wrote our lovers' names upon bits of paper and rolled them up in clay and put them into water, and the first which rose up was to be our valentine. Would you think it?

MR. BLOSSOM WAS MY MAN.

I lay abed and shut my eyes all the morning, till he came to our house; for I would not have seen another man before him for all the world."

This is a most valuable recipe for young ladies, and can be safely relied upon.

Among the celebrated persons born upon St. Valentine's Day may be mentioned Captain James Cook, the discoverer, whose widow, apropos of the St. Valentine's Day business, survived her husband fifty-six years. Also the mother of

LADY SARAH LENNOX,

a famous figure in English history, whose husband, Lord March, was brought from college and the lady from the nursery for the nuptial ceremony. This marriage was performed to cancel a gambling debt between the parents. The bridegroom, when he appeared before his intended bride, cried out:—"Surely you are not going to marry me to that dowdy?" Married he was, however, and his tutor immediately returned with him to college.

THE FRUIT OF THIS UNION

was Lady Sarah Lennox, the most beautiful woman of her time. It is said that George III., who had just come to the throne, in 1776, became so strongly enamored of Lady Sarah that he was the cause of breaking off a match between her and Lord Newbottle. She made some enemies at Court, however, and they instilled jealousy into the King's mind. While Lady Sarah went to the country

AND BROKE HER LEG

the King forgot her. George III. was always a good boy until he grew up, and never failed to obey his mother. The mother ordered him to marry the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. It will thus be seen that Lady Sarah Lennox, by an act of folly and through the accident of the breaking of her leg lost both lovers, the King and Newbottle. Let all American young ladies remember these sad historical facts on this St. Valentine's Day. The historian truthfully relates that Lady Sarah Lennox held

UP THE TRAIN OF KING GEORGE'S QUEEN

at the coronation and afterwards took to drink, subsequently to which she married Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, Bart. Her after life was in some respects infelicitous, her marriage being dissolved by act of Parliament in 1776, the year in which the so-disant lover, George Rex, made an ass of himself. But still a great fate was in store for this young lady, born on St. Valentine's Day. By a subsequent marriage to the Honorable Major General George Napier

SHE BECAME THE MOTHER

of a set of remarkable men, including the late Sir Charles Napier, the conqueror of Scinde, and Lieutenant General Sir William Napier, the historian of the Peninsular war. Her ladyship died at the age of eighty-two in 1826, believed to be the last surviving great grand-daughter of that rake-helly monarch, Charles II. Among the other famous people born on St. Valentine's Day were Pope Innocent I., Richard II., King of England, and Sir William Blackstone, author of the famous commentaries.

SOME OF OUR ARISTOCRATIC READERS MAY

be curious to see samples of the verses inscribed on comic valentines. To those who read these verses it will be hardly necessary to state that they are viler doggerel than ever emanated from the brains of a madman confined on

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND IN A STRAIGHT JACKET.

The poet who is employed to write these verses lives in a garret in York street, West Broadway, and is a professor of whitewashing and kalsomining during the daytime. His wardrobe consists of the following articles:—Three dirty paper collars, worn inside out; one dirty shirt, [illegible] of a pair of old cowhide boots, razored [illegible], no [illegible] heel or toe; one pair of pants, much worn at the knees; a left-hand sock, a sleeve waistcoat without buttons, and an Alpine hat, with [illegible] ventilators in what was once the crown. The pictures which accompany the "poetry" on these valentines are hideous in aspect and can only be equalled by the colored engravings

HUNG UP IN BARROOMS

in a frontier hotel. Listen, ye mortals, to the pæans of this poet from Parnassus!

On a tailor, who charges $50 for a dress coat and does not get his bill paid:—

Of all the trades I do detest,
It is the one of a tailor;
I'd bend to any other man—
A soldier or a sailor.
But rather than be a tailor's wife
I'd lead a lonely, single life.

On a dentist, who breaks your mouth:—

Dr. Forceps, you never will suit;
Your business has made you too much of a brute.
Always handling nasty mouths and dirty teeth
Makes you a poor candidate for Cupid's wreath.

To a painter, who eats Paris green:—

Nasty Painter, your paper cap, so very thin,
Reminds me of your brains within;
Paint thy own likeness, filthy elf,
And be thy Valentine thyself.

To a printer, who was once seen sober:—

Inky Printer, blue Monday is too much in your line
For me to be your Valentine.
You'll have to get a sub instead of me;
I'd never be a stick for such as thee.

To a butcher, who charges sixty cents a pound for porterhouse steak:—

Hard-hearted butcher, you try in vain—
For my consent you'll never gain;
My thoughts to you I'll ne'er reveal,
Or steak my love for you to steel.

To a man with a mulish temperament, who talks horse and owns two "trotters":—

A horsey man I do detest.
There's too much of the stable in his smell and his dress:
He may manage a brute with tolerable care,
But such a one's fortune I never will share.

To a widower, who owns three tenement houses and belongs to a temperance society:—

Poor Widower, with dejected looks,
I've read you entirely out of my books;
Considering that I'm not quite ready for the grave,
My affection for some milder man I'll save.

To a rumseller, who pays $1,000 rent for his store and refuses to keep a free lunch counter:—

"Will you walk into my parlor, said the spider to the fly,"
I will give you liquid poison that I call "Old Rye;"
I will break up your business—I'll breed domestic strife—
For this is the trade and the pride of a Saloon keeper's life.

To a female Sunday school teacher, who has an eye on her pet minister:—

Loud with moral lessons and religious cant,
Always ready about vile sin to rant,
Learn from this you'd make a better teacher
If you'd take less pains to run after your preacher.

To a physician, who "divides" with his apothecary:—

Giving physic is not your only trade,
To judge of profits through the undertaker made.
'Twere well if Bergh your business stayed,
Ere all your patients 'neath the sod are laid.

To a slatternly young lady, with her shoes down at the heel and her hair uncombed, yet who would like to get married:—

Sitting all day, book in hand and feet upon the grate,
You would have your house in a fearful state.
The floors unswept—the meals would always be too late—
Torn clothes and buttons off his shirt would be the fate
Of the unlucky man who'd be your mate.
With wealth and grace and beauty great, I'd not have you at any rate.

Verses dedicated to a mild lunatic, who thinks he can play base ball:—

The trade that you've chosen will do for a gentleman fine,
But never for a threadbare case like thine;
You are too lazy and awkward for professional skill,
You will never be more than a muffin, play as much as you will.

To a tall widow, with blonde hair and a fondness for Scotch ale:—

Alas, poor widow! Try not your arts on me,
I can through all your double dealing see;
When before the altar I desire to stand
It will not be with a woman that's second hand.

To a nurse, at $8 a month—a spanker:—

Mind the child—don't gawk about
After every stupid, idle lout.
You think to catch some man, no doubt,
But I know you'll find your mistake out.

To an author who bores his friends at dinner with conversation about "his publisher":—

Poor would-be author, you've mistaken your forte;
By your trash the public can't be caught.
You dream of fame, and think your head will win it,
Which only proves there's nothing in it.
Sawing wood is much more in your line,
So drop your pen and get a woodhorse for a Valentine.

To a fat woman, who was idolized by a small man:—

Fat and greasy, fit for a museum show,
What kind of food caused you to grow?
If farmers had the receipt, in feeding swine
They'd fatten hogs in half the usual time.

To a barber, who was formerly a Fenian, and has "views" on the "situation":—

Quite out of my wits I'll be when I harbor
Affection for an oiled and greasy barber;
Always working before a looking-glass,
You think you are handsome and forget you're an ass.

To a milliner, who likes to go to the French ball:—

My pretty milliner, your bonnets are in excellent taste,
But if you want to get married you'll have to make haste;
Time is fast passing, your wrinkles are coming,
For a husband of some kind you'll have to be drumming.

To a school teacher, who thinks she can waltz:—

Your studied arts to show your charms
Are all in vain, for no man warms;
You should know that modest grace
Oft overbalances a homely face.
Give up dancing—it will never earn your bread—
And take to something useful, then, instead.

To a drug clerk, who gives you prussic acid for tincture of valerian:—

Should I ever suitors lack
I'll take you as I would a dose of ipecac;
I think that you would be like all your pills,
[illegible]

To a watchmaker, who never gives "tick":—

Big-headed, lanky pendulum,
There's nothing in your cranium;
Your spring is broke—you're well wound up
In everything that's stupid,
And you will never be bound up
Within the arms of Cupid.

It will be interesting to married men to give one quotation from poor old hen-pecked Pepys, who writes in relation to St. Valentine's Day as follows:—"This evening my wife did, with great pleasure,

SHOW ME HER STOCK OF JEWELS,

increased by a ring she hath made lately, as my Valentine's gift this year, a Turkey stone, set with diamonds. With this and what she had she reckons that she hath about £150 worth of jewels of one kind or other; and I am glad of it, for it is fit the wretch should have something to comfort herself with." In those days

THE WORD WRETCH WAS USED

as a term of endearment by husbands toward their wives. Owing to the widespread dissemination of Victoria Woodhull's doctrines many husbands at the present day fall into the bad habit of using the term in its literal sense.

COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

Semi-Annual Examination of the College of St. Francis Xavier.

A commendable course has been pursued in all our institutions of learning, as the recent accounts published in the HERALD amply testify. The same system seems to be working in full vigor at the College of St. Francis Xavier. Here three times a year the post-graduates and graduates and twice the under-graduates pass

A STRICT EXAMINATION.

The last examination, recently closed after a duration of more than three weeks, was particularly severe. Each student was examined separately, being obliged to appear before the different Boards of Natural Science, Literature, Languages, &c., for a time varying, according to the grade of the class, from twenty-five minutes to one hour. This examination in general gave proof of very serious application on the part of the majority of the young men. Of the Class of '72 but two students distinguished themselves, and one was dismissed as unfit to receive his diploma at the end of the year. Two more came so near meeting a similar fate that they will probably be better prepared next time. Of the Class of '73 two only attained so high an excellence in every branch as to merit the note *Optime* or A for result. The Class of '74 was not so fortunate; not a single one attained this honor. In the Class of 1875 two deserved the note *Optime*, and one also received a prize for having obtained the highest number of marks of any of the 100 students of the entire University course.

IN THE GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT

eighteen out of 120 received the note *Optime*. The commercial and preparatory departments were examined some days previously, and out of 200 students two of the second commercial class and one of the third merited particular notice.

Some poor unfortunates, however, seventeen in number, having completely failed in their examination, have been offered the alternative of entering the next class below that in which they hitherto were, or of leaving the college entirely. New apartments adjoining the college edifice were fitted up some time ago for the accommodation of the introductory classes, and there are upwards of five hundred students now in the institution—all preparing for various professions in the easier walks of life.

BALL OF THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

The Masonic Fraternity composing the Clinton Commandery, No. 14, gave their annual reception at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening. The occasion, as is usual with this distinguished and very popular order, drew together a brilliant assemblage of gallant knights in full uniform and beautiful ladies in charming attire. The decorations were neat and elegant, comprising many emblems of the Masonic art and attractive devices. The music was excellent, and the order of dances carefully selected. There were present many of the leading dignitaries of the mystic Order from various parts of the State, and a "right merrie" time was passed by the select gathering.

GENERAL M'DOWELL ROBBED.

Caroline Holmes, a domestic in the employ of General Irwin McDowell, of No. 10 West Ninth street, was arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday morning, upon complaint of her employer, who charges that on Monday she stole from him wearing apparel belonging to his wife, valued at $71 [illegible]. Kate Ann Flemming, a domestic in the employ of the family, testified to seeing the prisoner leave the house with the property in her possession. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge. She was committed in default of $1,000 to appear and answer the charge at the General Sessions.

THE BRITISH LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION.

Meeting of the Royal Geographical Society.

A Great Deal of Talk—John Bull Holding on to His Pennies—The Government Will Not Do Anything to Rescue Dr. Livingstone—Private Contributions Must Aid the Expedition of the Society.

LONDON, Jan. 26, 1872.

The immortal Pickwick in the height of his enthusiasm, when, mounted into a Windsor chair on which he had been previously seated, with his right hand describing a graceful flourish in the air, his left laid on his ample bosom in the neighborhood of his heart, and his turkey-red bandanna drooping in graceful folds from beneath his broad coat-tails, he addressed the renowned club which he himself had founded, did not present a more impressive or touching spectacle than did the newly elected chief of the Royal Geographical Society on the night of its last meeting. What a study for an artist did the renowned geographer present, seated in the midst of his fellow geographers, confronting the brilliant assembly of black-coated and white-cravatted savans in the vast amphitheatre around him! On his right were Sir Tite Barnacle, Baron Stickleback, Mr. Makeshift Markham, Honorable Secretary; while on his left, conspicuous among others, we noticed Lieutenant Dawson, R. N., chief of the proposed expedition, and Sir Bottle Beer. The walls immediately over the chair were covered with maps illustrative of Central Africa and Livingstone's several routes through Africa, while resting against the edge of the table, immediately in front of the chair, was a half length figure, in oil, of the illustrious missionary traveller himself, in stiff frockcoat and metallic-looking countenance, said to have been painted by a native artist while laboring under one of the severe bilious attacks common to that malarial region. I need hardly add that it was an object of great curiosity. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved and the Chair having delivered itself of several emphatic coughs, apologetic of a slight bronchial affection from which he was suffering, the honorable Secretary rose and read a paper announced as "Notes of Livingstone, When Last Heard From, Near Manyema, West of Lake Tanganyika, in May, 1869." Not the least curious feature of this paper were the accessories brought into operation to illustrate it to the audience. Facing the maps, to the right of the presidential chair, stood a slender, sombre individual, wielding a long rod. As each place of any particular note mentioned in the traveller's route was announced this individual described a flourish with his rod over the spot designated, moving frequently over several degrees of latitude or longitude at once, and leaving the impression on the minds of those on the back benches that the veteran traveller had compassed the whole Continent, from the Nile Delta to the Mountains of the Moon, and might now be expected to be on his way homeward through Lake Tanganyika to Zanzibar. The reading of the paper occupied about fifteen minutes, and was received with manifest signs of approbation.

The Chair then announced that the Lords of the Treasury had declined to aid the proposed expedition; that relief through the agency of the natives being equally hopeless, and, moreover, the American expedition, headed by Mr. Stanley (no mention of the HERALD), having proved a failure, the Royal Geographical Society had determined upon sending out an expedition. For this expedition there had been upwards of two hundred applications received, and that from these volunteers Lieutenant L. Dawson had been selected to command the expedition. This gentleman was then introduced to the meeting, and made a short address, in which he acquitted himself very creditably. He is a tall, muscular young officer of apparently thirty-three or thirty-four years, with dark eyes and hair, and a rather handsome, expressive face. He was engaged two years ago in the exploration of the Upper Yangtse River, under Admiral Keppel, in which he achieved honorable distinction. Never having been in Africa, however, he can hardly be said to bring much experience to the important mission in which he is so soon to be engaged.

President Rawlinson followed Lieutenant Dawson in a few brief remarks pertinent to the occasion. He referred to Mr. Osmar Livingstone, son of the famous missionary, who would accompany the expedition in search of his father. He regretted that he could not introduce that gentleman to the meeting, as he was absent in Glasgow attending public meetings in aid of the proposed expedition. He (young Livingstone) was born near Lake Nagami in 1851, and was consequently twenty years of age. His part in the expedition was a most interesting one. It was a fine picture for posterity to dwell upon, a noble instance of filial piety, which he trusted would not be lost upon the rising generation of Britons, &c. After the sensation caused by this outburst of sentiment had in a measure subsided President Rawlinson proceeded to business. The first and prime duty of the expedition would be to relieve Livingstone. (Cheers.) The Treasury having refused their aid there was no way left them but to depend upon volunteer aid—the generous aid of the British public. Thus far, he regretted to say, the amounts received had been quite inadequate to the occasion. Subscriptions had not rolled in as rapidly as had been expected or could be wished. The total sums actually received amounted to about seventeen hundred pounds; about fifteen hundred more had been promised. In addition to this, a pocket chronometer had been kindly lent by the enterprising maker, Frodsham.

Copies of letters to the Treasury authorities were then read and variously commented upon, especially one written by President Rawlinson himself, early in January last, which appeared in the *Times*, asking the government for a sum equal to that contributed by the Geographical Society, and urging that Livingstone's achievements were the property of the nation, &c., &c. After two weeks delay, in which the young Barnacles of the Treasury had no doubt been industriously engaged in twiddling their official quills and in finding out "how not to do it," the following answer was received:—"My lords are of opinion that the direction of the expedition is too doubtful to warrant the expense." (Groans and hisses.)

At this stage of the proceedings a portly, round and red faced geographer in a remote part of the hall came to the aid of the government. He thought that such a letter from such a source was "worthy of attention." The chair expressed itself in doubt as to what other course was open to the society. Practically, the letter of the Treasury magnates amounted to saying that Dr. Livingstone "might find his own way back." If it meant anything else he failed to see it, and would like to hear "the oracle" explain itself. (Sensation. A voice—"Possibly it may!") A fellow thought the meeting "was too hard on the government." The Foreign Office had authorized Dr. Kirk, Consul at Zanzibar, to render it all possible assistance. The Admiralty had been taken to task also. It would be equally premature, he thought, to attach blame to the Admiralty for the failure of the Treasury to respond to the call of society. (A voice—"And humanity.") Their inactivity was in keeping with all the antecedents of the British Finance Department. It was well known that whenever any demand was made upon the Treasury "a whole colony of clerks were set to work to devise ways and means of evading it." The famous "Circumlocution Office" had been in full operation over the Livingstone expedition, and had early snubbed it, you know! Admiral Collinson here volunteered a lame excuse for the Admiralty. A member of the East India government came to his rescue. He "hoped the Society would join him in urging upon the Admiralty the policy of sending out Lieutenant Dawson, under full pay, as one of their own officers." (Hear.)

The President here interposed by saying that he regarded it as a matter of perfect indifference whether the Treasury gave anything or not. He was utterly at a loss to discover what their answer meant. It had never occurred to the society to apply to the Treasury for information on a subject of geography. (Laughter.) He considered the society the best authority on such a topic. (Cheers.) He stigmatized the correspondence as "a wretched illustration of Treasury parsimony and ignorance." The President then announced that £600 of the old government grant of £1,000 was still in the hands of Dr. Kirk. This was not available for Lieutenant Dawson—more circumlocution and red tape would be necessary to reach it. One thousand seven hundred pounds was the total of the amount received. Glasgow and other towns were being appealed to for further funds. The Lord Mayor had intimated a desire to be communicated with on the subject. Other members followed in a similar strain, one member facetiously remarking that the present damp weather was owing to the cold water thrown on the expedition, and here the farce terminated.

It is now officially announced that the expedition organized under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, consisting of Lieutenant Llewellyn Dawson, Mr. Livingstone and a surgeon and two or three volunteers, will sail from Southampton in the steamer Abydos on the 2d of February. This morning's *Post* has the following well-timed remarks respecting it:—

THE TREASURY AND DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The authorities at the Treasury have [illegible] the British public [illegible] Dr. Livingstone [illegible] and the Geographical Society asks in so many words, "Shall [illegible]" the Treasury answers "Yes." When it is asked to contribute to an expedition in search of a man so distinguished as Dr. Livingstone, the Treasury ought to be able to offer a substantial reason for declining. [illegible] The public would certainly be apt to believe that if the Treasury were really in possession of any plan preferable to that of the Geographical Society it would have avowed it. [illegible] the search for Dr. Livingstone should be made, and depreciating the value of any expedition as the sole means of ascertaining his safety. This flippant treatment of a matter of such importance will not delay the expedition; but the country, will certainly be indisposed to approve of an economy effected at the risk, so far as the Treasury is concerned, of leaving Dr. Livingstone to his fate.

The Herald Expedition in Search of Dr. Livingstone.

[From the London Athenæum, Jan. 27.]

There can be no doubt that the expedition to search for Dr. Livingstone now being organized by the Royal Geographical Society will derive incalculable benefit from Captain Burton's labors. That which was sent out some time ago by the proprietors of the NEW YORK HERALD proceeded by nearly the same road; and on the 30th of May last it had safely reached the village of Kwihara, in Unyanyembe, the well known district of Unyamwezi, whence Mr. Stanley, the chief of the expedition, has sent home to America whatever information he could collect respecting the missing traveller, "Dochter Fellusteen." The reports of the several natives with whom Mr. Stanley has communicated are certainly anything but satisfactory. By one our traveller is described as "a very old man, with a beard almost white. His left shoulder is out of joint from a fight with a lion." Another said, "A caravan coming from Ukonongo brought the news that he was dead. I don't know whether the news be true or not." A third reported that "he had met with a bad accident, having shot himself in the thigh while out shooting buffalo. When he gets well he will return to Ujiji." A fourth said, "His men have all deserted him, except the slaves whom he was obliged to buy;" the reason given being that "he used to beat his men very hard, if they did not do instantly what he told them. At last they all ran away from him. He had nothing with him, no cloth nor beads to buy food for a long time, so he had to go out and shoot buffalo every day. He is a very old man, and very fat too; has a long white beard. He is a great eater. Mashallah! He would eat a pot of ghee and a big plateful of rice three or four times a day." All accounts seem to agree that he was in the country of Manyema, at a considerable distance to the west of Tanganyika, which, *pace* Mr. Cooley (see *Athen.* No. 2,261), is not identical with "M'enem'esi," and where, it is reported, there is a lake of the same name, said to be "a very large lake, much larger than Tanganyika."

Of course no certain reliance can be placed on these statements, especially when they say that the European traveller is "very fat," "a great eater," and "used to beat his men very hard." But, assuming them to be true in themselves, is there is not a possibility of their being applicable to some one else? Dr. Schweinfurth is, or recently was, in the regions northwest or west of Tanganyika. Our correspondent, Dr. Petermann, would doubtless be able to say whether his countryman is more likely than Dr. Livingstone to answer to any of the particulars thus related.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

New York Department—Meeting of the Trustees—Election of a Board of Directors—Excitement and Lively Debates—The "Regulars" Carry the Day.

Two hundred or more prominent gentlemen, who are trustees of the New York Department of the Life Association of America, met yesterday afternoon, pursuant to adjournment, at Underwriter's Hall, 156 Broadway, to elect a Board of thirteen Directors, in whose hands the business of the department is to be entrusted for the ensuing year. As this election was the first of its character held here the interest in the result was more than ordinarily manifested and the proceedings were of a spicy nature.

A committee of five had been appointed at a previous meeting to nominate a ticket of gentlemen properly qualified to constitute such a board, and their report was duly submitted, but in addition to the names as their choice and regarded as the "regular" ticket, half a dozen or more opposition lists were in the field. Mr. George W. Savage, President New York Board of Underwriters, took the chair, and Mr. A. B. Smith acted as Secretary. Colonel James H. Britton, of St. Louis, President of the Association, detained in the city by sickness, occupied a seat on the platform. Following the reading of the minutes of the last meeting the chairman called for the report of the committee delegated to inquire into the financial condition of the Department, but none of the gentlemen being present he asked for the Nominating Committee's report.

Mr. SMITH SHELDON, chairman of the committee, in presenting the result of their deliberation, said that as far as he was concerned, the responsibility of selecting such a number of gentlemen for the meeting's endorsement was not sought, but yet the list had been made out with an earnest desire to secure good men, who will give proper attention to the duties of their position, and at the same time represent the various interests throughout the city of New York. They therefore presented the following name for the consideration of the trustees:—

George T. Hope, President Continental Fire Insurance Company; Charles L. Hallgarten, Hallgarten & Co., bankers; Fred. Meade, Fred Meade & Co., grocers; Thomas L. Small, leather merchant; Nathaniel L. McCready, President Old Dominion Steamship Company; Jenkins Van Schaick, stock broker; George W. Savage, President New York Board of Underwriters; Adolph W. Engler, Kremelberg & Co., cotton and tobacco merchants; James M. Motley, President Manhattan Oil Company; Carlisle Norwood, President Lorillard Insurance Company; Edward A. Stansbury, life insurance; Carl L. Recknagel, Recknagel & Co., drug importers; James H. Cognill, real estate.

Mr. JONATHAN MYERS moved that the report be referred to the Committee of the Whole, that the same character of discussion which the nominating gentlemen were supposed to indulge in during their selection could be had by the entire body of trustees. He did not know any of the gentlemen named; it might be the best ticket that could have been presented, but as he had possibly as large an interest invested as any one in the room, it was no more than right that he should have an equal chance with the rest to administer the affairs of the department. He did not want any one in such a position that he could not conscientiously select as an executor of his will. Let us find out why these names have been reported.

The CHAIRMAN decided Mr. Myers' motion out of order, and when he was told that such a decision was arbitrary, the former appealed to Mr. Erastus Brooks to endorse it. The latter gentleman said that in the absence of any specific rules the chairman was right. The report of the committee was then accepted by the meeting and open for debate.

Mr. MYERS—Well, I don't know any of these men, and to me there is a look of a "ring" about. There is a large preponderance of fire insurance men on the list. Perhaps they are the best to have there; but if our large mercantile houses should manage their business with such improvidence as they frequently do they would never succeed. Many fire insurance companies are got up for the sake of making room for men that never could succeed anywhere else. Such men were not wanted here, but those who have been prosperous in business and capable of conducting large financial affairs. There is also a life insurance person here on the list. If he has been successful in any other company of this nature, let him stay there; we don't want to deprive anybody of his valuable services. I move, therefore, to strike out the name of Edward A. Stansbury, and substitute that of Emil A. Sauer.

GEORGE T. HOWE—Before this motion is put I would like to remark that my name has been used on this list, but whether fortunately or unfortunately, it is hard to determine. When application was made for me to take the position, I desired to be excused, and now desire it; with reluctance I consented, and it would be with satisfaction if I could be defeated. Mr. Howe then defended insurance officials in general, asserting that the business demanded talent and assiduity; and he believed that the thirteen gentlemen presented could be trusted if elected. It would take more than already said to make him think otherwise.

At this juncture a trustee informed the chairman that Mr. Sauer declined to serve if elected, when Mr. Myers' motion was disposed of, and, in the excitement that prevailed, the chairman put the question, "Shall the report of the committee be adopted?" A unanimous "Aye" followed; but there was great confusion when the announcement was made, "That elected the Board of Directors." Fifty voices moved to reconsider the vote and much indignation was manifested.

J. K. HUBERT—That question was evidently put to mislead the meeting. It wasn't understood, and we won't have anything but square dealing.

CHAIRMAN—I am not responsible for the vote. The motion was in order.

TRUSTEE—You have got to go square.

ANOTHER TRUSTEE—Too thin.

GEORGE T. HOWE—If elected in this manner I would not serve. The directors should be elected by ballot.

EXCITED TRUSTEE—That's "Continental" all over.

A motion to reconsider was then made and carried unanimously, when Messrs. Brooks and Brady were appointed tellers, and the trustees became much calmer and proceeded to ballot for directors.

PLEASANT TRUSTEE (preparing his ticket) to chairman—Is Mr. Meade a director in your company?

CHAIRMAN—I suspect every prominent man in New York is.

The ballots were cast amid considerable confusion, but yet in a satisfactory manner, and the tellers, soon after the poll was closed, reported that the whole number of votes was 148, and the ticket reported by the nominating committee elected. The votes were—"Regular," 88; scratched, 10—98; independent, 44; scattering, 2. The meeting then adjourned.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

The third monthly meeting of the New York Sportsmen's Club for the season of 1871 to 1872 was held on Monday evening. The attendance was unusually large. The President reported the establishment in Philadelphia of two clubs; also the initiatory steps for a similar organization in Boston.

On motion of Benjamin L. Swan it was unanimously

Resolved, That the members of this club will [illegible] in their power to [illegible] the sale of [illegible] between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of August [illegible] the 1st day of March and the 20th day of October [illegible] grouse, commonly called partridge and prairie chicken, between the 1st day of March and the [illegible] September [illegible] before the 15th day of March [illegible] September.

This resolution is in accordance with the game laws of the State.

ANCIENT AMERICA.

Lecture by Dr. Hopp at Rutgers College.

Dr. Earnest O. Hopp delivered an extremely interesting lecture yesterday afternoon in the chapel of Rutgers Female College before a very small audience of young ladies. The lecture was upon "The Ancient Views of a Western Continent," and an array of historical knowledge of the most fascinating character was brought forward to prove that the ancient Phœnicians colonized America, and that long before the time of Columbus civilization flourished in the West.

This lecture was the second of a course of seven to be delivered at the College on successive Tuesdays at four o'clock P. M. The small number in attendance speaks discouragingly of the desire of women for general knowledge. Dr. Hopp began his argument by saying that the ruins of Central America and South Mexico speak to us of times long gone by; they show us that America has a past as well as a future. There are three distinct peoples who lived in America before Columbus—the Phœnicians, the Mongrels and the Northmen. Let us suppose that Central Asia was, as recorded in the Bible, the cradle of mankind. A strange desire to wander has manifested itself in the race from the earliest times, and whole nations have become nations of passage. This westward tendency can be traced from earliest history. In many cases we can show what is the pressure that has caused this movement, in others there seems to be no visible reason. Upon the spot that we consider the cradle of mankind noble ruins show us traces of the

EARLY CIVILIZATION.

From this centre civilization passed to the banks of the Euphrates. Now, where kings reigned, only a bank of earth serves the passing caravan for an landmark. At what time this westward march first touched the shores of America we do not know. It is doubtful whence the Phœnicians, who, we suppose, first visited America, sprung. This people went to Egypt and lived there several centuries, and then went to Phœnicia, where they first received their name. Soon after the Phœnicians settled in their new country they became merchants, and, overflowing their narrow borders, took to the ocean. In very ancient times there existed in Phœnicia a great degree of culture. In that remote antiquity it is said the sailors took to sea with them books—a thing which sailors are not apt to do in our modern times. A thousand years before Christ this people had an armament almost equal to that of England. If the time of the building of Solomon's Temple the beauty of the ornament came from the Phœnicians. Long after the splendor of this nation had passed away Tyre and Sidon remained the chief seats of art. The discovery of the alphabet is ascribed to

THE PHŒNICIANS,

and was sent by them to Greece. They had a good knowledge of astronomy, and used it in navigation. Their ships were seaworthy and of a peculiar elegance. The Phœnicians were the only cosmopolites of those ancient times. Never did the Greek obtain such a hardihood in sailing and such an extension of commerce. They exchanged gold, silver, copper, for all kinds of articles. They had colonies in France and Spain. Hibernia was, without doubt, a Phœnician colony. The heathen Hibernians worshipped the same gods as the Phœnicians, and called them almost by the same names. The whole coast of Africa on the Atlantic was covered with the Phœnician colonies. They undertook the circumnavigation of Africa, and we see from this what an aspiring, daring, mighty people they were. Four ancient authors give us reasons to believe that this people colonized America. Aristotle and Plato both speak of a country which could be nothing else than America. Plutarch speaks of an island that lies far towards the sunset, and of a continent that lies still beyond. Other passages from Plutarch cannot be understood in any other way but as a description of America. There is an account of an ancient vessel found half buried in the sands of Honduras, of Egypto-Phœnician build and of cedar of Lebanon.

Dr. Hopp closed his lecture with quotations from ancient authors descriptive of a continent that can belong to no other country but our own, unless it be an imaginative land.

THE INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

SIR—In the *Times* of October 20, 1871, there appeared an ambitiously effusive letter from an American citizen named W. H. Appleton, "in vindication," not only of "my firm," but of "the American people," from the wicked and baseless slanders of certain British authors who had dared to resent the systematic plunder of their works by American publishers. "It was," he said, "a standing charge that the present treatment of English authors by American publishers was disgraceful." To this charge he gave "a flat contradiction." "His firm had labored for years to establish direct relations with British authors, so that they might get the entire profits of authorship on that side the Atlantic. They (his firm) had not wished for an international copyright law, but had practically anticipated it and given our authors its benefits." The letter was so bold, so indignant, so plausible, that even some English authors began to feel ashamed of their species and to think that this time it was an angel of light, who had been depicted in another form. But a few, more astute than the rest, still had a suspicion that there was a hoof concealed somewhere beneath the silver wings. Indeed, Mr. W. H. Appleton avows that his high moral standard was subject to one peculiar modification—namely, that he was to make something by it. "If the foreign author applies to them first and they then publish his book they feel themselves morally bound to pay him?" In other words, Mr. W. H. Appleton's morality was very much like that of a thief who should say to a man of business, "I won't rob you if you will employ me as your agent on commission; but if you employ any one else to sell your goods I'm hanged if I won't rob him and you too."

Mr. W. H. Appleton's "firm" have accordingly acted up to this standard of morality. It now appears clear to me that the letter in the *Times* was an acute way of cheap advertisement of "our firm" to British authors, among whom Mr. Appleton said he had been extending his arrangements. It was meant, like the blunderbuss of the scoundrel in "Gil Blas," as a warning that you passed his hat without a voluntary contribution at your peril. Accordingly, having, on the strength of the protestations of Mr. Appleton and others that there was an honorable understanding among the publishers in America, sold the advance sheets of my new work, "Lord Bantam," to Messrs. Routledge & Sons, of New York, for a handsome sum down and the usual royalty on sales, no sooner is the book issued and selling well at a fair price than Messrs. Appleton pirate and issue it at a price which cannot possibly do more than cover the cost of printing and advertising. For the miserable satisfaction of rebuking the author who has not taken Mr. Appleton's significant hint, I, the creator of the book, and Messrs. Routledge, brethren in Mr. Appleton's trade, are, in defiance of all morality (except that of W. H. Appleton), of trade courtesy and of good feeling, deprived of any possibility of profits.

Fortunately the profits are to me a matter of indifference, but the character of the American people is not. Living among them for some years until I had almost become one of them, grateful to them for much that I received and much that I learned from them, anxious that they and their institutions should stand well amid the raking criticism of older communities, I feel that I am peculiarly entitled to resent in strong, though not malicious terms, conduct unworthy of a respectable name or a great people. The Americans should never forget how much they owe to British authors—how often and how constantly powerful pens have been engaged in keeping Englishmen right upon American questions—how many pleasures English poetry and fiction carry home, in a brotherly way, to millions of American hearts. With all this in view and with the proud ambition to wear a spotless reputation, I am sure that the American people will strongly reprobate such a disregard of moral claims, of trade courtesy and of international esteem as that of which the pretentious writer in the *Times* and "his firm" have been guilty. I decline to discuss the matter with Messrs. Appleton. If my books were printed by them in perpetuity I should never have a business transaction with a "firm" that could act as they have done. I simply appeal to the good feeling of the American reading public, and ask them if they will not, in the face of this incident, see that our rights are protected by law in a manner as generous to their English brethren as just to American publishers.

One word more. I half anticipate that Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. will attempt the miserable expedient [illegible] that Messrs. Routledge & Sons are not American publishers. If they do I leave them to [illegible] with my retort and an honest American [illegible]. I am, sir, your faithful servant,

EDWARD JENKINS,
Author of "Ginx's Baby," "Lord Bantam," &c.
TEMPLE, LONDON, Jan. 27, 1872.

AN ACTRESS' AGENT IN TROUBLE.

Herman Hernstein, an agent of [illegible] Heron, the original Camille, was [illegible] Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market yesterday [illegible] Fanny Williams, a [illegible] charging him with assault [illegible] The [illegible] Heron occupies apartments [illegible] Williams desired her to pay [illegible] her to her agent [illegible] Mrs. Heron [illegible] and refused to pay [illegible] receiving the abuse [illegible] Heron's room, and was followed by Hernstein, who [illegible] her by the shoulder, tore her dress and [illegible] toward her. Hernstein denied the charge, and stated the newspapers were endeavoring to prejudice him in the eyes of the public. Upon the statements of all parties concerned, Justice Cox held Hernstein to bail in the sum of $300 to appear for trial at the Special Sessions.

ASH WEDNESDAY.

The First Day of Fasting and Ashes.

Impressive and Solemn Ceremonies—How Ash Wednesday Was Observed in the Olden Time—Curious and Absurd Customs.

Old as the Christian Church itself is the custom of fasting and observance which has been retained from time immemorial, under the name of the "Lenten Fast," by the Roman Catholic hierarchy. The forty days proceding Easter are to commemorate the miraculous abstinence of Jesus when under His marvellous temptations, from "lengten-tide," an old English word for spring.

Ash Wednesday is the first day of Lent, and is one of the most solemn of the entire forty. Originally the period began on what is now the first Sunday in Lent; but it being found that when Sundays, as improper for fasting, were omitted, there remained only thirty-six days, the period was made to commence four days earlier by one of those Gregories who used to thunder excommunications from the Vatican—viz., on what has since been called Ash Wednesday. This name was derived from the notable ceremony of the day in the Roman Catholic Church. On Ash Wednesday it was thought proper to remind the faithful at the commencement of the great penitential season of forty days that they were but dust and ashes, the priest taking a quantity of ashes, blessing them and sprinkling the people with holy water. The ashes were produced from the burned palm leaves of the previous year's ceremonies. The worshippers then approached in sackcloth, the priest took up some of the ashes on the end of his finger and made the sign of the cross with them upon the devotee's forehead, saying, "Remember, man, you are of ashes, and unto dust thou wilt return."

Quadragesima is the Latin term for the forty days of Lent, and the number of forty days devoted to it is thought to have reference to the Saviour's forty days' fast in the wilderness, to the forty days of the Deluge, the forty years' wanderings of the Jews, the forty days granted to the Ninevehites for repentance, or the time spent in fasting by Moses and Elias. St. Jerome speaks of the last as a memorial of the Saviour's passion. According to the same writer, as well as St. Leo, St. Augustine and most of the fathers of the fourth and fifth centuries, it was instituted by the apostles, although Protestants commonly hold that it was not established until the second or third century. It seems to have been made obligatory at least as early as A. D. 250. In the Roman Catholic Church Ash Wednesday is the forty-sixth day before Easter, the six Sundays which intervene between it and that festival not being counted as part of Lent nor observed as fast days. Until lately only one meal a day was allowed, and at this the use of flesh meat was prohibited, the precept of fasting always implying that of abstinence of the flesh. A slight refection, however, was allowed to be taken morning and evening, the quantity of food not exceeding two ounces in the former case and eight ounces in the latter. But considerable modifications of these rules have been made in countries where the climate or habits of the people render their observance injurious to health. Dispensations are also frequently granted in favor of particular persons. In the United States flesh meat is allowed several times a week, at the discretion of the bishops. In the Greek Church the rules are even more strict, and there are four Lenten fasts in the year. It is hardly possible that the Grand Duke Alexis could have been a strict member of the Greek Church, as he is too fat, robust and florid to have kept many Lenten fasts. The fourth Sunday of Lent is often termed Mid-Lent, or Passion Sunday. It was formerly known as "Carl-Sunday," and on that day beans or peas called "carlines" used to be given away or eaten. The Ritualists, both in this country and England, are equally strict with the Roman Catholics in their observance of Ash Wednesday, and to-day services of a very advanced High Church nature will be held at the Ritualistic churches of St. Sacrament, St. Mary the Virgin and St. Albans, in this city.

There were some strange customs in the old days connected with Ash Wednesday. For instance, boys used to go about "clacking" at doors to get eggs or bits of bacon, wherewith to make up a feast among themselves, and when refused would stop the keyhold with dirt and depart with a rhymed denunciation. In some parts of Germany the young men gathered the girls into a cart and drove them into a river or pool, and there "washed them favoredly," a process which shows that absence from merriment was not then held as one of the proprieties of the day.

Among the ancient customs of England which have sunk into disuse was a singularly absurd one, continued even until so late a period as the reign of George I. During the Lenten season an officer denominated the "King's Cock Crower" crowed the hour each night within the precincts of the palace, instead of proclaiming it in the ordinary manner of watchmen. On the first Ash Wednesday after the accession of the House of Hanover, as the Prince of Wales, afterwards George II., sat down to supper, this officer abruptly entered the apartment and, according to accustomed usage, proclaimed in a shrill pipe, resembling the crow of a cock, that it was "past ten o'clock." Taken by surprise, and imperfectly acquainted with the English language, the astonished Prince naturally mistook the tremulation of the assumed crow as some mockery intended to insult him, and instantly rose to resent the affront; nor was it without difficulty that the interpreter explained the nature of the custom and satisfied him that a compliment was designed, according to the Court etiquette of the time. From that period we find no further account of the exertion of the imitative powers of this important officer, but the Court has been left to the voice of reason and conscience to remind them of their errors, and not to that of the cock, whose clarion called back Peter to repentance, which this fantastical and silly ceremony was meant to typify.

The ceremonies to-day in all the Roman Catholic churches will be peculiarly impressive and solemn. Ashes will be distributed to the people at the morning services in all the churches. Last night was spent in merriment and joyous hilarity, it being Shrove Tuesday, or, as the French term it, *Mardi-Gras*. On the Continent of Europe this is one of the great annual carnivals, but by the time this reaches the public eye all fun and frolic will have ceased and the holy Lenten season commenced.

FORTY HOURS' ADORATION.

Rites and Ceremonies at the Church of the Holy Redeemer—Religious Spectacles and Appropriate Demonstrations—The Faithful at Prayer.

Celebrated at different periods of the year by the several Roman Catholic churches of the city, the solemnity which invariably marks "The Forty Hours' Adoration" always renders this occasion one of great interest. There is probably no festival occurring during the year that elicits such heartfelt devotion—none certainly creates such a widespread feeling of sincere devotion, and, judging from the immense assemblages that throng the sacred edifices during the exposure of the holy sacrament, it is quite evident that the faithful fully appreciate the impressiveness of the great event. During the last few days the Church of the Holy Redeemer, in Third street, has been the scene of some magnificent religious spectacles. According to the rules of the order the Forty Hours' Adoration commences on the Sunday preceding Lent. Solemn high mass was commenced in that church last Sunday, at five o'clock, after which the blessed sacrament was exposed in the tabernacle. A guard of honor from the Independent Rifle Corps, consisting of [illegible] men, under the command of Captain [illegible], entered the church, and, like the [illegible], kept watch so long as the festival [illegible]. After the solemn high mass on Sunday a grand procession took place through the spacious aisles of the church; and what lent additional interest to the beautiful display was the participation of the little boys and maidens, the latter attired in spotless white, and whose harmonious interpretation of the many sacred [illegible] that fell to their lot added considerably to the solemnity of the scene. The [illegible] the high mass was the Rev. Father [illegible], Rev. Father Urben, and [illegible] Father [illegible] the Rev. Father Rector [illegible] master of ceremonies. The procession [illegible] around the church, the blessed sacrament [illegible] meanwhile exposed. At eight o'clock [illegible] was again celebrated, and at ten o'clock [illegible] high mass was said, the [illegible] preaching the sermon. On [illegible] were given, and the [illegible] with a sermon and [illegible] illumination which [illegible] kept up, while [illegible] maintained their posts. [illegible] high mass was celebrated at [illegible] at nine o'clock, and [illegible] was given with appropriate [illegible] During the day several [illegible] the church [illegible] being relieved [illegible] Yesterday morning solemn high mass was [illegible]. The [illegible] most impressive [illegible]. The altar was [illegible] lighted and [illegible] banners were [illegible]. Last evening a [illegible] benediction was [illegible] an overflowing congregation. [illegible] were represented, and the scene [illegible] was exceedingly impressive. [illegible] maintained his [illegible] position at [illegible] with considerable amiability, and [illegible] the great pressure, managed [illegible] accommodations to all comers. The spectacle was altogether very imposing, and failed not to create a deep impression on the immense multitude in attendance. A grand "Te Deum" brought the proceedings to a close.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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Volume XXXVII.....No. 45

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—BOY DETECTIVE—OUT ON THE LOOSE.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—MARRIAGE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HAYDEE DUMITI. Matinee at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—JULIUS CÆSAR.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—EUROPEAN HIPPOTHEATRICAL COMPANY. Matinee at 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ENGLISH OPERA—ZAMPA, OR, THE MARBLE BRIDE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening.—DARLING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE VETERAN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—BLACK CROOK. Matinee—LA PERICHOLE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISMS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—DIVORCE. Matinee at 2½.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—NEGRO ACTS—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &c. Matinee.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third avenue.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

PAVILION, No. 688 Broadway.—THE VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, February 14, 1872.

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IN THE ENGLISH HOUSE OF LORDS some of the Peers are anxious for the British people to have an opportunity for discussing the Alabama claims case outside of Parliament. They ask that all the papers be made public by the government. The ministerial party has, so far, refused. The Peers who are with the multitude are right, and may be found on the right side when the repeal of the law of entail in property is agitated in Britain.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD SNOW BLOCKADE.—The difficulties of getting the trains through the snow this winter on the Union Pacific Railroad show the necessity of other railroad lines of communication across the Continent. We must have the northern route, where the snow does not lie so deep, and the southern route, where there is no snow, but perpetual spring or summer. There will be business enough for all, and each will have some special advantages.

AFTER THE SAVINGS BANK PECULATORS.—One of the alleged defaulting officers of the Bowling Green Savings Bank has been arrested and held to bail in fifty thousand dollars to answer certain charges preferred against him. It is also stated that indictments have been found against others of the same class of spoliators upon the earnings of the poor. In the midst of the works of reform now in progress there is none more worthy of encouragement than that which will place the management of savings banks in the hands of upright and responsible men and thus protect the depositors from the depredations of unworthy persons.

The Difficulty with England on the Alabama Claims—A Suggested Compromise on Thirty Millions in Gold.

We submit to our readers this morning a very interesting despatch from a special correspondent in London on the latest phase in that quarter of our new difficulty with England on those exceedingly troublesome Alabama claims. Thus it appears that no English government, in adhering to the Washington Treaty as it now stands (*i. e.*, in reference to the American case as submitted to the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration) could hold office for twenty-four hours; that this is absolutely certain, and cannot be too emphatically stated; that should the present government of Gladstone go out upon this issue its successors, from the very nature of the case, would be equally debarred from a recognition of our claims, and that the opportunity for an accommodation may be lost unless some mutual understanding, modifying the point of indirect damages, shall be agreed upon. Furthermore, we are informed that England, having heretofore definitely refused the proposition for a settlement in a lumping of our damages, she cannot very well advance it now; but that the United States might renew it, according to the protocol of the Joint High Commission of the 8th March last, and that a settlement on this basis might be arranged. Finally, we are assured that to settle this business England will pay the highest sum in gross suggested by the United States—viz., thirty millions of dollars in gold.

Now, if the treaty were still an open question this proposition of thirty millions in gold would doubtless be accepted by our government, in view of the great advantages to us, to England and to all the world of a complete adjustment of all outstanding disputes between England and the United States, and the establishment of relations of perfect friendship between the two countries. But the treaty has been ratified, signed, sealed and delivered, and the United States, as in duty bound, has undertaken to carry out its provisions in reference to the fisheries, the navigation of the St. Lawrence, the San Juan Island boundary dispute, certain British claims and these Alabama claims. Our case on these claims, in pursuance of the treaty, is submitted to the arbitrators provided, and the case of England is also laid before this tribunal, and neither party, with proper respect for the other side or for itself, or for the chosen tribunal or for the solemn obligations entered into, can ask for the modification of the contestant's case as a condition of submitting to the arbitration.

Upon what ground, then, is it that Her Majesty's government advances this condition, this ultimatum, as it now appears to be, against our case? Upon the ground that our demands for consequential damages are unauthorized, extravagant, offensive, preposterous and intolerable. But this is a judgment upon them, and judgment belongs not to the plaintiff or the defendant, but to the Court. But are there not certain limitations laid down in the treaty for the government of each party in the submission of its case to the arbitrators? No. The treaty provides for the settlement of all existing differences between the two countries, and for the submission on our part, to the chosen arbitrators, of "all claims" direct and indirect, for losses resulting from the depredations on our commerce of the Alabama and other Anglo-rebel confederate cruisers.

There is, in reality, no justification for this demand from England for the modification of our case. We suspect that the offence involved does not lie in the claims submitted for indirect and consequential damages, but that it lies in the acts, the facts, the indictment, specifications and testimony, and in the scorching and merciless argument establishing the perfidous character of England's neutrality and belligerent rights throughout the war of our great rebellion. It is a fearful indictment from one great nation against another in the processes of peace making. It is a case which reduces to milk and water the case of Bismarck against France, and to soft complainings the heavy accusations and condemnations of the Pope against the "sub-Alpine government" of Victor Emmanuel. It is a case which arraigns the British government before the bar of the civilized world, as guilty of a systematic course of double-dealing, treachery and false pretences, to an extent which dignifies the proclaimed piratical system of old Algiers and the uncertain diplomacy of the Chinese. The British government, we therefore suspect, has put on this face of injured innocence and honest indignation in order to neutralize, as far as possible, before the world, the terrible indictment of the American case.

Well, the diplomatic propriety of making up a case for war in carrying out a treaty of peace may be questioned; but we find no interdict against this course in the treaty. The American case is the work of Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis, Mr. Fish's able Assistant Secretary of State, and one of the two secretaries of the Joint High Commission, Lord Tenderden, being the other. But this case is before the Geneva Arbitrators as the case of President Grant, the American government and the American people; and it is endorsed as correct by those learned men in the law, Mr. Caleb Cushing and Mr. William M. Evarts, of counsel for our cause before the Geneva Tribunal. That most amiable of all diplomats, Mr. ex-Secretary Seward, in making up this case would no doubt have drawn it in its tone and temper as mild as a May morning. But Mr. Bancroft Davis belongs to a different school. He is a bellicose peacemaker. We think, now, we can detect his fighting proclivities in Mr. Secretary Fish's Motley correspondence, which shut the doors of peace between Senator Sumner and General Grant; and we are morally certain that this same trenchant Bancroft Davis is responsible for the wrath of Prince Gortschakoff touching the fearful details of the unfortunate Minister Catacazy's directions.

Allowing, then, something for the astonishment and indignation of bluff John Bull to the remorseless treatment of England's neutrality and belligerent rights by the belligerent Davis in making up our case, the question recurs, What prospect is there for the lumping of our bill of costs in thirty millions in gold? England will not plead guilty in pleading to our case as presented. General Grant will not recall it in order to soften it down. It has gone before the world; it is according to the treaty, and it cannot be recalled. At the conference of the Joint High Commission of the 8th of March last the American set before the British Commissioners, in general terms, our losses during the war of our rebellion, direct and indirect, from the depredations of the Alabama, &c., including the heavy expenditures incurred in pursuit of the rebel cruisers, the transfer of our merchant ships to the British flag, the enhanced rates of insurance and the prolongation of the war; and they proposed a specific sum in satisfaction of all these claims. Our Commissioners distinctly stated that, in hopes of an amicable settlement, they had made no estimate of our indirect losses, "without prejudice, however, to the right to indemnification on their account in the event of no such settlement (a settlement in the lump) being made." Here, then, we have the treaty, and it completely covers our case, the proposition of lumping all these claims in a specific sum being rejected.

But England now, in order to settle this difficulty, will pay the highest sum in gross heretofore suggested by the United States, which, it appears, is thirty millions of dollars in gold. And why cannot this settlement be arranged? Because, we apprehend, it comes too late. As we understand the position of General Grant on this subject, it is fixed. He has submitted our case, he is ready to abide by the judgment of the arbitrators chosen; he accepts them as intelligent, just and impartial men. He does not expect that England will be called upon to pay off our national debt or anything like it; but he does expect, and the American people expect, that England will reconsider her present untenable position and stand by the treaty, and he and this people can wait a little longer, in the hope that Her Majesty's government will come back to this wholesome frame of mind. We are in no hurry, because the case, yea or nay, is in our hands.

Congress Yesterday—The Naval and Civil Appropriation Bills.

Both houses of Congress were engaged yesterday on the most legitimate business of the session, namely—the consideration of appropriation bills. The House had up the Naval bill, and the Senate the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill. Mr. Hale, of Maine, who had charge of the Naval bill, made a most doleful exhibit of the condition of the navy, and showed how contemptibly inadequate it was to meet any sudden emergency of war. He made, also, some very serious insinuations against the integrity of Mr. Welles' administration of the Navy Department, declaring that out of the large number of vessels that were in service at the close of the war scores and fifties of them had disappeared and faded out of sight, leaving no more trace of what had become of them than if they were so many Flying Dutchmen. He had tried to follow them up and ascertain what disposition had been made of them, but had absolutely failed to make any discovery. Then Mr. Morgan, of Ohio, opened a broadside upon the administration in all its departments, accusing them of cooking up their accounts so as to confuse and bewilder Congress and the public, and so as to conceal enormous discrepancies, which he, however, professed to have discovered.

The House passed, after considerable discussion, a bill appropriating three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a government building in Albany, and which was understood to be the pioneer of a batch of similar bills to be reported for various cities and towns all over the country. Such a log-rolling measure was, of course, irresistible, and Mr. Garfield's efforts to impede or prevent its passage were utterly futile.

The Committee of Ways and Means, in obedience to the resolution adopted by the House on Monday, was prepared to report a bill removing all import duties from tea and coffee, but Mr. Dawes, its chairman, being refused consent to make a speech hostile to the measure, withheld the report.

General Sherman—From the Crimea to the Caucasus.

General Sherman is about to leave Rome and proceed to Naples. From this point he will travel to the Crimea and extend his tour thence to the Caucasus. So says our cable telegram. The General will thus stand at "the fountain-head, whence Europe spread." He will find plenty of matter to moralize over, and for reflection, by the way. In the Crimea he will again behold the monuments of a mighty war struggle; the graves of heroes who were stricken down in the death grip of battle while yet "full of lusty life," and also those silent mounds in which "rider and horse, friend and foe were in one red burial blent." In the Caucasus he will stand on the great Russian mountain line which divides Europe and Asia—on the boundary closing the isthmus which separates the Black from the Caspian Sea. Here he will see the location of the parent homes of many of the great warrior races, both of the Old World and the New, and may perhaps ask himself what manner of primal man could have dwelt in the region, who, from his simple wanderings to the plains, gave forth a progeny so persistent, so warlike, so destructive, and yet so indestructible? Points of grand idea, particularly when they are toned and softened by the Christian assuagement which will flow to his mind from the consolations of a visit to Rome, the centre from which Christianity has struggled for the regeneration of humanity from the consequences of its earliest demoralizations.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.—Caleb Cushing says the "American case," as prepared by Mr. Bancroft Davis, is, in his opinion, "a most able, thorough, complete, learned and effective exposition of the claims of the United States against Great Britain." Mr Evarts says he is "satisfied of its ability and completeness." *Per contra*, Reverdy Johnson says, in effect, "the tone of argument employed in the case is too acrimonious; that much of its statements of history is cumulative and might be dispensed with without detriment; that the claim for indirect or consequential damages cannot be sustained under the clause in the treaty upon which Mr. Davis rests his judgment." Who shall decide when doctors high in the law like these disagree? But perhaps Mr Johnson's views on the subject have been slightly soured or prejudiced by his failure to consummate a treaty with Great Britain when he had the matter in charge.

The Seventy and Their Experimental Charter—The Wisdom of Our Legislators.

Mr. Alvord aptly illustrated the present condition of the pretended charter reform movement when, in last night's debate on the experimental scheme emanating from the Committee of Seventy—after several vain attempts to elicit an explanation of some of the prominent features of the bill—he drew attention to the fact that out of the twenty-one representatives from the city of New York not one knew anything about its provisions or its operation. "We look in vain for information from those for whose city this charter is intended," he said in substance, "and all we can learn from the whole twenty-one members is what one or two of them have heard from other people." This remark exactly hits the cause of the present muddle at Albany. No sound, practical proposition is before the Legislature, and the puzzled representatives are floundering about in the midst of the muddle of cumulative voting, minority representation, mottled boards and mixed commissions spread before them by the seventy wise men of Gotham. It is an instructive sight to see the legislative chambers filled with German dreamers and venerable theorists, whispering in the ears of members explanations of their curious propositions, and to find a body of one hundred and twenty-eight apparently sensible men gravely listening to section after section of a bill not one of them understands, and prepared, probably, to bestow it upon the great metropolis of the United States as a fundamental law under which a city of over a million inhabitants is to live and prosper. The Assembly considered the charter all day yesterday, at the morning and evening sessions, and adjourned before it had been read through by sections, to attend a party at the Executive mansion. At the close of the session Mr. Brown, the member from Cayuga, was commencing a written address, in which he declared that a Church in New York—meaning, of course, the Roman Catholic Church—had divided the spoils of the city with the Tammany Ring, whose greatest strength had been derived from this community of interests. In such intolerance and bigotry and in the midst of a profound ignorance of the work they are performing, the State Legislature is to manufacture a charter for the city of New York. There appears to be some probability that the bargains and bickerings now going on between the members and some of the parties in office in the city government are destined to defeat all legislation in regard to the municipal charter, and that affairs will be permitted to remain as they now are—at least until another Legislature convenes. This certainly would be preferable to a passage of an experimental scheme so arranged as to render corrupt combination not only easy but certain. General Sickles, who is now in Albany, and who has had experience in New York city government, might give the Legislature some useful advice, if they were honestly disposed to pass a good law with an eye to the single interests of the people and the prosperity of the city; but at present there seems to be no organization to prepare such a law and no disposition to enact it. Hence, we repeat, it would be better to leave matters as they are than to force upon the people a wild experiment which they do not understand and *do not desire at the same* time. A splendid opportunity exists for a practical, sensible man to make himself a reputation as a statesman. Let him draw a charter based on the HERALD's frequently repeated suggestions, in which New York shall be joined with Brooklyn and other suburbs in one grand municipal government, and in which concentrated power and direct responsibility shall be the simple but effective features. Such a bill would stand out in striking contrast to the muddled, incomprehensible trading and bartering scheme prepared for us by the German theorists, the effect of which would be to crucify New York between the thieves of the two great political parties.

"Reform within the Lines of the Republican Party."

In making his obeisance to his brethren of the press on his return to active editorial labors Colonel Forney, of the Philadelphia *Press*, says:—

> There are various theories as to the cause of his voluntary, glad retirement from the painful position of a placeman; but none are so true as the recognition of the fact that he comes back to his editorial chair with an earnest purpose to serve the public and to co-operate in the great work of reform within the lines of the republican party.

This is something like the declaration of certain democrats during the war—to wit, that they were "willing to fight for the rights of the South within the Union, but not out of it." The Southerners did not appreciate the force of this sort of *quasi* friendship, and preferred an open and above-board fight for complete separation. How the editor of the *Press* is to "co-operate in the great work of reform within the lines of the republican party" and appease the angry elements now disturbing its vitals, is a problem the solution of which is not readily attainable. If Colonel Forney intends to support or to oppose Grant why does he not come out flat-footed and say so? But perhaps the time for declaring war or effecting a treaty of amity and peace has not yet arrived.

THE POPE ON PUBLIC EDUCATION.—Pope Pius the Ninth is about to issue an encyclical letter on the subject of public education and its relations to the Church and to the State. The matter is of the highest importance to the Christian world. It was debated in the Vatican Council and embodied in the Pontifical declaration of the dogma of infallibility. This announcement was accepted at the moment as an authoritative definition of the position of the Roman Catholic Church towards public schools and the system of mixed education as it is administered by many, the majority, indeed, of the Christian governments. The first view of this portion of the Council manifesto did not produce any very pleasing impressions on the mind of the populations. Perhaps His Holiness will, in his forthcoming letter, supply a personal, yet Papal, explanation of many of the points which remain still in dispute. If he can do so satisfactorily—to his own conscience, to the College of Cardinals and to the cosmopolitan lay communities—he will have accomplished a noble work. Pio Nono is, however, a great worker, and a charitable, as well as venerable, man.

General Sickles as a Mediator—"Let Us Have Peace."

General Sickles is at Albany on a special mission of peace, love, good will and the Governorship. He comes to our State capital fresh from the national capital, and is said by our correspondents to be armed with authority to say to the squabbling factions that the President desires them to cease their unseemly brawls and behave like decent men. It is hinted that he has also a more personal object in view, and that as he intends to retire from the Spanish mission in August next he would not object to taking possession of the figurative Executive mansion at Albany on the 1st day of January succeeding. However this may be, his acknowledged mission is a commendable one. As he tersely remarks, when he left for Madrid he left Senator Conkling sulky and out in the cold, and when he comes back from the city of the Hidalgos he discovers Senator Fenton in a similar uncomfortable position. He therefore tenders his well known diplomatic skill to heal the difficulties, and has set about to convince Senator Fenton that General Grant is not in terror of him as a rival candidate for the Presidency, and next to remind Senator Fenton's friends that all men cannot hold office at the same time and that their hour for enjoying the loaves and fishes may not be far distant. We fear that even the persuasive Sickles will fail to bring the factions at Albany in accord and to put a stop to the scandalous proceedings of the majority party. It is true that the operations of a reform Legislature, if the close of the session should be such as the opening indicates, are calculated to seriously damage the republican cause in the State of New York; but the rings and the lobbies are all powerful at the State capital, and, as they make their bargains for cash, it is not easy to circumvent them with promises, even made by one of the diplomatic corps and backed by the President himself. The quarrel of the outs against the ins cannot be settled by soft words. However, it is very well for General Sickles to make the attempt, and if he should not succeed he may at least be instrumental in furnishing the republican party an available candidate for Governor on the Grant ticket next fall.

A BRITISH PEER PROPOUNDING AN ALABAMA FINANCIAL PROBLEM.—Lord Redesdale is troubling his mind in the matter of the future division of the Alabama claims indemnity money between the Northern and Southern States of the United States when England pays the American bill of damages. His lordship has placed the subject before the House of Lords in the shape of an arithmetical problem—a puzzling form, indeed, for his aristocratic brethren. The *quod erat demonstrandum* of the question may be safely entrusted to President Grant. Let Britain forward the cash; Grant will use it equitably. Lord Redesdale is, perhaps, liable to become confused in the matter of international accounts and balances, inheriting, as he must, from his father—Chancellor of Ireland at the period of the union with England—an idea of the terribly muddled manner in which the money matters of the two countries were at the time of the amalgamation of the public ledger.

GAMBETTA.—The unhappy condition of France at the present time attracts universal attention. A storm approaches which may prove terribly disastrous to the nation. The radical republican element in the South is ready for work whenever the watchword is given. The government of M. Thiers is not over strong, and, what is more, it knows its own weakness. It is pretty clearly understood now that Gambetta is the head of this dangerous element, which only awaits an opportune moment to launch the country again into the dreadful struggles of a civil war. The apparent inactivity of the ex-Dictator of Tours is regarded with suspicion. How suddenly he rose from obscurity in the early days of the republic until he exercised the influence of a dictatorship over France is already a matter of history. If the chance again presents itself there is little doubt but he will attempt a similar *rôle*.

Personal Intelligence.

Judge R. C. Parsons, of Cleveland, Ohio, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

United States Senator William Windom, of Minnesota, has arrived at the Hoffman House.

Colonel Thomas A. Scott, of Philadelphia, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, is at the Brevoort House.

Lieutenant Governor Webster Flanagan, and Colonel Tom P. Ochiltree, of Texas, have arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge B. M. Corwin, of Washington, is among yesterday's arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Captain G. Ethiolen, of the Russian Navy, and the Baroness de Wallien, of St. Petersburg, are at the Hoffman House. The object of Captain Ethiolen's visit to this country is rumored to be to wed the fair daughter of one of the most esteemed of the officers of our Navy.

The Count de Foresta, of Paris, and General Emile Bonnemant, late of the French Army, yesterday arrived at the Grand Central Hotel. The former is to make a pleasure tour of the country; the latter has been for some time travelling on this Continent and is now about to return to France to arrange for the transfer of his permanent residence to Canada.

OBITUARY.

Peter G. Washington.

Colonel Peter G. Washington died in this city on Saturday night, or Sunday morning, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, after a few hours' illness, from pleuro-pneumonia. Colonel Washington was a native of Virginia, but was reared and educated and passed almost his entire life in New York. When almost a lad he entered the civil service of the United States government and continued in it, with but a short interval, until 1857, when he retired from the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He was chief clerk of the office of the Treasurer of the United States, from which he was transferred to the chief clerkship of the office of the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, and on the Auditorship becoming vacant he was promoted to that situation. The great satisfaction he gave by an able and faithful discharge of duty directed attention to him, on the accession of General Pierce to the Presidency, as the proper person to fill the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He made many changes in the manner of stating accounts, requiring short and prompt settlements and holding all receiving as well as disbursing agents to a rigid accountability. His moral integrity was unimpeached. Colonel Washington had received a liberal classical education, his mind was clear and discriminating, his capacity for investigating intricate matters amounted almost to a passion and his application and industry untiring. He possessed a fine, manly personal appearance. At the time of his decease he was one of the Vice Presidents of the Association of the Oldest Inhabitants of the District of Columbia and one of the members of the Washington National Monument Society.

Eliphalet A. Bulkely.

Hon. Eliphalet A. Bulkely, of Hartford, Conn., President of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, died in that city on the night of the 12th inst., aged sixty-nine years. He has been twice a member of the Connecticut State Senate and once Speaker of the House.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Efforts to Forward the Mails in Coaches—A Gentile Mass Meeting—Protest Against the City Election—McKean to Confer with the President on the Territorial Deadlock—Deputation in Washington with the Attorney General Yesterday.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 13, 1872.

Arrangements have not yet been completed for the transmission of the mails eastward in coaches, but the negotiations are still going on.

There is to be a great meeting of citizens to-morrow night to protest against the illegal manner in which the city election was carried on, and in which more votes were alleged to have been cast than were ever known in the county before.

A demand for a United States Registry law will be made.

Judge McKean has been granted leave of absence by the President to consult personally with him and with the Attorney General on the situation in Utah.

A number of persons leave here to-morrow for New York, via San Francisco and the Isthmus of Panama, believing they can get through sooner than by rail, owing to the present condition of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Reports this evening state that snow-bound trains are still near Creston, but the weather is warm and pleasant.

The snow shovellers are working day and night.

A Deputation of Salt Lakeites and Pennsylvanians Interview the Attorney General Concerning Utah.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1872.

A number of gentlemen, citizens of Salt Lake City and of Pennsylvania, deeply interested financially in the peace and welfare of Utah, called on the Attorney General to-day and had a conversation with him in regard to the complications in that Territory, and asked that such a course be taken by the authorities in Washington as will lead to the reconcilement of matters which now have a tendency to retard the development and disturb the harmony of the people there.

The interview was a pleasant one. The visitors were received courteously, and the Attorney General promised to give their suggestions a careful consideration.

ENGLISH OPERA—"DON GIOVANNI."

A performance must be possessed of extraordinary powers of attraction to draw people from their houses in such a rain storm as that which deluged the streets last night. Yet there was a fair sized audience at the Academy, the parquet being well filled and a respectable sprinkling in the boxes. Mozart's immortal work was an appropriate one to succeed the more glittering, yet weaker opera of Herold, since in "Don Giovanni" and "Zampa" we have almost the same story of impiety and unbridled passion and the punishment thereof. But as strong contrasts serve to heighten beauty and power in any form, so the *chef d'œuvre* of the most genial of all composers becomes more attractive when sandwiched between the two performances of "Zampa." The cast was the same as appeared last October, comprising the chief members of the company. It is needless to speak in detail at this late day of Mme. Parepa-Rosa's Donna Anna, which is unquestionably the grandest and most finished of her operatic impersonations. An unformed voice which time is constantly strengthening, but in which traces of crudeness are still perceptible, and an excellent conception of the exigencies of the *rôle* were the qualities brought by Miss Doria to the *rôle* of Donna Elvira. Mrs. Van Zandt is a charming Zerlina, and exhibits the requisite spirit and vivacity for the part. Messrs. Karl, Cook, Seguin and Ryse played their respective *rôles* commendably. On Friday night Mrs. Zelda Seguin's first benefit in New York takes place, on which occasion she will appear in her favorite *rôle* of Nancy, in "Martha."

CHURCH MUSIC ASSOCIATION—SECOND CONCERT.

Under the above meaningless title, which would be more appropriate if applied to a Sunday school, is known the very best vocal society in New York. We say the best, because on no other musical organization do wealth and fashion bestow such unbounded liberality, and nowhere else can such eminent artists be found in a chorus. The chorus and orchestra are both large, well balanced and trained by constant rehearsals to a degree of perfection unattainable by other concert bodies, and in the conductor, Dr. James Peck, the society possesses a painstaking, accomplished and conscientious musician. Steinway Hall was crowded last night almost to suffocation, and the suggestion given on the tickets of full dress was attended to in every sense of the word. The bill was one calculated to enlist the attention and sympathy of every lover of music, as it consisted of the following grand works:—

Overture, "Strienne" ..... Meyerbeer
Requiem mass No. 15 ..... Mozart
Lurline ..... Wallace

The admirably written *brochure* by Dr. Peck, which was the bill of the evening and which contained an elaborate and analytical description and criticism of the works performed, enabled each of the audience to follow the thoughts of the composer intelligibly, is a feature in those concerts which alone would tend to make them eminently popular. The performance was very creditable, the chorus and orchestra doing their trying work bravely and with due spirit and unanimity. The soloists were Mrs. Gulager, Madame Javoorska, Miss Henne, Messrs. Leggatt, Remmertz and Herman. With the exception of Messrs. Leggat and Remmertz, who are deserving of much praise, a higher grade of excellence for the interpretation of such music would be desirable in the ladies and gentlemen entrusted with the solo parts. The next concert takes place on May 2.

MRS. MOULTON.

This gifted artist, who was compelled, by reason of her husband's sickness, to suspend her concert tour, reappears again on Saturday next in Philadelphia, Mr. Moulton having sufficiently improved to warrant the step. The troupe is under the able management of Mr. George W. Colby, and includes Messrs. Bowles and Fossati, and the pianist, Mr. Wenh. They will make a Western tour, appearing in Pittsburg, Wheeling, Dayton, Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville, &c. The immense success achieved by Mrs. Moulton in the East and South we are sure will follow her in the West.

PROGRESS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1872.

General Banks, having yesterday introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Pacific Railroads to inquire into the present condition of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, he was to-day interrogated by gentlemen representing the interests of the company and in explanation of the object of the proposed investigation said he was impelled to take this step to satisfy his constituents, who write to him for the purpose of ascertaining what security there may be for the ultimate payment of the Northern Pacific gold bonds, which are having large sales in the United States, and in which persons of moderate means are, in some instances, investing their money; that he cannot answer these inquiries because there has been no inspection of the finished part of the road. No application has been made by the company for government lands and no showing has been made of the condition of the corporations. He did not offer the resolution in any spirit of hostility to the company, but merely for the reason stated. In response to this resolution the representatives of the Northern Pacific Railroad have formally stated to General Banks that they will cheerfully co-operate with the committee in laying before the public all the facts as to its present condition, resources and the prospect for the early completion of the road; that they have nothing to conceal; that they have about three hundred miles of the main trunk completed and fully equipped according to the requirements of a first class road; that commissioners have been appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to inspect this finished part of the road now thoroughly inflated and rehabilitated, and that they will perform the service in a few weeks; that the company has had sufficient money arising from the sale of bonds by Jay Cooke & Co. to pay for the construction of the road thus far, and therefore has not sought the warrants for the land to which they are entitled from the government. The company requests an immediate, thorough and impartial investigation into its affairs.

THE FAVORMO TRAGEDY.

Chief of Police Campbell was put in possession of a letter a few days since which was picked up on Henry street, and which at first was supposed to be a slight clue to the assassination of the murdered musician Favormo. There were names mentioned in it, but upon investigation it was discovered that the parties mentioned were high respectable and knew nothing whatever of the affair. The letter was not addressed, but was signed "Jim," and the author advised "Will" to leave the city, as she knew of his crime and he was one of the wicked people. The letter was undoubtedly written by some school boy, who was anxious to see his productions in print and adopted this method to accomplish his purpose.

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THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Herald Special Report from London.

Gladstone's Ministerial Difficulties in Relation to the Treaty of Washington.

British Prejudice Against an Undefined Bill for Indirect Losses.

The International Negotiations at a Critical Point.

A Solid Plan for the Solution of the Difficulty.

Thirty Millions of Dollars in British Gold and an American Receipt in Full.

The Question in the House of Lords.

Are the Americans, North and South, Partners for the Profits?

Cause of Charles Francis Adams' Return.

What the Arbitrators Know About English.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the capital of Great Britain:—

LONDON, Feb 13, 1872.

With reference to the Alabama claims question and the Treaty of Washington, no English government continuing negotiations with the United States on the treaty as the case now stands could hold office twenty-four hours. This fact is absolutely certain and cannot be stated too emphatically to the American people.

PARTY CHANGE WILL NOT RENDER THE PHASE MORE PLEASING.

Should Gladstone's Cabinet go out of office on this international issue their successors in the Ministry will, from the very nature of the case, be equally prevented from pursuing a similar line of policy.

A CRITICAL MOMENT IN THE INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS.

Therefore, the joint deliberation for arbitration being ended, the opportunity for a settlement accommodation between the peoples of England and America will be lost, unless some mutual understanding, modifying the American point of claim for indirect losses, can be arrived at.

"JOHN BULL'S" DIFFICULTY FROM "RED TAPE."

The English government, having positively refused to entertain a proposition for the payment of a certain sum in gross for all damages, cannot now turn round and advance of its own volition a proposition of that nature, or identical.

HOW THE PRESIDENT MAY AFFORD BRITAIN A CHANCE FOR PAYMENT.

But should the American government renew its own proposition on the subject, as made and set forth in the treaty protocol, March 8, 1870, it could be arranged on the basis that England will pay the highest sum named by the United States—thirty millions of dollars in gold,

GRANT'S REPLY TO GRANVILLE.

It is reported generally in the city that the reply of the United States government to Earl Granville's note in reference to the American claim for indirect damages in the Alabama case reached United States Minister Schenck from Washington to-day.

CITIZEN EFFORT FOR POPULAR MEDIATION.

The members of the Anglo-American Association held a meeting in London last evening for the purpose of canvassing the questions arising from the claim of the United States before the Geneva Board of Arbitration for compensation for indirect damages arising from the operations of the Alabama and other English privateers during the civil war in America.

After an interchange of personal opinions and views and an informal consideration of the entire subject, the Association adopted a resolution declaring that the body "would not publicly discuss the Alabama difficulty while there was hope of its being settled in a friendly spirit" by the Cabinets.

The Question Debated in the House of Lords—Are the North and South Partners in the Demand for Restitution?—Cabinet Reticence in the Absence of a Formal Motion.

LONDON, Feb. 13, 1872.

An attempt was made to bring the subject of the Alabama claims before the House of Lords to-day for debate.

Lord Redesdale proposed to the government the following question:—"If A and B, partners, sue C for fraud, and the defendant C proves that B, one of the plaintiffs, acted with him in committing the fraud, whether such proof would not be a complete answer and debar all damages?" Applying this to the questions at issue with the United States he argued that the North and South were now partners in the Alabama claims. If the law in the case of persons was good it ought to hold in regard to nations.

Earl Granville said a discussion of the Treaty of Washington at the present juncture was undesirable, and he declined to answer the question put by Lord Redesdale.

Several Peers expressed their regret that Parliament was the only place where the treaty could not be mentioned. They declared that the government ought to publish the English case and other documents connected with the Alabama claims, and thus "give the British people an opportunity of enjoying the advantages which the Americans possessed for the discussion of the pending issues."

Earl Granville again declined to reply; but said, "if a motion was made for the production of the English case it would be laid before the House."

A motion was accordingly made with this view and adopted.

THE NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams' Return to This Country—The Cases and the Meetings of the Arbitrators.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1872.

The return of Mr. Charles Francis Adams to this country is partly owing to the fact that he has personal matters requiring his attention. He is editing his father's diary, and will give most of his time while in the United States to reading the proof sheets of this work. The significance of his visit is not of such great moment, as far as our relations with Great Britain are concerned, as was at first believed, but his return was made possible by the work which yet remains to be done before we can bring our "case" properly before the tribunal. The volume containing what is generally called the American case was the only part of the documents presented by the United States which was translated into French; and as the subject will have to be closely examined by the arbitrators, and none of them except the American and English members of the tribunal can speak our language, the whole case must be translated and printed in French before it can be fully examined and understood. Count Sclopis reads English imperfectly, but cannot speak it, while neither Baron Itahuba nor M. Staemfli can either speak or read the language. In view of this, the meeting of the tribunal in April will be formal in order to comply with the terms of the treaty, and the real work will be deferred till June.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The New Postal Convention Signed by the Governments.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 13, 1872.

The Franco-German Postal Convention has been signed by the respective governments engaged in its negotiation.

ITALY.

Royal Reception of Distinguished Americans—Lieutenant Grant at Audience with Prince Humbert—Sherman to Travel to the Caucasus.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Feb. 13, 1872.

Hon. John Jay, United States Minister to Austria, arrived here yesterday for the purpose of meeting General William T. Sherman.

At a later hour in the day both of these gentlemen were presented to King Victor Emmanuel, who gave them a cordial reception.

Lieutenant Grant will stay in Rome until the 20th inst.

General Sherman proceeds to Naples, whence he will sail for the Crimea. He will extend his tour to the Caucasus.

The General, accompanied by Lieutenant Grant, had an audience with Prince Humbert to-day, and were most cordially received.

A Papal Encyclical on Public Education.

ROME, Feb. 13, 1872.

The Pope will soon send forth an encyclical letter on the subject of public instruction and its relations with the Church and State.

SPAIN.

Project of Telegraph Communication with the American Colonies.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Feb. 13, 1872.

The government invites tenders for the construction and laying of a telegraph cable between Spain and the Canaries, "to be extended to some Spanish possessions in America."

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon Alarmed by the Roll of an Earthquake.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LISBON, Feb. 13, 1872.

An earthquake occurred here last night.

The shocks, however, were slight, and no serious damage is reported.

FRANCE.

Electoral Agitation and Riot at the Polling Places.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 13, 1872.

The elections in the Department of Eure to fill the vacant seats in the National Assembly were attended with great disorder, and numerous conflicts occurred between the opposing parties.

RUSSIA.

Imperial Relations Towards the Court of Brazil.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 13, 1872.

It is rumored that an interview between the Czar and the Emperor of Brazil has been arranged to take place at Nice.

MARDI GRAS.

Brilliant Processions and High Festivals at New Orleans.

The Grand Duke Alexis and Governor Warmoth Going Round Together—Comic Programme of the Mystic Krewe—Homer's Iliad and Odyssey—All the Masked Gods and Goddesses—Gay Times at Memphis.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13, 1872.

The carnival festivities of Mardi Gras have attracted thousands more visitors this year than usual. An experiment was tried for the first time of marshalling the maskers in procession. At four o'clock the Grand Duke Alexis, accompanied by Governor Warmoth, appeared in front of the City Hall and reviewed the revellers. The procession occupied one hour in passing. This evening

THE MYSTIC KREWE

had possession of the streets with their allegorical representation of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey. It has never before been equalled in point of splendor in any part of this country or Europe. The members of the Mystic Krewe are unknown to the community, but presumed to represent the wealthy aristocracy of New Orleans. The

PROGRAMME OF THEIR STREET PROCESSION,

which is always kept concealed till the last moment, was as follows:—

Homer's Iliad and Odyssey.
Music.
Doric Temple—Homer's Bust.
The Iliad.
Helen and Paris in clouds, protected by Venus.
Herald—Herald.
Agamemnon, Brizis, Nestor, Achilles and Shield—Petrarchus.
Ajax Diomede in his war chariot.
Menelaus, Thersites, Cassandra, Hellenus, King Priam, Diana, Phœbus, Apollo, Mars driving a chariot.
Hector, Ageaor, Acamas, Juno recumbent, Jupiter, Minerva, Aurora rising from the clouds.
Neptune in a shell on a rock by the sea.
Attendant Sea Coach, driven by Naiads.
The Odyssey.
Polyphemus, King of Cyclops, in the Act of Rending One of Ulysses' Companions, Surrounded by Goats.
Circe Mounted on a Throne, in the Act of Transforming the Companions into Swine.
Pluto Mounted, Surrounded by Harpies.
The Syrens Beguiling Ulysses. He Chained to a Shelp.
Charybdis and Scylla.
Calypso Detaining Ulysses. Proteus at Their Feet.
Mercury Notifying Calypso to Send Ulysses Forward.
King and Queen Alcinous Nausica at Their Feet.
Household of Ulysses—Telemachus, Son; Eumus, Swineherd, Eurycles, Muse;
Theonius, the Bard.
Penelope Weaving a Web, Surrounded by Her Suitors.
Pillow with Ulysses Arms Pendan.
Battle of Frogs and Mice.
King Puffcheeks Commanding His Army of Frogs in Council.
King Chawbacon in Council Commanding His Army of Mice.
The Peacemakers.
Crabs Interviewing Castor and Pollux, Twin Brothers Palm Drycape.
Esculapius.

SEVEN MASKED BALLS NOW GOING ON.

There are seven masked balls now going on, all well attended. The Grand Duke and suite, accompanied by Governor Warmoth and General Emory, are visiting them. The masquerade has been conducted with great decorum and but few people are intoxicated, and no reports thus far of serious effects and arrests.

Alexis will join his ship at Pensacola the latter part of next week.

King Momus and His Subjects in Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 13, 1872.

All the main streets of the city are densely crowded, principally with visitors to the carnival festivities. It is estimated that there are between fifteen and twenty thousand strangers present. Business is suspended except among the retail shops. Masquers and grotesque uniforms throng the streets.

The weather is delightful. This is the first carnival that has taken place in this city, and is a success beyond peradventure.

The carnival surpassed the most sanguine expectations of the projectors. By noon the streets were filled with maskers representing every conceivable character, from Napoleon to Rip Van Winkle, with the dog Schneider, and every nationality under the sun on foot, horseback and velocipedes, and in carriages and extemporized chariots. The sidewalks were black with spectators, and it is estimated that during the afternoon there were forty thousand persons on the street. Though the spectators pelted the maskers with bonbons not a single disturbance occurred to mar the good feeling which prevailed during the afternoon.

Business was entirely suspended and the whole city given up to King Momus and his subjects.

ENGLAND.

Ex-Speaker Denison Elevated to the Peerage and in the House of Lords—The Prince of Wales' Health Not Yet Robust—Proclamation of a General National Holiday.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 13, 1872.

The Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison, late Speaker of the House of Commons, is gazetted as Viscount Ossington. He appeared in the House of Lords this evening, and the oath having been administered, took his seat as a Peer.

Mr. Denison takes his title from his seat of country residence, Ossington Hall, Newark, Nottingham county.

THE PRINCE OF WALES STILL WEAK IN HEALTH.

The Prince of Wales is at Osborne with the Queen and members of the royal family. He goes out daily, but his strength is not sufficiently restored to permit of an immediate visit to London.

A NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

The day of thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, the 27th of February, is declared a public holiday throughout the British dominions.

SCOTLAND.

Smallpox Epidemic in Edinburg.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 13, 1872.

The smallpox is pronounced epidemic at Edinburg.

PERSIA.

Pressure of the Famine and Mortality from Hunger and Disease.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 13, 1872.

Despatches from Teheran state that the famine in Persia continues with unabated fury, and many persons are dying daily from absolute starvation and the many diseases incident to the calamity of an insufficient supply of food continued for a lengthened period.

INDIA.

Public Excitement Over the Murder of the Governor General.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 13, 1872.

Telegrams dated in Bombay report that the assassination of His Excellency the Governor General of India, Earl Mayo, causes intense excitement throughout India.

In Calcutta and Bombay the murder is the universal theme of conversation and all business is suspended in consequence of the sad occurrence.

THE NEWARK SMALLPOX CASE.

Deputy Health Inspector Sandford, of Newark, states that in regard to the funeral of Schiller, who died at 85 West street of smallpox, he called on Justice Mills to complain that such large funerals in smallpox cases should not be allowed. He denies that he stated that the undertakers and pallbearers were intoxicated.

BANQUET TO THE JAPANESE.

The Citizens of Salt Lake Entertaining the Oriental Embassy.

Speeches by the Governor and Chief Judges—Nagano and American Civilization—The Most Brilliant Affair Ever Known in Utah—Antiquity of the Japanese Throne.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 13, 1872.

The banquet last night to Minister De Long and the Japanese Embassy was a splendid success.

Speeches of a complimentary character were made by Governor Woods, Mr. De Long, Judges McKean and Hawley, General Morrow and others. Nagano, Secretary to the Embassy, better known as "Tommy," made a speech in English highly applauding American civilization, which Japan was about to adopt.

The banquet was the most brilliant affair of the kind that has ever taken place in Utah. One hundred and twenty ladies and gentlemen were present besides Mr and Mrs. De Long, the young Japanese ladies and the entire embassy. The dining room was beautifully decorated with the national emblems of Japan and the United States. Captain Thomas H. Bates presided.

THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

The first toast, "The Emperor of Japan," was responded to, at the request of Prince Iwakura, by Mr. De Long in a speech which frequently elicited loud and prolonged applause. This potentate, said the speaker, is the one hundred and twenty fourth sovereign in direct succession from the oldest family known in ancient or modern history, and occupying a throne, has in four years reversed the decrees of centuries, and we see here to-night a prince of that royal blood extending the hand of fellowship to the nations of the earth, and first to our own beloved country.

Governor Woods made an exceedingly able and patriotic address in response to the toast "The President of the United States."

The next toast was "Our Charlie," now Minister De Long, but still "Our Charlie." Handsomely acknowledged, by request of Minister De Long, by Hon. C. H. Hempstead. Judge McKean effectively responded to the toast

'THE JUDICIARY OF JAPAN

and the United States;" General Morrow to "The Japanese and American Army and Navy;" Judge C. A. Hawley to "Our Relations With the Empire of Japan;" Oscar G. Sawyer to "The Press;" Dr. Sloan to "The Medical Profession" and S. De Wolf to "The Ladies."

NAGANO ON AMERICAN CIVILIZATION.

Nagano, the Japanese Secretary, was called for, and in very correct English, and to the evident gratification of Prince Iwakura, said:—"Several years since I visited America with the first Japanese Embassy and in my visit now I notice, with great pleasure, the immense advancement that this people have made, and by this I see the great good of your civilization. I am proud of the fact that Japan is rapidly advancing on the same great road of national improvement."

All the members of the Embassy were greatly pleased with the ovation.

Near midnight the company left the table and engaged in dancing, which was kept up with great spirit until near daylight.

An attempt will be made to send the Embassy over the blockade in coaches, as there is no chance of the Union Pacific being opened.

Visit of the Japanese to Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13, 1872.

The Council last night appointed a committee to make preparations for the public reception of the Japanese Ambassador and his party when they reach here.

THE SEARCH FOR LIVINGSTONE.

Cash Aid to the Anglo-African Exploration Fund.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 13, 1872.

Five thousand pounds sterling have been subscribed towards the fund to defray the expenses of the proposed English expedition in search of Dr. Livingstone.

A DARING ADVENTURER.

An Acquaintance of the Late Confederate General Lee Tricking the Kentuckians—Inducing a Young Lady to Elope—Caught and Exposed—Difficulty to Prove His Guilt to the Would-be Bride—Kicked Out by a Committee—Still a Kiss and a Disgraceful Departure.

FRANKFORT, via LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 13, 1872.

This community has been excited for a day or two past with the extraordinary adventures of one S. Adams Lee, who claimed to be a nephew of the late General R. E. Lee, exhibiting letters and papers in authentication of the assumed fact. His first appearance here was a fortnight ago, when by plausible address and adroit use of his letters and papers he induced the Legislature to grant him the use of its hall to deliver a lecture on "God in the Ocean." He claimed to have been a naval officer on the Merrimac at the time of its combat with the Monitor, and by a pitiful tale of his misfortunes as a Confederate he induced General John C. Breckinridge, through his regard for the Lee family, to loan him fifty dollars. Similar exactions were made upon the confidence of Colonel J. Stoddard Johnston and other leading ex Confederates.

ROGUERY IN MILITARY ATTIRE.

S. Adams Lee wore a military attire and sports a cork leg, which, he says, is the fruit of his Confederate service. After his first exploits here information came from the Georgia papers and through private sources that he was a rare impostor, and although a distant relative of the Lee family, yet he had been disowned by them. His fine address and polished manners gained him entrance into the best society, and for a while he was a sort of lion. Particularly was this true of his acquaintanceship among the ladies.

ENTICES A SCHOOL TEACHER TO ELOPE WITH HIM.

Ingratiating himself into the confidence of the Principal of a female academy at New Castle, Ky., he made the acquaintance and won the affections of one of the teachers, an intelligent and attractive young lady from a Northern State. Her mother sought to prevent their marriage and took her home, but she returned alone to Eminence, where she joined Lee, and both came to this city yesterday to consummate the banns, taking rooms at the Merriwether House.

NEATLY TRAPPED BY HIS VICTIMS.

Fortunately an acquaintance of the young lady discovered their presence, and, having seen the published accounts of Lee's rascality elsewhere, he took steps to prevent the consummation of the intended marriage. Communicating with Colonel Stoddard Johnston, the latter, with General John C. Breckinridge, Col. George Jessee, Col. Taylor, the County Attorney, John Julian and others, formed themselves into a committee and proceeded to the Merriwether House, where they confronted Lee with the proofs of his deceptions. He admitted the charge, but said he suffered so much from the use of opium a tin box of which he displayed to his interviewers that he hoped they would excuse him.

KICKED OUT BY THE CROWD—KISSED BY THE WOMAN.

By this time quite a crowd had collected, and threats of violence were muttered. As he was a cripple and upon his agreeing to leave the county, he was [illegible] to the Louisville train and allowed to depart. The lady expressed much surprise at the proofs of his villany but kissed him ere he went. She remained in the city last night, and at time expressed [illegible] of the numerous charges made against Lee and the general belief is that they will finally marry. She will be conducted to her relatives by friends.

Lee left with great indignation against those whom he declared his persecutors, but it is to be hoped the publicity of his present adventures will prevent other communities from being victimized by so adroit a villain.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Steamer	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Minnesota	Feb 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway
City of Washington	Feb 17	Liverpool	15 Broadway
[illegible]	Feb 17	Glasgow	[illegible] Bowling Green
[illegible]	Feb 17	Liverpool	19 Broadway
[illegible]	Feb 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway
[illegible]	Feb 24	Glasgow	[illegible] Bowling Green
City of London	Feb 24	Liverpool	15 Broadway
St. Laurent	Feb 24	Havre	58 Broadway

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	6 56	Moon sets	eve 11 58
Sun sets	5 33	High water	morn 12 06

PORT OF NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 13, 1872.

CLEARED.

Steamship Minnesota (Br), Morgan, Liverpool via Queenstown—Williams & Guion.
Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.
Steamship Fanita, Doane, Wilmington, NC—Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Wm P Clyde, Scott, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Washington & Co.
Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston—H F Dimock.
Bark Concezione (Ital), Leboffe, Bristol, E—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Catharine Chalmers (Br), Clark, Rotterdam—G F Bulley.
Bark Azelia (Br), Weston, Syria—Russell, Howes & Co.
Bark Ann Wheaton (Br), Priddle, Kingston, Ja—G F Bulley.
Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Barbados—T T & F A Dwight & Co.
Bark Proteus, Chipman, Havana—J E Ward & Co.
Brig Victoria (Sp), Plumgran, Seville—Funch, Edye & Co.
Brig Nile (Br), Nickerson, Carthagena—B J Wenberg.
Brig Gipsy Queen, Noyes, Matanzas—Winchester & Towne.
Brig Rio Grande McLellan, Havana—J B Phillips & Sons.
Brig R S Hassell, Hodgdon, Mansanilla and Trinidad—Moss & Ward.
Brig Harbor Grace (Br), Brown, St Johns, NF—G B Iron sides.
Brig Wm H Parks, Williams, Charleston—Evans, Ball & Co.
Schr Annie Whiting, Hutchinson, Demarara—Edwin Rowe & Co.
Schr Edwin J Palmer, Stevens, Campeachy, &c—Moller & Thebaud.
Schr Margaret & Lucy, Crossman, Cardenas—Waydell & Co.
Schr Starlight, Hopkins, Jacksonville—W Ray.
Schr Ella W Pennell, Mitchell, Charleston—Bentley, Miller & Co.
Schr Cora, Bush, Pantego, NC—Thos Holmes & Co.
Schr Allie B Dyer, Cummings, Port Lemonck—B J Wenberg.
Schr Mary D Ireland, Evans, Richmond—Evans, Ball & Co.
Schr City Point, Orchard, Norfolk—C P Staples & Co.
Schr Brandywine, Fengar, New Haven.
Schr S P Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.
Steamer F W Brune, Foster, South Amboy.
Steamer Delaware, Crocker, New Haven.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Emily B Souder, Burdick, New Orleans, Feb 4, with mdse and passengers, to Frederic Baker. Had fresh SE gales up to Jupiter, thence heavy squalls from WNW to NW, with high cross sea, passed Hatteras 11th inst. No date, lat 25 34, lon 75 10, spoke ship Sandusky, from the Mediterranean for ——.

Steamship Ariadne, Doane, Galveston Feb 2, via Key West 7th, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Feb 10, with mdse and passengers, to W R Garrison.

Steamship Ellen S Terry, Salyear, Newbern, NC, Feb 7, via Hatteras 11th, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Bark Gazelle of New Haven), Black, St Pierre, Mart, 16 days, with sugar, &c, to H Trowbridge's Sons. Had fine weather to Cape Hatteras; from thence 4 days, with fresh NE and NW winds.

Bark Prin sesse Alexandra (Dan), Verdon, St Croix, 19 days, in ballast to Roche Bros & Co. Has been 9 days north of Hatteras and 7 days north of Capes of Delaware with strong NE gales.

Brig S N Martin (of Castine), Brown, Demarara, 25 days, with sugar, molasses and 1 passenger, to Miller & Houghton. Has been 9 days north of Hatteras, with heavy NE gales; sailed in company with bark Mayflower for New York.

Schr Gersh Banker, Colton, Para, 20 days, with rubber, &c, to Francis Moran. Had fine weather up to 9th inst, on that date, Sandy Hook bearing W 240 miles distant, encountered a fearfully high sea from the eastward, with the wind from all points, was compelled to run before the sea for 12 hours to avoid foundering, barometer 29 18, thermometer air) 57, water 72; on the 11th saw several vessels with loss of sails, spars, &c. Jan 26, lat 1 27 N, lon 48 32, spoke schr Edward Burnett, from Para for New York.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Glaucus, Walden, Boston for New York, with mdse, to H F Dimock.
Steamship Norwich, Hines, Salem for New York, with mdse to Murray, Ferris & Co.
Schr Horace L Francis, New Haven for New York.
Schr Mary Tice, Dunham, Bridgeport for Port Johnson.
Schr O C Acken, Mead, Stamford for New York.
Schr George Washington, Peck, Stamford for New York.
Schr Dart, Williams, Stamford for New York.
Schr Evelyn, Burger, Stamford for New York.
Schr Richard Morrell, Davis, Greenwich for New York.
Schr Stephen Taber, Clark, Glen Cove for New York.
Schr Walter Canning (or Cummings), Florit, Northport for Williamsburg.
Schr Anson Browne, Hills, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr James Hoffman, Ball, Providence for Port Johnson.
Schr Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport for Hoboken.
Schr G B Markle, Bishop, Somerset for New York.
Schr Ellen M Barter, Lamphier, New London for Savannah.
Schr Mary Smith, Henderson, Providence for New York.
Schr Julia A Tate, Tate, Providence for New York.
Schr John Buckalew, Byron, New Haven for New York.
Schr A Clarence, Freeman, Portland for Norfolk.
Schr Volant, Murray, Bangor for New York.
Schr Abbie S Oaks, Rideout, Fall River for New York.
Schr Forest Oak, Parker, New Haven for Baltimore.
Schr Samuel Carleton, Cook, Providence for New York.
Schr Chilian, Winslow, Portland for New York.
Schr Freddie W, Alton, Boston for New York.
Schr A Haynes, Fuller, Fall River for New York.
Schr Elvina, Hayes, Provincetown for Philadelphia.
Schr North Pacific, Eaton, Fall River for Jersey City.
Schr Transit, Sackett, Greenport for New York.
Schr Santa Maria, Harding, Providence for New York.
Schr G B Austin, Davis, Boston for Baltimore.
Schr Northern Light, Bower, Boston for Potomac River.
Schr R Florence, Rich, Portland for Philadelphia, with heading and paint to order.
Schr E J Heraty, Heraty, Boston for New York.
Schr Lucas, Davis, New London for Baltimore.
Schr Rambler, Hamilton, New London for Virginia.
Schr Maria F Hearn, Moore, Stamford for New York.
Schr Elm City, Kidd, Bridgeport for Jersey City.
Schr Thomas Jefferson, Blossom, Huntington for New York, with brick to order.
Sloop H J Scudder, Collyer, Northport for New York.
Yacht Juliette, Zooles, Whitestone for New York, to fit up.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, New York for Boston.
Schr Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, New York for Beverly.
Schr David Nelson, Ferris, New York for Port Chester.
Schr J G Purnell, Provost, New York for Stamford.
Schr Jas K Polk, Buckley, New York for Westport.
Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Lockwood, New York for Oyster Bay.
Schr Malabar, McCarthy, Weehawken for Newport.
Schr Chas A Grainer, Harvey, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Sarah, Burton, Greenport for Freshpond.
Schr Vapor, Smith, New York for Providence.
Schr White Star, Herrick, New York for St John.
Schr Ann Dole, Bunce, Port Johnson for Providence.
Schr Lucy Ames, Torry, New York for Salem.
Schr B D Pitts, Bayard, New York for New Haven.
Schr C C Smith, Smith, New York for Boston.
Steamer Albatross, Davis, New York for Fall River.
Steamer Galatea, Nye, New York for Providence.

SAILED.

Steamships Hammonia, Hamburg; Charleston, Charleston; Isaac Bell, Richmond.

Shipping Notes.

The well known Albany day boat Chauncey Vibbard, Capt David Hitchcock, owned by A Van Santwood, Esq, is on Dean's railway at Red Hook, being lengthened out 16 feet and generally overhauled inside and out, preparatory to a resumption of business the coming season. Mr Dean has also in hand Relief Light Vessel No 20, for the purpose of thoroughly refitting her.

Schr Arthur, previously reported, is still on the Central screw dock foot of Market street, having her keel repaired, and the large screw dock adjoining is occupied by schr Annie E Martin, 249 tons, of Milton, Del, also having repairs to her keel and shoe.

Bark Unione (Ital), 409 tons, was lowered from the balance dock foot of Pike street yesterday, after having repaired forefoot and patched metal.

Ship Nimbus, 1362 tons, of Bath, is on the large balance dock adjoining, being stripped, calked and remetalled. She will be lowered this morning.

Messrs A A Low & Bros' ship N B Palmer, 1125 tons, will also be lowered this morning from the large sectional dock foot of Rutgers street, having been stripped, calked and remetalled.

Brig Bismarck (Br), previously reported as putting in some new outside planking, still remains on the sectional dock foot of Clinton street.

Steamship Virgo, 1143 tons, owned by Messrs Murray, Ferris & Co, of this city, and running in their Savannah line, is on the mammoth sectional dock at Hoboken repairing wheel.

Brig Edith, 198 tons, of Boston, will be lowered this morning from the Peoples' dry dock foot of Gouverneur street, after having been thoroughly calked.

Steamtug G F von Beck was lowered yesterday from Messrs Merritt & Sparks' dock adjoining after repairing shoe, and her place is now occupied by steamtug W E Chency, patching metal.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP INFLEXIBLE (Br), Leall, from Calcutta for Boston, before reported missing, has been out upwards of seven months, and it is feared she foundered in a gale. There was insurance on the vessel at two Boston offices for $10,000, the Neptune and Washington having $5,000 each. Her cargo consisted of 9,056 bags and 2,800 pockets linseed, [illegible] gunny cloth, 125 bales jute, 1,522 bales [illegible], 145 bags saltpetre, 1,754 bags cutch, 14 cases [illegible], 50 cases shellac, [illegible] 6 bales cow hides, 100 bags ginger and 100 bags rags, consigned to Wm. F. Weld & Co and others, of Boston. The value of the cargo is $100,000 in gold, on which there is insurance at Philadelphia offices for $75,000 and smaller amounts are held by companies in Boston.

SHIP ANONYMA (Br), Shillston, from Calcutta Sept 27 for New York, was spoken Jan 3 lat 25 N, lon 74 20 W, by the Br ship Philosopher, which arrived at New York Jan 11, since which her prolonged absence leaves but little room for doubt that she has met with some disaster. Her cargo was valued at $125,000 gold.

SHIP CASTILIAN, Simmons, which left Calcutta on the 20th of last March for New York and which was lost at sea on her passage, had a cargo valued at about $75,000, gold, which was consigned to New York parties.

SHIP CITY OF HALIFAX (Br), from Charleston for Liverpool, before reported ashore in Caernarvon Bay, will not [illegible].

[illegible] materials, consisting of [illegible] rigging, spars, anchors, chains, [illegible], belonging to the bark [illegible], which put into Nassau Dec 16 [illegible], were advertised [illegible] at auction [illegible] on the 1st inst [illegible] estimated [illegible] the vessel when [illegible] and being unable to procure [illegible] expense [illegible] afterwards [illegible] postponed to what time not stated.

BARK [illegible], from [illegible] New Orleans, at the Southwest Pass 7th inst, experienced heavy weather, was [illegible] the change of the Channel, [illegible] boat and part of bulwarks.

Brig [illegible], from [illegible] at Halifax 6th inst, from [illegible], reports [illegible] 2 o'clock, off Sambro, during a [illegible] fog, was in collision with schr Telegraph, [illegible] from Halifax for Boston and was cut down six inches below the [illegible], smashed bulwarks and [illegible] the knightheads, and [illegible]. The Telegraph [illegible] and returned to port. Which vessel was to blame will probably be a question for the Admiralty Court.

Schr Sea Bird, from Newbern for Charleston, with corn, was ashore at Hatteras Inlet 11th inst, and must lighten to get off.

Schr D W Saunders, Smith, from Newbern for New York, was ashore at Hatteras Inlet 11th inst, and must lighten to get off.

Schr Harriet Baker, from Baltimore, arrived at Charleston 13th inst with decks swept, cargo damaged and boats gone.

Brig Chrononi (Br) while lying at the wharf at Halifax, received considerable damage by chafing during the storm night of 3d inst.

Steamer Fidelity, from Galveston for Philadelphia, was at Key West 8th inst leaking badly.

New Bedford, Feb 11—The schr yacht Hornet, Captain John Holmes, sunk on Saturday night alongside of schr S L Stevens, of Dennis, at Eddy's wharf, the Hornet being outside. She lies in about 5 feet of water at low tide. The small steamer formerly employed in towing water boats is also sunk at the head of Eddy's wharf, by the ice getting upon her deck.

Miscellaneous.

Wm Hathaway, Jr, the attentive purser of the steamship San Salvador from Savannah, has our thanks for favors.

CARD—The officers and crew of schr Warren Hicks desire to return their heartfelt thanks to Captain Henriksen, of the Norwegian bark Ankathor for his exertions in rescuing them from their disabled vessel, on the 30th ult, in mid-ocean, a heavy gale blowing and a fearful sea running at the time, and to his chief officer, Mr. Henriksen, also, for their kindness and attention to them while on board their vessel.

SLOOP JAMES MORGAN, of Northport, L I, 21 tons burden, owned by Jonas Higbee and Thomas Havens, has been sold to Captain William Godfrey and William B Lounsdes, of Norwalk, Conn, for about $1,500.

Notice to Mariners.

The buoy north side of Quick's Hole has been forced by the ice through the Hole into Vineyard Sound.

POINT PLEASANT, NJ, Feb 10, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

A large can buoy (not numbered), washed ashore on Squan Beach, about 200 yards south of Squam Inlet, during the storm Friday night, Feb 9, supposed to be one of the Sandy Hook Channel buoys, oval end painted red, sides and other end striped red and black. Yours, &c

A ALLEN, Assistant Postmaster.

We have also received a note from Capt John Arnold, of the above place, in reference to the same buoy, in which he says he and some of the shore men took the buoy and chain up a hill so as to secure it from sanding.

Spoken.

Bark Mary Rideout, from Matanzas for New York, Feb 4 (by steamship Weybosset, at Norfolk from New Orleans).

A barkentine, showing white flag with letter P in it, Feb 8, in the Gulf Stream.

Schr Sassacus, Merritt, from St Pierre, Mart, for New York, Feb 5, lat 34 22, lon 73 26.

Foreign Ports.

CIENFUEGOS, Jan 25—Arrived, schr C F Young, Richardson, New York.

In port Jan 31, brig Samuel Lindsey, Small, to load for Boston.

DEAL, E, Feb 8—Off, ship Kate Troop (Br), Crocker, from Savannah for Amsterdam.

HAVANA, Feb 3—Arrived, brig Agnes Barton, Knight, Baltimore.

Cleared, Jan 31, barks Constance, Johnson, New York; Rachel, Norton, Cardenas; Feb 1, Carolina Galatola, Malveira, New York, brig Neponset, Strout, North of Hatteras; schr P A Grau, Cobb, Sagua.

In port, Feb 3, ship Josephine Oulton, Oulton, from New Orleans for Liverpool, in distress, barks Arequipa, Sharp, and S F Whitton, Carver, for New York, Ocean Eagle, Waterhouse, Cephas Starrett, Babbidge, Eliza, Swasey; E K Welden, Colson, John Griffin, Westberg; Sandy Hook, Barstow, Ellen, Tucker; Heroine, Bearse, Josie Mildred, Ginn; James E Ward, Nickerson; Martha A McNeil, Waite; Carrie E Long, Park; E H Jackson, Marwick, and Jane Adeline, Hutchinson, unc, brigs Agenora, White, J W Beard, Carter, Bell Walters, Walters, and Mary Gibbs, Whitehouse, for New York, Gen Prim, Overaas, for Boston, George Gilchrist, Hart, for New Orleans; Ella, Jones, for north of Hatteras, Elvie Allen, Allen, for Philadelphia, Long Reach, Currier; Angelia, Brown, Wesley & Seymour, Suthergereen; Stella, Easton, Union, Eaton; Merriwa, Waterhouse; G M Coonan, Halcrow, S H Holbrook, Fullet, Sportsman, Morton; Alice Starrett, Hooper, F I Henderson, Henderson; Wenonah, Stone, Josie, Pettigrew, Alcyone, Davis, and I M Comery, Darrah, unc, J W Spencer, Hopkins, for Baltimore, ldg molasses at $2 25 per hhd, schrs Four Sisters, Sheerer, Louisa Williston, Estival, Emily Curtis, Partons, Moselle, Bennett, W A Gibson, Brown, Cordova, Steelman; Hattie E Sampson, Blake, Lookout, Nichols, and United States, Bennett, unc.

KINGSTON, Ja, Feb 8—Arrived, steamship Rising Star, Connor, Aspinwall (and sailed same PM for New York).

LIVERPOOL, Feb 12—Arrived, bark Wild Hunter, Ericksen, Galveston.

MANSANILLA, Jan 20—Arrived, brig P M Tinker, Barnard, St Jago, to load for New York.

NEWPORT, E, Feb 7—Sailed, bark Bessie Parker (Br), Cox, New York.

PARA, Jan 23—In port brig Salinas (Br), Lund, for New York, ldg, schr Chas E Moody, Abbott, for do, do.

ST PIERRE, Mart, Jan 28—In port bark Golden Fleece, Rhodes for New York ldg.

ST JOHNS, PR, Jan 25—Arrived previous, brig Chattanooga, Fry, Baltimore, with smallpox on board, and might possibly be ordered off by the authorities on that account.

SAGUA, Jan 29—Arrived, bark Maggie M. Mitchell, Aspinwall.

ST JOHN, NB, Feb 9—Cleared, schrs Addie Ryerson, Pike, Philadelphia; E A Ford, Carpenter, New York.

TRINIDAD, Feb 1—In port brig Aroostook, Bryant, for New York, ldg.

ZAZA, Jan 25—In port brig H B Emery, Small, from Havana, to load for New York.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Feb 12—Cleared, steamer Glaucus, Walden, New York, ship Herald Gardner, Savannah, bark Dorchester, Ryder, Norfolk, Va, to load for Marsala, brig Lizabel, Tabbutt, Galveston, schrs Charles W Holt, —, Wilmington, NC. Also cleared brigs Falcon, Molyneux, St Domingo; Xagua (Br), Helms, Cienfuegos. Also cleared bark Dirigo, Mallett, Mobile.

Sailed—Barks Crested Wave and Dorchester (and both anchored below, where they remained at sunset, in company with 3 brigs and 25 schrs unknown).

13th—Arrived, steamer Achilles, Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, Feb 12—Arrived, steamer McClellan, Howes, from Boston via Norfolk, bark Winifred (Br), Raffle, Rio Janeiro. Below, bark Cricket, from Rio Janeiro, brig Italia, from St Johns, PR.

Cleared—Steamer George Appold, Loveland, Boston via Norfolk, brig J B Brown, Bain, Matanzas, schrs F G Russell, Booker, New Haven, John Shay, Fisher, Jersey City.

Sailed 11th, ships Ocean, for Bremen, in tow of Jones' tug; Royal Charlie, for Annapolis Roads, to finish loading for Dublin, in tow of Dupont, bark Amity, San Francisco, in tow of Jones' tug 12th, bark Juventa, for Penarth Roads; schr William, for West Indies.

BRUNSWICK, Ga, Feb 7—Arrived, schr Tarry Not, Timmons, Savannah, 9th, brigs George Harris, Blanchard, New Bedford, Henry Trowbridge, Hinckley, Savannah.

In port 7th, ship Ernestine, Augur, loading, brig New Era, Gordon, do, schrs Thos T Tasker, Allen, J M Morales, Newman, and Ella Matthews, McLees, do, Katie P Luns, Pomeroy, loaded, and the above arrivals.

BRISTOL, Feb 10—Arrived, sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence for New York.

CHARLESTON, Feb 13—Arrived, steamship South Carolina, New York, brig Waverley, Havana, schr Julia, Matanzas.

Sailed—Steamship Georgia, New York.

FALL RIVER, Feb 10—Sailed, schrs Carrie Walker, McFarland, and John C Libby, Libby, Jacksonville (and both put into Newport same day).

GALVESTON, Feb 5—Arrived, schr M T Trundy, Warren, New York.

Cleared—Bark Duke of Cornwall (Br), Keys, Pensacola.

HATTERAS INLET, Feb 11—In port schrs D W Sanders, for New York, J W Haig, H A Edwards, and Sea Bird, for Philadelphia.

MOBILE, Feb 8—Cleared, ship Svea (Nor), Hansen, Queenstown for orders, schr Annie Burr, Wheeler, Cork for orders.

10th—Arrived, ship Tuscarora, Dunlap, Philadelphia.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb 8—Arrived, steamship Chrysolite (Br), Corbishley, Liverpool; barks Ydun (Nor), Trova, Cardiff, D H Bills, Penny, Boston, schr Hannah Coomer, Kingston, Jamaica.

Cleared—Ships Columbia, Delano, Liverpool, Uhland (NG), Meiners, Bremen.

12th—Arrived steamship Equator, Bartlett, New York.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Feb 8—Sailed, ships Theresa, and Lorley, bark Felix Mendelssohn.

NORFOLK, Feb 10—Sailed, bark Peru (Br), Liverpool.

NEW HAVEN, Feb 12—Arrived, schr A J Bentley, Robertson, Baltimore.

PENSACOLA, Feb 9, AM—Ship Mermaid (Br), Coward, Mobile.

Cleared—Ships Belle Isle (Br), Bond, Liverpool, Ioma (Nor), Klein, do, bark St Louis (Fr), Morelly, Havre, schrs Lottie G (Br), White, Havana, Harry Lee, Mayo, Indianola; Sandy Hook, Crawford, do.

PORTLAND, Feb 10—Arrived, schr Adriana, Dunton, Westport for New York.

Cleared—Steamer Germany, Trocks, Liverpool (and sailed); schrs E H Furber, Cobb, and N E Gray, Conklin, Baltimore.

Sailed—Bark Andes, schr E H Furber.

12th—Cleared, schr Eva May, Andrews, Cardenas.

PROVIDENCE, Feb 12—Arrived, brig Margaret Evans, New Orleans 5th, schr Avail, Dibble, New York.

Cleared—Bark Uriel (NG), Siebold, Charleston.

Sailed—Schrs Angeline Van Cleaf, Dow, New York; Fred Tyler, Tirrell, do, Thomas E Cahill, Hallock, do; M M Hamilton, Steelman, do, F F Randolph, Steelman, do.

The mild weather of the past day or two has made the ice nearly all disappear from the river and bay, and sailing vessels can now pass up or down without trouble.

SAVANNAH, Feb 13—Arrived, steamships Magnolia, Palmer, Huntsville, Crowell, and Rapidan, Howes, New York; barks Economist, Teneriffe, Frasquita (Sp), Havana; John, St Thomas, schr Ziega, Havana.

Cleared—Steamship Leo, Dearborn, New York, ship Mary A Palmer, for St John, NB.

SALEM, Feb 10—Arrived, schr Hyne, Hall, Rockland for New York.

9th—Sailed, schr Lizzie Smith, Oliver, Tangier.

WILMINGTON, NC, Feb 12—Sailed, steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York.

If Your Hair Is Falling Out, or Shows signs of disease, it can be arrested at once by using PHALON'S CHEMICAL HAIR INVIGORATOR. This article has been so many years before the public that further comment is unnecessary. Sold by all druggists. 517 Broadway.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES. 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A Specialty.—Lace Curtains in Stock and manufactured to order from original designs. G. L. KELTY & CO., 722 and 724 Broadway.

A.—Royal Havana Lottery.—J. B. Martinez & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall st., box 4,685 New York Post office.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington Avenue, corner Twenty-fifth street.—Gentlemen every day and all night; ladies day and evening. Best ventilation, highest temperature, best shampooing, no gratuities, advantages unequalled. Europe outdone.

Dr. Quixano's Cocoanutine Is Not a Compound, but the purest cocoanut oil, deprived of its smell, and the surest for preventing falling of the hair for its growth, and to kill the dandruff. Sold by R. [illegible] RAY, 229 Bowery; CHARLES F. PECKHAM, 867 Broadway and 151 Grand street, and all first class druggists.

Happy Relief for Young Men.—Nervous debility cured by new methods. Remarkable reports sent free. Address HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pa.

Himrod's Cure for Asthma and Catarrh— sold by druggists. Manufactured by HIMROD, WEST & CO., 21 King street, New York.

One Cold After Another will, with Many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system. Those in need of a remedy will find Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT always prompt, thorough and efficacious.

Removal. GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE [illegible] have removed to 795 and 797 Broadway, corner of Tenth [illegible].

Royal Havana Lottery. Prizes cashed and information furnished [illegible] paid for Doubloons, all kinds of [illegible] [illegible] Securities, &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

To Mothers. Mrs. WINSLOW'S [illegible] an old and well [illegible] many years, and never [illegible].

Wedding Notes, Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing, Silk Badges, Portraits [illegible]. JAS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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STOKES.

Another Day of Quibbles, Objections and Challenges.

THE JURY COMPLETE.

The Grand Jury That Indicted Stokes Themselves Put on Trial.

It was very evident yesterday morning in the great decrease of the rush of people to secure an entrance into the court room of the Oyer and Terminer that the HERALD reports of the previous day's proceedings and the explanation conveyed therein had been read and understood, that the prisoner in the question at issue was not upon actual trial for the crime for which he stands indicted—the murder of James Fisk, Jr., of Erie fame, but that, in fact, the grand inquest, which had found that indictment, were themselves on trial, on a very different issue, involving the question of fact, to be submitted through testimony to-day whether or not there was a legal defect in their acting as such grand inquest, and whether or not Stokes was legally indicted. The skirmishing of counsel upon the point had clearly no interest for the thousands who have hitherto crowded the court buildings and its purlieus to catch a glimpse of Stokes as he passed, as was supposed, to trial, and which must, according to their reasoning and deductions, end in his conviction and sentence. The usual police precautions were, however, enforced, and a line of police prohibited all approach to the private entrance through the Clerk's office to the court room, and also to the public door leading direct thereto. Only the privileged few were passed by the police, and sometimes the dilatory and anxious reporter of the press was compelled to make a flank movement through the Supreme Court Chambers to get to his reserved seat in the great arena. A little before half-past ten

STOKES WAS GUARDED IN

and shown to his seat. He looked around the room and seemed somewhat relieved by the fact that he had not, as in the first instance, had to pass through the threatening crowds of the previous days, and that the court room did not present the sea of faces staring ominously at him that had evidently cowed him heretofore. Take his demeanor and appearance all in all and they are that of a man depressed with the consciousness of being charged with the commission of a fearful crime, for which public sentiment will demand a full and complete atonement should a jury of his peers bring in a verdict against him.

THE COURT

was formally opened precisely at half-past ten, a moment after Judge Cardozo had taken his seat, District Attorney Garvin, counsel for the people, and numerous counsel of the accused being all present.

THE FIRST SWORN JURORS.

Quite early the two first jurors and the triers, Messrs. William B. Ogden and George C. Huntingdon, were in their seats, and George W. Nicholson, Peter Kemp, John Henry Walker and Simon Michaels—the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh jurors—were also early in their places. The third juror, Mr. Chandler Robbins, came in a little behind time.

THE CALLING AND EXAMINATION OF JURORS RESUMED.

At a quarter to eleven o'clock the proceedings commenced by the calling of Morris Osterweis.

Counsel for prisoner examined him as to his position on the principal challenge. The main question on the principal challenge is in substance as follows:—

A statute of this State prescribes the formalities under which the list of the Grand Jurors and the Grand Jury itself shall be selected. Have you formed any opinion as to the legality or illegality with which this Grand Jury was constituted?

Mr. Osterweis was the second juror who had formed such an opinion, and was dismissed on the principal challenge.

Mr. Samuel E. Goodwin got through the principal challenge, having no opinion on a rather difficult question of law, but on the challenge to the favor, while he denied any bias for or against the prisoner, admitted that he had done business for Colonel Fisk and had an impression as to the homicide.

Prisoner's counsel presented a new set of requests to charge, being in substance that if any juror showed himself to have such an impression as to the main question as would make him think the present plea a mere technicality, or interposed for delay, he was not indifferent.

Judge Cardozo renewed his charge that the juror must be thoroughly and entirely impartial between the prisoner and the people, and not merely indifferent on this issue. He declined to charge four of counsel's requests, but charged the fifth, which was to the effect that the question for the triers was not what the proposed juror thought he could do to clear his mind of any prejudice, but what the triers thought with their knowledge of human nature on the question of his indifference.

The triers rejected him.

MR. JOHN C. HUSER, EIGHTH JUROR, SWORN.

John C. Huser was clear of opinion on the principal challenge. On the challenge to the favor he stated that he had had an impression on reading the papers as to the matter, but something had since occurred to erase it off.

COUNSEL—Yes, and before we get through the impression of others will be eased off considerably.

The challenge was withdrawn, and Mr. John C. Huser sworn in as the eighth juror at five minutes past eleven.

William Bush Terwilliger had no opinion on the principal challenge; he had an impression on his mind as to the homicide, which would require some evidence to remove. The triers rejected him.

This exhausted the regular panel.

Mr. McKeon said they had thought of challenging to the array the extra panel of 500. They would be governed in that, somewhat, by the construction placed by His Honor on the order calling the panel—whether it was a panel merely for this issue or for the whole case.

Judge CARDOZO said it was merely for the trial of this issue.

Mr. MCKEON—Then we shall not challenge.

The 500 names were then placed in the box, and the first one that came out was Mr. Cornelius Greeland, who had an impression on his mind which would require evidence for its removal.

His answers led to a discussion of much length between prisoner's counsel and District Attorney Garvin as to the form of the Judge's charge, Mr. Garvin quoting from O'Connell's case for high treason, in Ireland, in 1792, and opposing counsel claiming that that rule was expressly condemned in the case of Freeman.

Mr. McKEON, following, hoped that the Court would not follow a precedent harsh even for the day and occasion of its delivery and utterly opposed to the amelioration of modern law.

He was rejected by the triers.

MR. NATHAN BROWN, NINTH JUROR.

Nathan Brown, clothier, of No. 29 Chatham street, had had a slight impression on his mind from reading the papers, but nothing more, and if even a slight illegality was shown in the formation of the Grand Jury he would find accordingly. He was accepted as the ninth juror at ten minutes of twelve.

Louis J. Frank had a decided bias in the case and was let go.

Moses Rothschild was indifferent as to the parties, but it would make a difference in his verdict who were the men on the Grand Jury.

The triers rejected him.

Oscar Mr. Sandford was disqualified on the principal challenge, the third so situated.

Arnold Kalmen denied any bias, but had an impression derived from the newspapers, an opinion still remaining.

He was rejected by the triers.

MR. HENRY VAN HOLLAND TENTH JUROR.

Henry Van Holland had no bias or prejudice, and if he found any illegality in the Grand Jury he would send it back to another Grand Jury. (Laughter.)

Challenge withdrawn by the prisoner and renewed by the District Attorney. He was a friend, personal and political, of Mr. John McKeon, one of prisoner's counsel. He was not going to put himself on record as one who did not read and think, but his thoughts had not matured into an opinion.

He was accepted and became the tenth juror at ten minutes past twelve P. M.

MR. SAMUEL GOLDSMITH THE ELEVENTH JUROR.

Samuel Goldsmith, the next juror called, had read the newspaper accounts, but they did not make much impression on him; he was kind of sorry—sorry for Mr. Stokes and Mr. Fisk. He was a wholesale butcher. He had no prejudice against technical defences. He was sworn in as eleventh juror at a quarter past twelve.

A [illegible]

[illegible] was the fourth who had an opinion as to the legality of the Grand Jury, and was immediately followed by John A. McKeon, who was the fifth in that position. Both were disposed of on principal challenge.

Jesse M. [illegible] had no bias and the accounts of the homicide made but a slight impression on his mind, [illegible] does [illegible] he forgets pretty [illegible] he reads in the newspapers. He had been [illegible] speaking terms with Colonel Fisk, but not on [illegible] terms. He [illegible] to the funeral, had not [illegible] to the [illegible] had heard others talk about the case, but had expressed no opinion himself. He knew Mr. Fuller, who was employed by the Erie Railroad.

Mr. McKEON, in addressing the triers, said they might be astonished at the objecting to the juror, but he gently recalled to the mind Shakspeare's line, "Methinks the lady doth protest too much." They had shown his connection with Mr. [illegible] of the Erie railway, and if he took the twelfth seat the jury would be under the suspicion of being in relation with the most dangerous combination in the world—the Erie combination.

Counsel then asked special charges [illegible] to this juror claiming that he seemed to desire to perform what was generally considered a most onerous duty—a duty which the other jurors would only be too glad to be relieved from. He had defeated many such attempts; his associates still more. He requested the Court to charge that the retentiveness of his memory and his suspicious answers were to be considered by the triers.

District Attorney GARVIN claimed that the juror attended under the compulsion of summons; that his answers were natural and proper, and showed him to be entirely indifferent. He insisted that there was nothing on which the Court could charge the triers.

Judge CARDOZO submitted the matter to the triers in a somewhat more elaborate charge than usual.

The triers found him competent.

COUNSEL—We challenge peremptorily.

The DISTRICT ATTORNEY objected; they had no right, and the Court was of the same opinion.

Mr. GERRY read the statute on the formation of petit juries, claiming that under that act they had at least two peremptory challenges. The case of Freeman, which decided they had no right on such a trial to a peremptory challenge, was decided three months before the passage of the acts of 1847, under which he claimed the right. In 1850 this question had been discussed, and four judges had agreed that the act of 1847 conferred in all criminal trials the same right of peremptory challenge which was conferred in civil suits—viz., to challenge [illegible] peremptorily two.

The COURT said it was inclined to the belief that no peremptory challenges were allowed [illegible] in a trial of this kind.

Prisoner's counsel proceeded to argue the question, claiming that the third section of the action of 1847 kept alive the tenth section of the old law. That tenth section gave the same rights in criminal as in civil trials. At the time of Freeman's case there were no civil challenges, but the revised statutes were prospective in their operation, and, when peremptory challenges were allowed by the act of 1847, the provision became incorporated into the old act, and the old act must be interpreted by the new act. The two acts were in *pari materia*, and must be construed as though passed at the same time, and this has been decided by the Supreme Court.

District Attorney GARVIN replied—First, that this was not a civil action; second, that it was not a trial involving the punishment of the prisoner in State's Prison or by death. It was a mere preliminary trial as to the constitution of the Grand Jury. The statute quoted by counsel was directly before the Court in Freeman's case; it was quoted in their opinion, and they solemnly decided it did not permit peremptory challenges on preliminary trial. The act of 1847 did not mention this kind of preliminary trial and how it could apply. It gave a right of two peremptory challenges on trials of issues of fact joined in a civil action. Was this a civil action? Certainly not.

RULING OF THE COURT.

Judge Cardozo held that, before the act of 1847, the prisoner had no right to peremptory challenges, except on the plea of not guilty. He felt strongly inclined to the view that under the act of 1847 the same rule continued, but as some of the passages quoted from the case in ninth Barbour seemed to apply to the present question, he should not in this preliminary matter hazard the trial on his individual opinion, and would therefore allow the prisoner two peremptory challenges.

Mr. Carter, who had been all that time awaiting the result of the discussion on him, was therefore ordered to stand aside, and the Court took a recess for twenty minutes.

After the recess Jacob Sharp was the first juror called, but having, as he stated, a decided bias, he was rejected.

ISAAC S. COHEN, JUROR NO. 12.

Isaac S. Cohen was the next, and had no bias whatever; had read about the homicide, but it had made no impression on his mind. He was taken as the twelfth juror, and the Court, after cautioning the jurors against discussing or talking about the case, adjourned the case till this morning.

A SIXTH WARD HOMICIDE.

Fatally Beating a Sailor—Post-mortem Examination.

Captain Kennedy, of the Sixth precinct, yesterday morning brought before Coroner Herrman, at the City Hall, Hugh McGlone, a well known suspicious character, whom he had arrested, charged with committing an assault on John Bell, a thoroughgoing "bummer," of the Five Points' type. On Sunday, the 4th inst., the men had an altercation about a dog in one of that class of distilleries known as "bucket shops," located at 477 Pearl street, where liquid poison is sold indiscriminately to all comers, old and young, black and white; many of whom lie down on the premises and sleep off the effects of the so-called whiskey. Who struck the first blow does not positively appear, but during the fracas McGlone knocked Bell down with his fists and placed both eyes in mourning. The matter was studiously kept from the police, and in the meantime Bell continued about his favorite haunts, drinking to excess on all possible occasions. At length he became helpless and was taken to the hospital, where death ensued on Monday. As it was possible that Bell's death might have been accelerated by the injuries received at the hands of McGlone the latter was arrested and locked up. James Gill, a man who witnessed the assault, was also detained as a witness. Gill states that the prisoner knocked deceased down and kicked him several times.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

Yesterday afternoon, at a late hour, Deputy Coroner John Beach, M. D., made a post-mortem examination on the body of Bell and found a large clot of blood on the right side of the brain, probably a week old. All the internal organs were healthy. Death resulted from compression of the brain. In the opinion of Dr. Beach the effusion commenced at the time deceased was struck and knocked down, last Sunday week.

A SCHOOLBOY HOMICIDE.

Another Affray Between Juveniles at a Public School—Death of One of the Boys—Post-mortem Examination.

Yesterday afternoon Dr. John Frederick, of Rose street, called at the Coroners' office and reported that John Fitzpatrick, one of his patients, nearly seven years of age, had died the day previous on the top floor of premises 81 Beaver street. The boy had been ill for several weeks, and when first taken down complained to his mother that while at play in the rear yard of the school in Pearl street, near Beekman, about five weeks ago, he was twice kicked in the groin by a school boy named Connor, some twelve years of age, whose mother lives in Wall street. The boy fully recovered from the effects of those injuries, and two or three weeks later diphtheria set in, which was cured by the attending physicians. At a later period meningitis set in and continued up to the time of his death. Coroner Schirmer took the case in charge, and yesterday, late in the day, Joseph Cushman, M. D., made a post-mortem examination on the body of deceased, on which he found no external marks of violence. Several flakes of lymph were discovered on the base of the brain, and the ventricles of the brain were distended with serum. Death, in the opinion of Dr. Cushman, was caused by meningitis. Until a more complete history of the case is developed Dr. Cushman is not prepared to say that the injuries the boy received had anything to do with causing death. It is possible that the meningitis may have been the result of natural causes.

Captain Ulman, of the First precinct, who was consulted in regard to the matter, will keep a watch on the boy Connor and produce him at the Coroner's office on Thursday morning, when the inquisition will be held.

In a criminal sense it is believed the case will amount to little or nothing.

THE SLEEPY HOLLOW MURDERER.

Buckhout's Doom Approaching—The Court of Appeals Will Not Interfere—How the Criminal Received the Announcement—He Promises Not to Make "Extra Trouble" on the Scaffold.

Despite the strenuous efforts made by counsel in his behalf, the execution of Isaac V. W. Buckhout, at White Plains, Westchester, on Friday is now regarded as certain to take place. The decision of Chief Justice Church refusing a stay of proceedings on the ground that "there was no material legal error committed" during the trial at which the criminal was convicted, has left little or no hope in the bosom of the condemned man that any possible circumstance could now avert or postpone his fate. On being informed by Sheriff Brundage that the highest judicial authority in the State had declined to interfere in his behalf,

BUCKHOUT TREMBLED [illegible]

but did not make any reply. Yesterday the prisoner was removed into a larger and more commodious cell than the one he had hitherto occupied, care having been previously taken to ascertain that he had nothing concealed about his person. Having been asked by the Sheriff whether he would not like to have other than the prison fare, Buckhout smiled good naturedly and replied, "I haven't got a great while to stay; I have [illegible] all fare suits me well enough, and I don't know what I want anything different." The condemned [illegible] Sheriff, however, ordered that the prisoner's [illegible] be sent him from a neighboring hotel. He evidently appreciates the kindness shown him during

[illegible]

and, while expressing his knowledge of the [illegible] pleasant duty which must devolve on the Sheriff, has assured the latter that the prisoner would not make him any extra trouble if he could help it. The wretched man is visited daily by Rev. F. B. Van Kleeck, pastor of Grace church, who speaks hopefully of the anxiety evinced [illegible] by the prisoner to remove his thoughts from things temporal and place them on matters eternal. In the hope of [illegible]

A FURTHER RESPITE

Buckhout's brother and sister-in-law proceeded to Albany yesterday intending to make a final appeal to Governor Hoffman. It is not believed, however, that the Governor will interfere with the course of justice.

Preparations have already been commenced, for the enclosure of the space which separates the jail from the rear of the Court House, as it is within this that the gallows will be erected to-morrow.

THE JERSEY CITY HOMICIDE.

Continuation of the Trial of Policeman Harned—He Would Shoot Any One Not Stopping After the Order to Halt.

The trial of Officer Harned, charged with the murder of Henry Nolte, was continued yesterday at Jersey City. The following evidence bears directly on the shooting, and shows how the deceased came to his death:—

Albert Buggarsch [illegible] testified that he lived within two doors of Guth's saloon; I was in Guth's saloon on the night of the 29th of October; [illegible] I went in about half-past nine o'clock, there was some children [illegible] Mrs. Guth's sister and some other persons in there; [illegible] Nolte came in about a quarter of an hour later, saw [illegible] armed there soon after I came in, saw Nolte there first; [illegible] I raffled for two geese, and all the women and children [illegible] went home, myself, Nolte, Charley Harned and Mr. Kliene [illegible] sat down to a table; there were a couple of other men [illegible] we sat there till about twelve o'clock, and [illegible] had some lager, but I did not see any one drunk; Mrs. Guth came in and said her husband was hit with a stone in the face; we all went out together to find out the man that did harm to Mr. Guth; Nolte went out with me and we went to the corner of Beacon and Oakland avenues; Nolte and myself were together; did not see Harned at that time, Nolte told me to go to the corner of Clinton and Oakland avenue to see if I could find the man that did harm to Mr. Guth; we went together on the west side of Clinton avenue and crossed over to the other side, on the way down we did not see anybody; I told Nolte to go home again, that it would be no use to follow this man up, as it might be dangerous at this time of night; he said, "That is so, let us go home;" we turned to go back, and had got a few steps, when we saw a man running from the corner of Beacon avenue across the lots towards Clinton avenue, Nolte said, "Hello, this is the man we want;" I said, "it may not be the same man, it may be the wrong man;" he said, "No, it is the right man, let us go after him;" I said, "It might be dangerous to go after him, let us go home;" he said, "Oh, no, let us go;" he started running away from me towards Oakland avenue into Clinton avenue, he was seventy or eighty feet off when I started after him; he crossed Clinton avenue, on the side towards Beacon avenue, we saw this man run into an alleyway on Clinton avenue, there are two alleyways there, the man had got into the alleyway before we started to run; Nolte ran to this alleyway; I ran up to the alleyway and stood looking for Mr. Nolte, but could see no one, Officer Charley Harned came up to me on Clinton avenue, from the direction of Oakland avenue, he took out something from his coat and fired two shots through the alleyway; when he fired the second shot I went down Clinton street on my way home, there was no one with Harned; I left Harned standing there; did not hear any more shots before I went away; when I went away I ran some part and walked some part; I saw some people on the corner of Beacon and Oakland avenues, and then went to Mr. Guth's saloon again, when I came to the saloon there were two or three police officers and the doctor there. Nolte was sitting in a chair, and I was surprised when he said that he was shot; I saw the wound in his back; I remained until he was carried out and then went home; the last I saw of Harned was when he shot down the alley and I left him standing there; did not see any one in the alleyway when Harned shot.

Sergeant Van Buskirk examined—I was on my way from home to the station house about one o'clock on the night of October 29; at the corner of Oakland and Beacon avenues I saw Harned, two gentlemen, an old lady and a boy talking pretty loud, I heard a noise, and said to Harned, "What is that?" and he started off on a run down Clinton avenue; I followed him and saw two men, one in his shirt sleeves, a little in advance of Harned; when I got half way between the house at the alleyway and Oakland avenue there was a pistol shot from the direction in which I was in; I looked over toward the alleyway and saw Officer Harned firing up the alleyway; think he fired two or three times; then saw two men coming towards me from the direction of the house by the alley; I caught the tallest one and commanded the other to halt; when I caught hold of him, he said, "For God's sake, save me!" by that time Harned came up, and I asked him if they were his prisoners; he made the reply that he did not know whether they were or not, I let them go, and they went towards and up Beacon avenue; I then took Officer Harned and we searched through the alleyway, but found nothing there; they then went up to Beacon avenue and I went toward Hoboken avenue; had not got more than half a block when I met Dr. Bird and officer Lidell, and they told me a man had been shot in Beacon avenue; I went back to Guth's saloon and found the man who ran into my arms lying on the stoop; we picked him up and carried him inside, and Dr. Bird examined him and found that he was shot in the back; I then started with Officer Harned to the station house for a stretcher; Sergeant Newton was on duty there, and I gave Harned into his care; I got a stretcher and we took the man home; I stayed there until the Coroner came and took his dying statement; Dr. Bird took the ball out; I left about five o'clock in the morning, that evening I saw the man dead; this was the night of Saturday and Sunday morning; the two men that I first saw on the corner were the same two that afterwards came running up to me after the shots were fired; they went from the corner a little ahead of Officer Harned; I lost sight of them as I heard the first pistol shot; after hearing the first shot I looked up and saw Harned fire two or three shots into the alleyway; Harned came towards me, and then I saw these two men running towards me; they seemed to come from the front of the house by the side of the alleyway; should judge they were from fifty to seventy-five feet from Harned when I saw them running across the street towards me; I think I heard three or four shots in all; when I took hold of the taller man the other stopped; Harned was not on patrol duty at that time; I think he had been drinking; do not remember what conversation I had with Harned about the shooting.

Sergeant Newton testified:—On the night of the 29th of October I was on duty in the station house, a German came there and told me there was a man shot in Beacon avenue; think his name was Buggarsch; I sent Dr. Bird and Officer Lidell up there, in half or three-quarters of an hour Sergeant Van Buskirk brought Harned down, and I kept him in the front office for half an hour, until the Captain sent an order to lock him up; he gave his pistol to Officer Reinhardt, and he gave it to me; think the pistol (shown) was the one; Captain Parker and myself examined the pistol the next morning; think there were three balls in it; it will contain six cartridges; I told Harned I thought he had got himself in a little trouble; he thought not; he thought he was doing his duty, he said, and he stated that he would shoot any man that would run away from him at night after he told him to halt; I told him that I thought he had not ought to have used the pistol as soon as he did, from what I had heard; I let him out at half-past four o'clock to go on duty.

Coroner Volhard testified—I knew Henry Nolte, and knew of his being shot [illegible] on the 29th; I was notified that a man was shot, and I went and saw Nolte; I saw a wound on his back near the right side of the spine; I saw another wound on the front of the body, where the ball was cut out, Nolte was in a sinking condition, he said, "I believe I must die;" I then took his ante-mortem examination under oath. (The dying man's deposition was then offered in evidence.) He did not know who shot him; I received a ball which was taken from Nolte's body; it was handed to me by Sergeant Van Buskirk and I have kept it ever since; I saw the pistol that was taken from Harned; think two balls had been fired off; the ball I have did not fit the pistol exactly; the ball was disfigured.

Captain Parker recalled—I took charge of the pistol that same morning; four balls had been fired and two charges were left in; the shells were in the pistol; I kept the pistol until I handed it to the Grand Jury; this pistol (shown) looks like the pistol.

Mrs. Salone Kortz sworn—I was at Mr. Guth's saloon the night Mr. Nolte was shot; left there about eleven o'clock and went into the next house and talked a short time with my sister; was not there at the time the man threw the stone.

Dr. Bird sworn—I am a police surgeon; about one o'clock I first heard of the shooting at the police station; went up to Beacon avenue and found a man lying on the stoop wounded; had him taken into the saloon and from there home, where I extracted the ball; the ball passed nearly straight through; found the ball in front and gave it to Sergeant Newton; the man was in a state of collapse and the wound was a fatal one; I stayed until five o'clock, and at nine o'clock I found another physician in attendance; I made a post-mortem examination; he died of internal hemorrhage, caused by a pistol shot wound.

The pistol ball and map were offered in evidence, after which the State rested. Mr. Winfield will sum up for the defence this forenoon.

THE PORT MORRIS MURDER.

Trial of William Grinder for the Murder of Robert D. Foster.

William Grinder, the "Port Morris murderer," was arraigned before the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Morris county, New Jersey, at Morristown, yesterday. The prisoner stands indicted for shooting Robert D. Foster, on the 24th of October, 1871. On that day the murdered man entered Grinder's saloon in the village of Port Morris. He was also accompanied by two companions. The three drank at the bar, and left at twelve o'clock. After walking a few rods John Burns returned to the restaurant and came back to the party with a bottle of rum. They all drank from the bottle and a few minutes afterwards were met by John Pinkerton with a loaded revolver. He pointed the pistol at their heads, and said that he would fire unless Foster returned and paid for the whiskey. Murray, the third man, expostulated with Pinkerton, and said that if he did not take back the revolver to Grinder he would kill him. Pinkerton did so. A few minutes afterwards Grinder, the murderer, put in an appearance, with the identical revolver. He swore terribly, and wanted the money for the whiskey. The three men protested their ignorance of the purchase. At this he deliberately fired at Foster. The shot took effect in his right thigh, the femoral artery having been severed. Foster, after looking at his wound, [illegible] to Grinder and said, "See [illegible] have killed me." Grinder threw the weapon away afterwards and escaped for the time, but was arrested after the Coroner's jury had [illegible] Since his incarceration [illegible] he has resolutely refused to see any person, although ministers of every denomination have urged him to permit them to talk with him.

Grinder was brought before the Court at ten A. M. Judge [illegible] presiding. The chamber was crowded. [illegible] of the prosecution, opened first. He [illegible] the case for the State. Grinder [illegible] "not guilty." Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution and testified to the shooting.

[illegible] for the defence, the only witness [illegible] the pistol while [illegible] and [illegible] caused the explosion. Upon this evidence the counsel for the defence base their argument and try to acquit the criminal upon the plea of accident.

[illegible] sides will sum up and Judge Dalrymple charge the jury.

ANOTHER STREET CAR GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I [illegible] your attention to an annoying mismanagement on the line of the Madison avenue cars. The [illegible] to be at the junction of [illegible] and Madison avenue. Many residents [illegible] the disagreeable ride [illegible] some distance [illegible] Madison avenue. I myself [illegible] street and Third avenue. [illegible] in severe winter weather [illegible] of course, we cannot [illegible] officials to [illegible] their part [illegible]. Any time from [illegible] you may see a long line of [illegible] Eighty-fourth to Eighty-sixth [illegible] passengers are only taken as far as [illegible] street, to trudge through rain [illegible] of the way as far as their destination [illegible]. This I know to be a serious inconvenience [illegible]. Please give your voice for the correction [illegible].

A READER OF THE HERALD.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS AND VIEWS.

Free Discussion Demanded in the Republican Ranks.

[From the Philadelphia Press (republican), editorial, Feb. 13.]

Let no man suppose that the republican party intends to abdicate its throne or power, won through battle and death. Never was it more firmly seated than now. The discussions of recent events are the thunder storms that leave behind a bluer sky and clearer atmosphere. What our people demand is the freest discussion of candidates and of measures. We are nothing if not tolerant and wise. Ours is not a party that fears the most searching investigation. It must be this or it must die. And die it cannot, as long as its leaders adopt the warnings of the hour and anticipate the wishes of the people. We regard the present as the best and most hopeful period of the time. It gives us promise. It lifts us above the little men and base factions of the hour. It prepares us for the future.

The Next Presidency—A Voice from South Carolina in Favor of Grant.

Daniel H. Chamberlain, Attorney General of South Carolina, has written a letter, in which he urges the renomination of General Grant, and says:—

But I would not place the choice of General Grant upon the ground of availability alone or chiefly. It is the great fact that he has been tried and found faithful; that he is honest and patriotic; that his record of service and achievement is more illustrious than that of any American since Washington, that should move the republican party to ask him to stand at the helm of State for another term. We may make the largest allowances for mistakes of detail or policy, which the opponents of his renomination claim, and still the great results to which I have referred remain undiminished and undeniable.

"Better Men" Than Grant.

The response to an inquiry in regard to a better man for the Presidency than General Grant, the Springfield *Republican* (anti-Grant) remarks:—

Well, stand up and look at Charles Sumner, Lyman Trumbull, J. D. Cox, Henry Wilson, Schuyler Colfax, Theodore Woolsey, James G. Blaine, Joseph R. Hawley, George S. Boutwell, Judge Davis and James Wilson. Will not one of these do to compare with General Grant? Is there not one among them all who, by education and experience, instinct in the science of government and intelligence in the means of its administration, would give promise of proving a better President than the present?

Grant and His Critics.

Under this caption the Detroit *Post* (republican) says:—

Brilliant, incisive, captious criticism may interest and amuse for the time being, but the vast majority of the people pay little attention to it. They see large results. In comparison with those, the rudeness or the weakness of the process interests them little. And so Grant will wear out all the keen microscopists who inspect the list of his relatives; weave his opinions into the speeches of Congressmen; and find only hypocrisy in his slowness, and indifference in his somewhat stolid persistency. History, however, will correct all this hostile but limited inspection of his character; reject the minor faults and flaws of organization, and give him his just renown for accomplishing great deeds by firmness, coolness and pertinacity.

THE RICHMOND COUNTY ELECTIONS.

Defeat of the "Ring" and Grand Victory for the Reformers.

The annual election of town and county officers for Staten Island took place yesterday. The neighborhood of the polling places was thronged with the friends of the candidates throughout the day. It was one of the most exciting elections ever held in the county. The principal offices to be voted for were those of Supervisors, one from each of the five townships, the others being for Justices of the Peace, Assessors, Collectors, Town Clerks and other petty officers. In Middletown the fight was very bitter for Supervisor, the candidates being S. R. Brick, Jr., one of the leaders of the ring, and A. C. Bradley, a prominent reformer.

In Westfield the candidates were A. H. Wood, reform, and D. P. Winant, regular democrat.

In Southfield—D. Keely, ring candidate; G. Greenfield, reform, and J. Cornell, regular democrat.

In Castleton—R. Christopher, democrat, and J. D. Vermale, reform.

In Northfield—J. H. Van Clief, ring, and J. B. Hillyer, reform.

The contest between both parties was very bitter, but resulted in a grand victory for the reform party. From an early hour in the afternoon the members of the ring knew that they would be defeated, and such cheering remarks as these might be heard on every side:—"Say, Jim, don't feel downhearted; suppose we are beat, there is a day of reckoning coming; they can't always hold their ground." One old Dutchman in Middletown refused to vote unless he was paid for it. "I no vote for nothings," he said, "I want moniish, I do." Thomas McCabe, a candidate for Game Constable, was reported last evening to have died. He had been ailing for some time. S. R. Brick, Jr., the candidate for Supervisor, lay seriously ill yesterday at his residence, attended by two physicians. Owing to the last boat leaving the island for New York at an early hour the reporter was unable to get a correct return of the vote. The following are, in all probability, the candidates elected for Supervisors:—Northfield, J. B. Hillyer, reform; Southfield, D. Keely, regular democrat; Westfield, A. H. Wood, reform; Middletown, A. C. Bradley, reform; Castleton, J. D. Vermale, reform.

In the evening cannons and rockets were fired off in honor of the reform victory.

FENTONITES AND CONKLINGITES IN COUNCIL.

A Movement in the Union League Club to Bring About a Reconciliation Between the Two Republican Factions.

There is an attempt being made at reconciliation between the Fenton and Conkling republicans. Chief among the peacemakers there are some gentlemen who have been abroad for several years. Having viewed the ever-shifting scenes of our political arena at a hazy distance they are not cognizant of the fact that there are too many politicians interested in keeping up the quarrel to allow their efforts any chance of success. These well-intentioned gentlemen have paid a visit to President Grant—the man of peace *par excellence*. The President told him that he had no ill feeling against Fenton or Greeley; that others had done all the talking and running of the political machine; that he himself had no other thought than the faithful fulfilment of his duty as a chief magistrate, and that he would prefer to see both Conklingites and Fentonites pull together.

On Monday evening the subject of renomination came up at the Union League Club, where many prominent republicans were assembled at dinner. The adherents of Mr. Fenton began to discuss the coming Presidential campaign. They contended that there ought to be some man found upon whom both factions could unite their vote. The Conklingites declined to follow them on this ground, looking upon the re-election of President Grant as a foregone conclusion. They said that they would enter into a discussion about principles, but not about men, in order to avoid personal recriminations of which there had been too much already. Nevertheless, they took occasion to defend, in glowing terms, the administration of President Grant, his reduction of the national debt, his economical measures, his policy toward the Indians, &c. Among the speakers Mr. J. C. Cowdin was the most prominent in favor of a fusion of the two republican factions. Altogether there was a great deal said, but little done toward reconciliation.

A QUERY FOR DAVID A. WELLS—IS IT RIGHT TO OVER-TAX REAL ESTATE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I have read the communication of a "Retired Merchant" in your paper this morning and fully agree with him. Mr. Wells may be a great financier, but a more outrageous and unjust law was never proposed. It exempts almost all personal property and throws the tax upon real estate. Let me illustrate one of the unjust propositions, as I understand it.—I own a house worth $10,000 mortgaged for $5,000; therefore I am worth just $5,000 in real estate and have no other property in the world. The proposition is to tax me for the full value of the real estate when I own but one-half, and add ten per cent to that, and multiply the after by three, thus:—Actual value of real estate, $10,000; rental value, $1,000, on which I am to be taxed three times, $3,000, thereby compelling me to pay on $1,000 (when I am worth just $5,000), and not tax the mortgagee or wealthy men, who have millions of personal property, one dollar. Is this right or just? I say no; and every real estate owner should use his influence to defeat it and retire the present Commissioners, who have shown great incompetency.

JUSTICE BEFORE MIGHT.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The First Step Toward Free Trade with the Dominion—Ohio Offers Her Canals on Terms of Equality with United States Citizens if Canada Will Offer Similar Advantages.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Feb. 13, 1872.

In the Senate to-day a resolution was adopted granting the use of the Ohio canals to residents of Canada on terms of equality with citizens of the United States, provided the Dominion government grant a similar use of the Canadian canals to citizens of the United States.

In the House a bill was passed creating a board of trustees and visitors for alumni associations of colleges and universities.

THE COURTS.

The Jumel Estate Litigation Still On—Alleged Smuggling of Cigars—Case in Bankruptcy—Charge of Counterfeiting Gold Coin—Business in General Sessions.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Another Immense Land Grant—The Grantees Lose It by Non-Performance of Conditions and Stipulations.

WASHINGTON, Feb 13, 1872.

No. 40. United States vs. Vigel—Appeal from the Supreme Court of New Mexico.—The Court below confirmed the claims of the petitioners (appellees here), filed under the provisions of the fifth section of the act of June 21, 1860, for a large quantity of land in New Mexico, estimated at 2,500,000 acres, and originally granted under the name of the "Jornada del Muerto," or journey of the dead. The claim was formerly rejected by the Surveyor General of the Territory under the act of 1859, authorizing its examination by that officer, on the ground that the grant having been conditional, and none of the conditions having been performed by the grantees the grant was invalid as a claim against the United States. From this decision the claimants appealed to Congress, and the result was the passage of the act of June, 1860, authorizing Vigel and those claiming under him to bring a suit against the government in the Supreme Court of the Territory, if brought within two years of the passage of the act. The claim was confirmed, but no opinion was ever delivered or filed by the Judges giving their reasons for rendering the judgment. After contending that the grant was invalid for certain irregularities, it is here urged that the decision of the Surveyor General, when the case was referred to him, was correct. B. H. Bristow and J. A. Wills for government; General Ewing for claimant.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Decisions.

ALBANY, Feb. 13, 1872.

In the Court of Appeals to-day judgments were affirmed, with costs, as follows:—Middlebrook vs. Broadbent, the National Bank of Fishkill vs. Speight, Moore vs. Moore, Westbrooks vs. Willer, Finnegan vs. Canaher Owen vs. The New York Central Railroad Company, Williams vs. Lawrence.

Judgments reversed and new trials granted, to abide the events, as follows:—Caulkins vs. Hellman, Andrews vs. Gillespie, Chapman vs. McKay.

Order granting new trial affirmed and judgment absolute for plaintiffs, with costs—The City of Brooklyn vs. The Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

Appeal dismissed, with costs—People ex rel. Kilbourne vs. Benedict.

Appeal dismissed, without costs—Paul vs. Memger.

The following order was handed down:—

Ordered, that Hiram E. Sickles, of the city of Albany, be appointed Reporter of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Samuel Hand, resigned.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for February 14:—Nos. 81, 142, 147, 149, 150, 85, 83, 161.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Estate of Madame Jumel.

Before Judge Shipman.

The further hearing of the case of George Washington Bowen vs. Nelson Chase was resumed yesterday.

THE DEFENCE.

Counsel for defendant offered in evidence public records from the town of Woodstock, Conn., in reference to the births of members of a family named Perry.

Jason Perry, of Woodstock, Conn., testified that he was a wheelwright, and that he was born in Woodstock in 1805; his parents were Henry Perry and Sarah Perry; the witness produced his family Bible, which he said he got from his mother; there was an older Bible, which one of his brothers took with him when he went out West, but before he went out there he transferred the record to the Bible now produced, and the witness saw in the latter Bible the entries of the births of the members of the family pretty soon after the entries were made; that was about twenty years ago; the eldest brother of witness has been dead seven or eight years; his brother, Joseph F. Perry, would be sixty-five years of age in June, and he had remained in Woodstock until he was thirty years of age; he was a carpenter, and witness was engaged with him one season in building a house in North Woodstock, in 1831; Joseph F. Perry went to Boston; witness visited him there; after that he was in Roxbury, and witness visited him there; in 1847 or 1848 he was in the house of his brother Joseph, in Vernon street, Roxbury; the last time he saw him in Roxbury was in the neighborhood of 1848, 1849 or 1850; his brother Joseph was married and had children, but none of them grew up; he had not seen him since; he had received letters from him after he came to New York, that might be in 185- or 185-, after he left Boston; he had received no information within a recent period whether his brother was dead or alive.

Mr. Carter, of counsel for defendant, offered in evidence the record from the family Bible produced by the witness. This record stated that Joseph F. Perry, brother of the witness, was born June 26, 1807.

The witness was cross-examined by counsel for plaintiff. He stated, among other matters, that he had recently gone to Boston with a gentleman named Logan to find out the house in which his (witness') brother Joseph lived; Mr. Logan defrayed the expenses of the trip; he paid his fare down and back; he did not promise to give him anything over and above his expenses; witness thinks that all the entries in the Bible produced are in the handwriting of his brother Warner.

In order to understand the above testimony, it is necessary to state that it was introduced for the purpose of contradicting the testimony of Joseph F. Perry, the witness who had testified on behalf of the plaintiff, that he had resided in Providence, and that he there was acquainted with the Ballous and their friends. The defendant claims that this Joseph F. Perry never resided in Providence at all, and that his home was in Roxbury, Boston, and Woodstock, Conn.

The next witness was Stephen W. Bugby, of Webster, Mass. He was, he said, born in Woodstock, Conn., in 1816; he had married a sister of the last witness; he was always acquainted with the Perry family; he knew Joseph F. Perry, who was nine years older than the witness, and lived in Woodstock until he was twenty-four or twenty-seven years of age; he then went to Roxbury, Mass., and the witness visited him there twice, and quite recently he had seen the house in which Joseph F. Perry lived; witness, without the aid of any one, was quite able to point out the house in Vernon street, Roxbury, in which Joseph F. Perry resided.

Testimony of a similar character having been given by other witnesses the Court adjourned to eleven o'clock this morning.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Alleged Smuggled Cigars.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Yesterday, in the case of the United States vs. a quantity of alleged smuggled cigars, claimed by Adolph Trow, the jury found a verdict of condemnation, the value of the cigars to be assessed in a proper manner.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Alleged Fraudulent Bankruptcy.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The United States vs. John P. Hayden.—On the 21st of September, 1871, a petition was filed in bankruptcy against the defendant, praying that he might be adjudicated a bankrupt, and he was so adjudged in the month of October following. An assignee was appointed. Defendant was in business as a butcher. During the time of these proceedings he was sick in his room under the care of a physician. On the 21st of September he collected bills due him, most of which were collected after the service of an injunction upon him. He sent for his counsel and told him he wished to obey the injunction, and sought advice what to do. His counsel was negotiating with his creditors for a settlement of their claims, and in view of the favorable state of the negotiations he advised the defendant that he could spend the money which he had so collected in the reasonable support and clothing of his family, in employing a physician and in the purchase of medicines which he might prescribe, and in keeping up also a moderate stock in his store, so that the customers might not leave and the good will of his store thereby be depreciated. For that purpose he spent $1,100 so collected. The Commissioner holds that those acts are in violation of the forty-fourth section of the Bankrupt act. All the estate of the bankrupt vested in his assignee from the date of the filing of the petition, and the defendant was bound to take notice of that transfer from the time the order to show cause came and the injunction was served upon him. From that date he must be deemed to have known that the property was not his. "His sickness and the wants of his family," adds the Commissioner, "may present a strong claim to our sympathy, but in the purview of the criminal law they do not justify the using of the property and funds of another any more than they would embezzling or stealing the money of another. The defendant is therefore committed." The Commissioner holds him to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Charge of Counterfeiting Gold Coin.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. Joseph Wolf and P. Armont.—The defendants in this case were charged with making and having in their possession counterfeit gold pieces in the resemblance and similitude of the gold coin of the United States of the denomination of one dollar. The defendants admit the possession of the coin. They claim that the coin was only used for the purpose of making [illegible] pins, charms, &c., but was never used, offered or passed as genuine coin. A large number of jewelers testified that they had these coins in their stores for the last fifteen years, made up in charms, breastpins, studs, &c., but that they were never represented as being gold dollars or offered as such. The Commissioner, in his decision, holds that the making of this coin was illegal and contrary to the statute of the United States, but that in this particular case the evidence showed that there had been no intent on the part of the defendants to fraudulently pass them as genuine, and he discharged the defendants. The Commissioner expressed a hope that all dealing in such articles should be stopped, and indicated that if criminal intent on the part of defendants had been shown it would have been his duty to send them for trial.

Charge of Selling Smuggled Cigars.

The United States vs. Pedro Francisco and Fernando Antonio.—The defendants were held by Commissioner Shields to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of selling or offering for sale smuggled cigars.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

In this Court yesterday William Wils pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, the indictment charging him with stealing on the 31st of December a gold watch valued at $50, the property of Mary Ann Buchanan.

Thomas McCarthy, a youth who was charged with stealing a valuable gold watch from Charles Rogers on the 17th of January, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

Michael Maliey was charged with firing a pistol at Charles Fricken, a concert saloon keeper on New Year's night, and inflicting a wound upon the hand. After hearing the complainant's and the prisoner's version of it—the latter exhibiting the physical marks upon his head of a clubbing given him by Fricken—the jury, without leaving their seats, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Ingraham.—Nos. 65, 88, 23, 76, 121, 122, 12-, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Barnard.—No. 180.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 1035, 1101, 141½, 89, 77-, 835, 839, 963, 1003, 1055, 885, 467, 957, 1021, 1117, 1119, 1126, 1123, 1125, 1127. Part 2—Held by Judge Brady.—Adjourned to Thursday, February 15.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Freedman.—Nos. 129, 1265, 1339, 1411, 1185, 1675, 843, 1359, 1403, 1559, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569. Part 2—Held by Judge Sedgwick.—Nos. 959, 244, 1064, 1065, 540, 760, 260, 270, 960, 589, 1170, 730, 624, 1072, 1078, 824.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Judge Larremore.—Nos. 172, 191, 188, 189, 190.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge J. F. Daly.—Nos. 156, 174, 176, 187, 67, 183, 189, 190, 1065½, 467, 1138½, 345, 710, 506, 970, 652, 764, 893, 930, 1103, 65, 2059. Part 2—Held by Judge Loew.—Nos. 1153, 1169, 1174, 1179, 1199, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1211, 1212, 1213.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Spaulding.—Nos. 7397, 7728, 7991, J vs. D., 7648, 8014, 8015, 8016, 8017, 8019, 8039, 8018, 8020, 8021. Part 2—Held by Judge Shea.—Nos. 7725, 6835, 8006, 7681, 7331, 7936, 6557, 8007, 8008, 8009, 8010, 8011, 8012, 8013. Part 3—Held by Judge Tracy.—Nos. 8804, 8538, 8718, 8735, 8827, 8832, 8835, 8836, 8837.

JUDGE BEDFORD ON GARROTERS.

James McLaughlin, a Notorious Garroter, Tried, Convicted and Sentenced to the State Prison for Twenty Years.

The Court of General Sessions, Judge Bedford presiding, was occupied the greater part of yesterday in the trial of James McLaughlin, charged with garroting. All the testimony in the case showed that the prisoner was a desperate character, and his conviction and speedy sentence it is to be hoped will be a caution to the gang of whom he was a sort of ringleader and chief. The most careless reader of criminal doings as recorded in the daily press cannot fail to have perceived that certain crimes frequently assume the form of an epidemic. Sometimes the use of the knife and pistol seems to predominate over other offences. Then for a time the light-fingered gentry have it all their own way, and again the "knights of the jimmy" come to the front and break into stores and dwellings with impunity; and succeeding a lull in their operations, garroters appear in our public thoroughfares, and often in midday boldly and brutally waylay peaceable citizens and rob them of their money and valuables. It will be remembered that last September this latter species of crime was rampant; but it received a timely check by the prompt and vigorous administration of justice, and ten of these lawless ruffians were convicted of highway robbery and sent to the State Prison for terms varying from twelve to twenty years. Of late numerous instances of robbery in this city and Brooklyn have occurred, and owing to the inadequate police force many of the highwaymen have escaped. The only protection which our citizens can have from this dangerous class of offenders is their speedy and severe punishment by the judges of our criminal courts whenever they are brought within the grasp of the law. Judge Bedford is doing all in his power to put a stop to garroting, and the District Attorney co-operates with him in placing the complaints for robbery before the Grand Jury, so that indictments may be found immediately and the alleged criminals tried during the present term of the Court. Yesterday an

AGGRAVATED CASE OF GARROTING

was disposed of in the General Sessions; and as soon as the jury rendered a verdict of guilty, which they did without leaving their seats, the City Judge sentenced the prisoner to incarceration in the Sing Sing Prison for twenty years. The name of the culprit was

JAMES M'LAUGHLIN,

and the evidence against him was brief, but very conclusive.

Frederick Weist, residing in Thirty-seventh street, near Tenth avenue, testified that at twelve o'clock at night on the 22d of January he went into an oyster saloon with a friend, and after remaining there for an hour they parted, and while he (Weist) was proceeding to his home the prisoner came up and asked him what time it was; he replied that his watch was stopped, whereupon he immediately received two blows in the face and was knocked down by the prisoner, who tore his watch from the chain. Mr. Weist said he positively identified the prisoner as the man who attacked him.

Counsel for McLaughlin stated that he would not stultify himself by proceeding with the cross-examination, and offered to plead guilty.

The other witness called was Officer Reilly, of the Twentieth precinct, who testified that he saw the prisoner knock the complainant down on the corner of Forty-first street and Tenth avenue, and as soon as the latter called "Watch" the prisoner ran away. Reilly and another officer pursued McLaughlin, and upon his refusing to stop they fired their pistols at him, but, fortunately for the criminal, without effect. At length the fugitive was caught by a third officer in Ninth avenue. He was searched when brought to the station house, but the watch was not found.

VERDICT—GUILTY.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and, after the officer informed the Judge that McLaughlin's right name was "Jimmy Hart" and that he was an associate of bad characters, Judge Bedford proceeded to sentence him.

SENTENCE.

His Honor said:—"McLaughlin, of late the crime of garroting has raised its dangerous head in our midst, placing, as it were, the lives of our citizens in imminent peril. I am determined, in every legitimate way, at all hazards, to protect the community against ruffians and ruffianism. And I shall take this opportunity of saying that every prisoner properly convicted of garroting shall have meted out to him the full penalty of the law—twenty years in the State Prison—which is your sentence."

The prisoner was then removed.

ROSANNA ROONEY'S DEFENCE.

Shoplifting Extraordinary—Broche Shawls and Strange Oaths.

Rosanna Rooney, a comfortably dressed, stout woman, with a black and white plaid shawl on her shoulders, a black velvet hat with an immense scarlet feather on her head and a market basket on her arm, was officially ushered before His Honor Judge Scott yesterday afternoon. She came up sobbing. Her white apron made a number of journeys to eyes which would well up no tears, no matter how hard the sources were pumped. David Cohen, of 249 Grand street, a curly-headed blonde, proprietor of a dry goods establishment at the above number, made a complaint against the fair Rosanna of lifting a broche shawl, worth $20, and secreting it under her clothes. This Rosanna denied indignantly, and with much emphasis.

"Judge," she said, "I declare to me Gaud, and before all the sons of men, that I'm as ennocent of this as a baby."

JUDGE—Keep quiet, woman; make your complaint, sir, whatever it is.

The owner of the shawl commenced to make his formal statement to the clerk. In the meantime Rosanna Rooney danced up and down the railed enclosure like a hyena in want of food. She yelled and she bawled, "I will, I will have justice; tak' care, tak' care how ye abuse yer oath; ye'll appear ye, before the baar of judgment and so we ll."

JUDGE—Stop your noise, woman.

ROSANNA—At me father's grave in the sea and me mother that's in Smithfield and me pure husband that's in Glasnevin were to rise up before me this minit, I'd swear that man's a liar.

JUDGE—Officer, remove that woman at once.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL NAVIGATION.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13, 1872.

Messrs. Singer and Talcott of this city have secured permission from the Illinois and Michigan Canal Commissioners to run boats from Lockport to Chicago on the cable plan. The cable will be laid in the middle of the canal and grasped by a steam propeller with a revolving clamp wheel. It is expected that with from eight to ten well laden boats a speed of five miles per hour will be attained.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE BROKEN BANKS.

The Depositors of the Stuyvesant Bank at Loggerheads Efforts to Keep It Out of Bankruptcy—Statement by the Receiver—Arrest of Walter Roche, of the Bowling Green Bank—Depositors of the Market Bank Proving Their Claims.

The failure recently of several banks has entailed upon the creditors of them a great deal of annoyance and the Courts much attention. So much red-tapeism is experienced by many of the depositors in establishing their claims that they begin to wish there never had been a bank in existence.

The Stuyvesant Bank.

The creditors of this institution have held several meetings, but the house is divided against itself, some being anxious for the present Receiver, Mr. Archer, to wind up the concern, while others are working to get it into the hands of an assignee in bankruptcy, under the forty-third section of the law. The small depositors, and by all means the majority, held a meeting yesterday, at the bank, when the Receiver gave an account of his stewardship, and resolutions were passed approving of his action and supporting him as the proper person to wind it up. At three o'clock a meeting was held at the office of the Receiver in Bankruptcy, Mr. Dwight, No. 7 Beekman street, by the other faction, who wish to have John H. Platt appointed Assignee in Bankruptcy. Mr. Dwight announced that out of the 758 depositors to whom notices had been sent 479 had proved their claims; 228 could not be found, but of these fifty-one had voluntarily come and established their claims, making total claims paid all. Of these only eleven, representing $50,000 deposits, have voted for the appointment of an assignee. The papers in the case will be submitted to the Court for action, to decide whether an assignee shall be appointed.

Receiver Archer's report, which appears to have been satisfactory to the depositors, represents that at the time of his appointment there came into his hands the following assets:—

Money	$1,312 07
Gold	1,032 65
Checks afterwards collected	4,719 29
Bills receivable of the nominal value of	241,339 05
Other claims of the nominal value of about	168,112 25
Against which are collaterals of the nominal amount of about	$590,000 00
A great portion of the assets were in the Grocers' Bank, being bills receivable, discounted by them of	19,200 00
And in the Manufacturers & Merchants' Bank	316,020 27
As security for a loan claimed by them to amount to about	175,000 00
Leaving an apparent balance of	$160,220 27

As fast as he has collected funds he has applied them to release the collaterals, and the claim of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, where the bulk of these assets are held, has already been reduced by his payments and their collections to about $32,000. At the time the bankruptcy proceedings were commenced he was just about to pay off, partly by an advance of his own and partly by the funds in his hands as receiver, the rest of the debt to the last named bank, when he would at once have taken vigorous measures to collect the bills receivable which would have come into his hands.

He has caused to be commenced twenty-two suits upon the claims of the bank which came into his possession. Other claims, some of large amount, he considers it highly inadvisable to sue, and he believes that it is only by careful nursing and judicious compromises that the creditors can realize the amount of their just claims. For obvious reasons he does not publish the names of the debtors, but any creditor can get them upon inquiry at his office.

At the informal meeting of creditors he was requested to inform them why certain loans had been made by the bank. It must be apparent to every fair minded man that, inasmuch as he has had nothing to do with the bank, except as a depositor, for two years, he cannot be expected to answer this question. He has been unable to discover any evidence of fraud or peculation. Whether the conduct of the affairs of the bank was judicious can be determined by the creditors upon a proper investigation. He has no desire to shield any officer of the bank from any just responsibility, and as he is himself a creditor upon a deposit account he would be glad to have any mode pointed out by which he could increase the assets, and thus increase his own dividend.

He believes that the lease of the bank building, which has above eight years to run, is of great value. He has removed the office of the bank to a smaller room, and has let every room that he could, and has made endeavors to sell the lease, thus far without success.

A list of the creditors of the bank, so far as he can get at them, has already been published in the bankruptcy proceedings. Inaccuracies probably occur in this, as in the figures given above; he does not wish to be bound by any figures except the following, which express the actual amount of his cash receipts and disbursements:—

Receipts	$84,045 16
Disbursements	67,589 22
Cash on hand	$16,455 94

The particulars of the disbursements can be ascertained by reference to his books, which are open to all creditors. The cash (with the exception of about $500, kept for petty disbursements) is deposited with the National Trust Company upon interest. He has also on hand New York six per cents, $5,000, received from the Comptroller of the State.

Proceedings in bankruptcy were commenced by service on the late cashier on the 28th day of December, 1871, by only one creditor. As the bank had been dissolved by order of the Supreme Court of this State before the return day of these proceedings, no appearance could be made, and the matter had to go by default. He was advised that a perplexing question of law was thus raised. It had been repeatedly decided by Judges of the United States Courts in this district and elsewhere that they would not interfere with receivers appointed by the State Court. It has, however, been lately decided in other districts that bankruptcy proceedings supersede State receiverships. If this be the law, it will supersede all the acts of most of the receivers appointed throughout the United States since 1867, and will unseat the title to enormous amounts of property. To have this question tested in the Supreme Court of the United States would be a tedious and expensive matter, and would prevent the proper administration of the estate, and probably entail the loss through delay of a large portion of the assets. The resignation of the receiver would not aid matters, since it is not to be supposed that the State Court would not protect its own dignity and appoint a new receiver. It was suggested by one of the largest creditors, as a means of avoiding this disastrous conflict, that the same person should act both as receiver and as trustee in bankruptcy, under a committee of creditors, and thus have his acts authorized by both Courts, treating each with that respect due to the Bench, and leaving other companies to test this great legal question at their own expense.

It has pleased about nine-tenths of the creditors who have proved their claims to vote for the present receiver as such trustee, while but three votes have been recorded for the public assignee.

The Bowling Green Bank—Arrest of Walter Roche.

The vice president of this bank, Walter Roche, surrendered himself yesterday to Sheriff Brennan and entered into $50,000 bail to answer the complaint made against him of misapplying the funds of the institution. The affidavit made in the case by Mr. Richard E. Selmes states that from the month of September, 1868, to the month of November, 1871, he was secretary of the Bowling Green Savings Bank; that the defendant was during that time the vice president of the said bank and the superior officer of deponent; that between October 31, 1870, and June 12, 1871, deponent, by instruction and direction of Mr. Roche, drew checks on the Bowling Green Savings Bank and against its funds to the amount of $66,25-, which were paid out of the funds of said bank, and not out of any deposits, money or credit in said bank belonging to defendant; that at the time deponent drew the checks he supposed that the proceeds thereof would be applied to the payment of the outstanding obligations of said bank, but such application was not made of the money, but converted the same to his own use, and has not repaid the same or any portion thereof to the bank. The affidavit of Shepherd F. Knapp states that on the 20th of November he was duly appointed a receiver of all the property, goods, chattels, assets, &c., of the Bowling Green Savings Bank, and after reciting the receiver's authority to commence suits in the interest of said bank, the affidavit goes on to say that deponent read the affidavit of R. E. Selmes, and that no portion of the moneys mentioned therein have been paid to deponent as receiver or otherwise by Walter Roche.

The Market Savings Bank.

A large number of creditors of this institution, in obedience to the published call, visited the bank yesterday and proved their claims before the United States Commissioner, who was in attendance. The general feeling seems to be that the depositors will be heavy losers, owing to the speculations of Conklin, the absconded Secretary.

RULINGS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1872.

Treasurer Spinner has made the following rulings in relation to business transactions with his office:—

The Department can redeem notes only when some recognized portion thereof is presented, with proof that the remainder has been totally destroyed. Coin certificates are redeemable only on presentation to the Assistant Treasurer in New York. They are, however, receivable by Assistant Treasurers and depositaries in payment of all coin dues to the United States and by Collectors of Customs for customs only.

The authority for collecting semi-annual duty from national banks is contained in the first section of the National Currency act. The government has not taxed any bonds of its own issue possessed by national banks, but has, under the law, collected in July and January of each year—First, on the average amount of notes in circulation, one half of one per cent; second, on the average amount of deposits, excepting deposits to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, one-quarter of one per cent; third, on the capital stock in excess of United States bonds held by the Treasurer for the bank, or owned by it, one quarter of one per cent. The plain intent of the law as it stands is to require this duty to be paid by the national banks, without any reference to the kinds and classes of United States bonds owned by them, and there can be no refunding of any duty on account of the possession of securities of the new five per cent loan, nor any cessation of payment hereafter without further legislation on the subject.

National currency is not a legal tender for any amount between individuals. It is exchangeable by assistant treasurers and depositaries of the United States for legal tender notes in sums less than $3; is receivable in sums of not less than $5 for postage and revenue stamps, and in payment of any dues to the United States, except customs.

There is no provision of law or regulation for the payment of compound interest notes which have been lost or destroyed, either upon bond of indemnity or otherwise. Relief can be afforded in such case only by a special act of Congress.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, TUESDAY, Feb. 13—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was dull and firm. The cotton market was quiet and a fraction lower.

MONEY FIVE TO SEVEN PER CENT.

The general features of the money market were unaltered. Among the stock houses there was an active inquiry at 6 per cent and an abundant supply at 7 per cent. The "short" interest is so much larger of late that the brokers find less difficulty in carrying stocks. Among the government dealers the rates were 5 and 6 per cent. Commercial paper was quoted 7 a 8 per cent discount for prime double names.

Foreign exchange was firm on the basis of 109½ a 109¾ for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling and 109⅞ a 110 for sight bills.

GOVERNMENTS STRONG.

The government list was strong and an average of about ⅛ per cent higher, reflecting the influence of an advance of ½ per cent to-day in the quotations of our securities in London, where there appears to be a lull, if not a calm, after the excitement about the Alabama claims. This improvement abroad was modified in its effect here by the slightly lower range of the gold premium, resulting in the compromise of ⅛ per cent, as above noted. The market left off strong as follows:—United States currency sixes, 114½ a 114¾; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 114½ a 114¾; do. do., coupon, 115 a 115¼; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 110½ a 110¾; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 110⅝ a 110⅞; do. do., 1864, do. do., 110⅝ a 110⅞; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., 1867, registered, 110⅞ a 111⅛; do. do., 1865, coupon, January and July, 110½ a 110¾; do. do., 1867, do. do., 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., 1868, do. do., 112⅛ a 112⅜; do. fives of 1881, funded, registered, 108½ a 108¾; do. do., coupon, 108½ a 108¾; do., ten-forties, registered, 107 a 107¼; do. do., coupon, 110½ a 111.

GOLD LOWER—110⅜ A 110⅛.

The gold market was depressed by the sudden and considerable improvement of our bonds in London, but an equivalent decline was arrested by heavy purchases of gold on mercantile account, both for remittance in settlement of European debts and for payment of customs duties, which are at present quite important in amount, the entries of foreign goods at this port being unusually heavy, averaging eight to nine millions per week. Under these conflicting influences the price has ranged from 110⅜ to 110⅛, with most of the day's business at 110⅛. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	110⅜	2 P. M.	110¼
10:15 A. M.	110⅜	2:30 P. M.	110⅛
11 A. M.	110⅜	3 P. M.	110⅛
12 M.	110⅜	5:30 P. M.	110⅛ a 110¼
1 P. M.	110¼		

In the gold loan market the rates recorded on the book ranged from 4½ per cent for carrying to flat for borrowing, but it was reported that a small consideration was paid for the use of gold late in the day. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$41,417,000
Gold balances	1,604,419
Currency balances	1,788,687

SOUTHERN SECURITIES IRREGULAR.

The Southern list was irregular, being weak and lower for the South Carolinas and strong and higher for the Virginia consols, which latter were fairly active with an advance to 57¼, although they did not keep the whole of the improvement to the close. The recent sharp advance in new South Carolinas seems to have invited sales to realize, and a continuance of the reaction referred to yesterday took them back to 33. Elsewhere there was not much doing, but while dull the general list was steady. It not strong and closed with the following quotations:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 66 a 66½; do. new, 66 a 66½; Virginia, ex coupon, 56 a 60; do. registered stock, old, 45 a 52; do. sixes, consolidated bonds, 56⅞ a 57⅛; do. sixes, deferred scrip, 17½ a 18½; Georgia sixes, 75 a 78; do. sevens, 85 a 88; North Carolina, ex coupon, 32½ a 34; do. funding, 1866, 23 a 24; do. do., 1868, 21 a 23; do. new, 17½ a 19; do. special tax, 13 a 14; Missouri sixes, 94 a 94½; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 92 a 93; Louisiana sixes, 60 a 62; do. new, 50 a 55; do. levee sixes, 62 a 64; do. do. eights, 70 a 83; do. do. eights, 1875, 80 a 84; do. Penitentiary sevens, 65 a 70; do. railroad eights, 70 a 80; Alabama fives, 62 a 66; do. eights, 90 a 95; do. eights, Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, 85 a 92; South Carolina sixes, 53 a 59; do. new, January and July, 32¼ a 33; do. do., April and October, 31 a 32; Arkansas sixes, funded, 55 a 60.

THE RAILROAD BONDS.

The following were the bids for the railroad bonds:—

New York Cen 6's, 1883	94	Tol & Wab 2d m	94½
New York Cen 6's, 1887	94½	Tol & Wab equip bds	86
New York Cen 6's, r e	91	Tol & W cons conv	89
New York Cen 6's, sub	91	Gt West 1st m, 1888	95
New York Cen 7's, 1876	102	Gt West 2d m, 1893	88
Erie 1st m, ex	100½	Quincy & Tol 1st, 1890	92
Erie 2d m 7's, '79	99	Ill & So Iowa 1st m	92
Erie 7's, 3d m, '83	97	Gal & Chic extended	104
Erie 7's, 4th m, '80	92½	Chi, R I & Pacific	102½
Long Dock bonds	97	Mor & Essex 1st m	105
Buf, N Y & E 1st m, '77	94	Mor & Essex 2d m	99
Hud R 7's, 2d m, s f, '85	108	Clev & Tol s f	102
Hud R 7's, 3d m, '75	101	New Jer Cent 1st m, n	104
Harlem 1st m, 7's	102	Pitts, F W & Chi 1st m	105½
Alb & Sus 1st bds	103	Pitts, F W & Chic 2d m	102
Alb & Sus 3d bds	91	Clev & Pitts 3d m	98
Mich Cen 1st m 8's, '82	118	Clev & Pitts 4th m	85
Chic, Bur & Q 8 p c, 1st m	112	Chic & Alt s f	99
Mich So 7 p c 2d m	99½	Chic & Alt 1st m	104½
Mich S & N I s f 7 p c	103	Ohio & Miss 1st m	99¼
Pac RR 7's, guar by Mo	100	Ohio & Miss con	92
Cen Pac gold bonds	102	Ohio & Miss 2d m, con	86
Union Pac 1st m	91	Dub & Sioux City 1st m	95
Union Pac l g 7's	81	Peninsular RR bds	95
Un Pac inc 10's	85	St Louis & Iron M 1st m	93¾
Ill Cen 7 p c, 1875	104½	Mil & St Paul 1st m 8's	105½
Belleville & So Ill 1st, 8's	97	Mil & St P 1st m, 7 3-10	93¾
Alt & T H 1st m	97½	Mil & St Paul 1st m	94¾
Alt & T H 2d m, pref	88	Mil & St Paul, I & M D	89
Alton & T H 2d m inc	79	Mil & St Paul 2d m	86
Chic & N W s f	100½	Mar & Cin 1st m	96
Chic & N W int bds	96	Chic & Mil 1st m	94
Chic & N W con bds	93	Jol & Chic 1st m	106
Chic & N W ex bds	84½	Col, Chic & Ind 1st m	92
Chic & N W 1st m	98½	Col, Chic & Ind 2d m	76½
Han & St Jo land gts	103	Tol, Peo & W, E D	93
Han & St Jo con	85	Tol, Peo & W, W D	91
Del, Lack & West 1st m	105	Tol, P & W, Bur'n div	86½
Del, Lack & West 2d m	100	N York & N Haven 6's	100
Tol & Wab 1st m, ex	97	Bost, Hart & Erie 1st m	41½
Tol & W 1st m, St L div	90	Bos, Hart & Erie gtd	41

STOCKS QUIET AND STRONG.

The stock market was quiet and dull, with, at the opening of business, a weak feeling, that gradually gave place to a steady tone, and eventually to strength and moderate buoyancy, with an advance in prices. The chief feature of interest was furnished in Hannibal and St. Joseph, the course of which served to direct the movement of the general market. Some time since it will be remembered that the Governing Committee of the Board gave notice that no stock of this company would be a good delivery which was not registered with the Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. This notice was reiterated to-day over the wires of the stock telegraph subsequent to an announcement through the same medium that the company's office had been newly opened at 78 Broadway and the stock registered with the Tenth National Bank. Originally Hannibal and St. Joseph was a Boston corporation, but the shares being dealt in here, the certificates floating in this market were, in compliance with a mandate of the Stock Exchange, registered with Duncan, Sherman & Co. Thus there were two kinds of stock, New York and Boston, the latter not being a good delivery until "cleared" by the Boston books and recorded here. Latterly the "New York party" got control of the election and brought the offices and all the books to New York, but on the representation that a clique, a ring in the directory were about to issue new stock, the Governing Committee ordered that no stock should be a good delivery, except such as registered with Duncan, Sherman & Co. It is said the "ring" intended springing the new issue upon the street to-day; but, whatever their plans, they have been foiled by the Governing Committee, who have deprived the new issue of any market. It was thought that no new stock could be issued on account of a general law of Missouri (where the road is located) which forbids the sale of stock at less than par, but the "ring" claim that a special act was passed for their behest in the spring of 1870, allowing the present issue—the moral of all of which is that any one desirous of investing in the shares should be careful to buy through a reputable broker and demand certificates ruled good by the Stock Exchange. The price of the stock dropped to 42½ this morning, when the machinery had all been arranged for marketing the new stock (the legitimacy of which is further denied on the ground that the requisite preliminary notice of thirty days was not given to the Board), but rallied back to 46 on the action of the Governing Committee in shutting off the market for the proposed issue of $4,000,000 (80,000 shares, additional stock—the rise catching one or two "shorts," whose stock was bought in under the rule this afternoon. After the settlement of this matter, which occupied the attention of the Board most of the forenoon and had lowered prices in the morning to, for some specialties, nearly the lowest reached in the "break" of Monday, an improvement set in, lasting to the close of business, when, although the dealings both in the decline and upon the advance had not been large, prices ranged ⅛ a ¾ above the opening figures. Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred stood quiet at 64 throughout the commotion in the common stock. Erie was strong on Albany advices offering more hopes for a repeal of the Classification act. Harlem recovered to 112¾ on light transactions.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central	97⅜	96⅞
New York Central scrip	93	92⅛
Harlem	112¾	109¼
Erie	31⅜	30¾
Reading	113¾	113⅛
Lake Shore	90½	89⅝
Wabash	76⅜	76⅛
Northwestern	74¾	73¾
Northwestern preferred	90½	90
Rock Island	111⅜	110⅞
St. Paul	55⅞	55½
St. Paul preferred	75⅜	75½
Ohio and Mississippi	45	43⅞
Union Pacific	35	33⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph	48	42⅛
Western Union Telegraph	70⅞	69¾
Pacific Mail	58⅜	57

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Feb. 13—10:15 A. M.

$3000 US 6's, '81, r	114½	100 shs Qu'ksilver MC pf	32¼
1000 do...s3	114¼	100 do	32¼
50000 do	114½	100 do	32¼
4000 US 5-20, c, '62	110¾	50 Manhattan Gas	210
5000 US 5-20, c, '65	110⅝	400 Mariposa pf	2⅜
10000 do...b3	110⅞	100 Pac M SS Co	57⅛
5000 US 5-20, c, '67	111⅛	300 do	57⅜
1000 US 6's, curr'y	114¾	700 do...b c	57¾
5000 do	114¾	400 do...c	57⅝
1000 Tenn 6's, new	66¼	100 do...s10	57½
15000 Va 6's con...b c	56½	100 do	57⅛
10000 N Car 6's, new	18	100 do...b3	57¾
1000 SC 6's, n, Ja&Jy	34½	400 do...s3	57⅝
4000 do	34	10 Wells-Fargo Ex	65½
19000 do	33¾	60 Am M U Ex...b c	64
5000 N Y 6's, '73	106	200 U S Express Co...b c	63½
1000 Alabama 5's, bs	65	25 N Y C & H R RR	97¼
1000 NY Cen 6's, '83	96	200 Erie RR...b c	31¼
1000 NY Cen 6's, '87	94½	200 do	31
1000 Cen Pac gld bds	102¾	100 do...b3	31
5000 Union Pac 1st m	91	1000 do	31
5000 do	91¼	500 Harlem RR	109¼
5000 Un Pac l g b	81	200 L S & M S RR...b c	89¾
10000 do	81¼	174 Clev & P R R gtd	91¾
4000 U Pac 10's, inc	86	10 do	92
1000 Alt & Terre H inc	60	200 do	92
1000 Tol & W 2d m	95	50 Chic & N W...b c	74¼
1000 Tol & Wab eq bds	86	100 do	74
7000 N J Cen 1st m, n	104	10 C, C, C & I RR	68
1000 Alt&Ter Haute 1st	98	100 Chi & R I RR...b3	110⅞
1000 Ohio & Miss 2d	86¼	200 do...b c	111
1000 St L & Iron M 1st	93½	100 do	110⅞
1000 do	93¾	200 do	110¾
10000 Ohio & Miss 1st	99¼	50 Pitts, Ft W & C gtd	98
5000 Mil & St P 1st	94¼	20 Del, Lack & W RR	102¾
5000 C, C & I C 1st	92¼	100 Bos, H & Erie...c	4¾
6000 Tol, Pe&W 1st, W D	91¾	10 Chic & Alton	122
1000 Tol, Peo & W, E D	96	20 do	121
500 Lake Sh div b	96	200 St L & I Mt	71
25 shs Union Bank	138	85 do...b c	72
7 Bk of Comm'ce	118	100 H & St Jo RR	42¾
11 Del & H C Co	119½	60 Morris & Es RR...b3	93
100 Con Coal of Md	38¼	100 Col, C & I C RR	21¾
100 do...s60	38	100 Union Pac RR...b c	34¼
100 do...b c	38½	800 do	34
100 West Un Tel...b3	70¾	1300 do	34¼
400 do	70¼	100 do...b3	34¾
200 do...b c	70⅜	200 do	34¼
900 do	70¼	600 do	34½
800 do	70	400 Ohio & Miss...b c	44
400 do	69¾		

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$10000 U S 6's, '81, r	114½	$15000 U S 5-20's, r, '67	111
3000 do	114½	50000 US 5-20, c, '67	111⅛
20000 do	114¾	5000 U S 5's, r, '68	112½
3000 U S 5-20, c, '62	110¾	45000 U S 5's, 10-40, c	111

One o'Clock P. M.

$20000 Va 6's con...s30	57¼	500 shs Pac M SS Co	58
10000 do	57¾	10 Wells-Fargo Ex	65
6000 Tenn 6's, old	66	100 U States Express	63¾
11000 Va 6's, def	18	100 do	64
1000 N Car 6's, old	33	10 Am Mer U Exp	63¾
1000 S C 6's, n, J & Jy	34	200 Harlem RR...b c	109¾
5000 SC 6's, n, Apl&O	31¾	500 L S & M S R R...b3	90
5000 Ark 7's, is to L R & F S RR Co	57	100 do...b c	90
5000 St L & I M 1 m b	93½	500 Un Pac RR...s60	34⅜
5000 N & D 7's, 1st m, gt by L & N RR	90	100 do	34½
		400 Clev & Pitts RR gtd	92
		100 do	91⅞
5000 Chic & N W 1st m	99	90 Ill Cen RR	131¼
1000 N J Cen, 1st, n	104	400 Chic & R I RR	111¼
30 shs Imp & Trad Bk	168	100 Mil & St Paul RR	55¾
300 Mariposa Min pf	2½	100 do	55¾
14 D & Hud C Co	119¾	200 do	55¾
200 West U Tel...b c	70¾	100 St L & I M RR	71½
100 Pac M SS Co...b c	58	100 Col, C & I C RR	22
100 do...b10	58¼		

CLOSING PRICES—5 O'CLOCK P. M.

Western Union	70⅜ a 70½	N'western pf	90¼ a 90¾
Pacific Mail	58¼ a 58⅜	Rock Island	111¼ a 111⅜
N Y Cen con	97⅛ a 97¼	St. Paul	55¾ a 55⅞
N Y Cen scrip	92⅛ a 92½	St. Paul pref	75¼ a 75⅜
Erie	31⅛ a 31¼	Wabash	76 a 76⅛
Reading	113¾ a 113⅞	Ohio & Miss	44¼ a 44⅜
Lake Shore	90⅜ a 90½	Bos, Har & Erie	4⅜ a 4½
Union Pacific	34¼ a 34⅜	Han & St Jo	45¾ a 46
Pittsburg	91⅞ a 92	Col, C & Ind Cen	22 a 22¼
Northwestern	74¼ a 74⅜		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13—6 P. M.

ASHES.—The market continued moderately active and firm. Pots sold at $8 75 a $9 25 and pearls at $11 a $11 50.

CANDLES remained dull but unchanged. Quoted at 32c. a 34c. for sperm, 43c. a 44c. for patent do., 28c. a 29c. for stearic, 15c. a 19c. for adamantine and 26c. a 27c. for paraffine.

COPPER.—The market remained quiet but unchanged. The sales were confined to small lots and chiefly at 28¼c. a 28½c. cash for lake and 29½c. a 28¾c. for March delivery.

COFFEE.—The market remained quiet but firm for all descriptions. There were no sales reported. We quote:—Cargoes Rio, ordinary, 16½c. a 16¾c.; fair, 17c. a 17¼c.; good, 17¾c. a 18c.; prime, 18¾c. a 18¾c., gold, in bond, sixty days; Maracaibo, 20c. a 21c.; Laguayra, 19½c. a 21c.; St. Domingo, in bond, 14c. a 14½c.; Java, 23c. a 24c., gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—The demand for cotton on the spot continued light and rates further declined ⅛c. per lb., but are nominal. Future delivery was in moderate request at ⅛c. lower figures. The sales reported on 'Change to-day sum up as follows:—

	To-Day.	Last Evening.	Total.
Export	—	63	63
Consumption	251	—	251
Speculation	21	—	21
Total	272	63	334

—For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Last evening—February, 200 at 22⅜c., 100 at 22¼c., short notice: 200 at 22 5-16c., 100 at 22⅛c., 100 at 22 5-16; March, 400 at 22⅝c., 100 at 22 11-16c., 1,100 at 22¾c., 200 at 22 11-16c., 500 at 22⅝c.; April, 100 at 23⅛c., 200 at 23⅛c., 200 at 23 3-16c., 100 at 23⅛c., 800 at 23⅛c., 200 at 23c.; May, 200 at 23⅛c., 300 at 23⅛c.; June, 100 at 23⅜. Total, 5,200 bales. To-day—February, 100 at 23⅛c., 100 at 22 5-16c.; March, 400 at 22¾c., 300 at 22⅝c., 200 at 22 9-16c., 300 at 22⅝c., 700 at 22 9-16c., 300 at 22½c., 1,100 at 22 9-16c., 100 at 22⅝c., 300 at 22 9-16c., 800 at 22¾c., 300 at 22⅝c., 400 at 22 7-16c., 100 at 22⅜c., April, 200 at 23c., 100 at 23 1-16c., 500 at 23c., 300 at 22⅞c., 200 at 22 15-16c., 300 at 22⅞c., 500 at 22 13-16c., 300 at 22⅞c.; May, 1,000 at 23⅛c., 800 at 23 1-16c., 1,100 at 23c.; June, 200 at 23 5-16c., 200 at 23⅛c., 200 at 23 3-16c., 300 at 23⅛c.; July, 100 at 23 5-16c. Total, 11,900 bales. Grand total, 17,100 bales. Rates on cotton to foreign ports closed steady as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, ⅜d.; by sail, 3-16d. To Havre, by steam, 1c., gold; sail, ⅞c. To Hamburg, by steam, ⅜d., compressed. To Bremen, by steam, 1c., gold, compressed. To Baltic ports, by sail, ⅞c. a 1c., gold. The total receipts at the ports sum up thus:—Galveston, 945; New Orleans, 5,296; Mobile, 1,295; Savannah, 1,683; Charleston, 769; Wilmington, 147; Norfolk, 1,270; Baltimore, 219; New York, 703; Boston, 10; total, 15,523; this day last week, 12,468; this day last year, 19,559. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	20	20⅛	20¼	20⅛
Good ordinary	21¼	21⅜	21½	22
Low middling	22⅛	22¼	22⅜	22⅜
Middling	22⅝	22	23¼	23⅛
Good middling	23⅜	23½	24	24⅛

The quotations are based on cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 3,918 bbls.; wheat, 5,290 bushels; corn, 65,600 do.; corn meal, 490 bbls. and 640 bags; oats, 22,425 bushels; barley, 24,000 do. The flour market was dull but firm. The sales comprised about 10,000 bbls., including 900 bbls. of Southern and 300 bbls. superfine rye, all at prices within the range of our quotations. Corn meal was in fair demand, with sales of 900 bbls. Brandywine at $4 05 a $4 10. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 75 a $5 50
Superfine State	5 75 a 6 20
Extra State	6 60 a 7 00
Choice do	7 00 a 7 25
Superfine Western	5 70 a 6 30
Extra do	6 50 a 6 75
Extra Minnesota	7 00 a 9 50
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 65 a 6 90
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 00 a 7 75
Family	8 00 a 8 50
St. Louis low extra	6 75 a 7 25
St. Louis straight extra	7 25 a 7 75
St. Louis choice double extra	8 00 a 9 00
St. Louis choice family	9 00 a 11 00
Rye flour	4 50 a 5 40
Southern No. 2	5 25 a 5 50
Southern superfine	5 70 a 6 25
Southern extra	6 50 a 9 00
Southern family	9 25 a 11 00
Corn meal, Western	3 60 a 3 65
Corn meal, Jersey	3 00 a 3 75
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 10 a —
Baltimore	4 05 a 4 05
Calorie	4 00 a —
Four sons	18 75 a 19 50

—The demand for wheat was fair, but transactions were restricted by the firmness of holders. Spring was nominally $1 47 a $1 50 for good No. 2 Chicago and choice Milwaukee in store, while $1 61 was bid for No. 1 in store. The sales [illegible] bushels at $1 62 for red winter in store, $1 79 for white in store, including 20,000 bushels No. 1 spring, last evening, at $1 60 in store. Corn was dull and heavy. The sales were about 90,000 bushels at 73c. a 74c. for good new mixed afloat, 74c. 74½c. for yellow, closing at 73½c. a 74c. nominal at 72c. in store. Rye—Sales 1,500 bushels Western in store at 95c. Oats were a shade firmer, closing at 55½c. a 56c. for Western mixed in store and afloat, 56c. a 58c. for white, with sales of about 45,000 bushels within the range. Barley was in good demand and firm; sales 20,500 bushels at 75c. for two-rowed State and $1 07 a $1 11 for Canada.

FREIGHTS.—There was a moderate inquiry for berth room to-day both by steam and sail, but the scarcity of available tonnage interfered with business. Rates were steady, excepting [illegible] was a trifle lower. In the chartering line there was a fair demand for vessels for the petroleum trade, also for general cargo, and those closed were at about previous rates. The engagements reported to-day were as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, 22,500 bushels grain, [illegible]; 200 [illegible] pork, 3s. 3d.; 300 tierces beef at 4s. 6d.; 700 boxes cheese, 20s.; [illegible] tons leather, 30s.; 900 boxes bacon, 25s.; and by sail, 400 packages [illegible] [illegible] 3s. 3d. To London, by steam, 500 boxes bacon, 25s.; 100 tons [illegible] seed, 25s. To Bremen, 100 boxes bacon, 42s. 6d. The charters comprise:—A Norwegian bark hence to [illegible], 15,000 boxes refined petroleum, 3d.; a German bark, hence to a direct port Mediterranean, 2,500 bbls. refined petroleum, 5s. 13d.; a Norwegian bark, hence to a direct Continental port, 2,500 bbls. petroleum and products, 5s. 6d.; a British bark, 570 tons, to Bremen, general cargo, lump sum; an American brig, 530 hhds. tobacco, hence to Seville, 40s. per hhd.; a brig, 300 tons, to south side of Cuba and back sugar, 60c., port charges paid; a schooner, 384 tons, to Havana, general cargo, 40c. per bbl.

GUNNIES.—The market continued moderately active and very firm for cloth, but bags remained quiet, although there was a trifle better inquiry for them. We hear of sales of 300 rolls cloth at 17c. cash, 500 rolls do., all for future delivery, at 18c.; 300 bales bags at 15¾c. a 16c. Later we learn of sales of 400 rolls bags, light weights, at 15½c. cash, 600 rolls heavy do. at 16c. cash, 250 do. at 16½c. cash, 100 bales do. at 16½c. cash; 150 bales do., to arrive, at 11½c. gold, in bond, 600 bales do. at 11¾c. gold, in bond.

HEMP AND JUTE.—All descriptions of hemp remained dull but nominally unchanged. Jute was also dull and nominal. Jute butts continued in good demand and firm at the recent advance. The sales were 1,700 bales at 3¾c. gold, 600 bales do. at 3¾c. gold, 30 days, 2,500 bales do. at 3 7-16c. gold, for future delivery. We quote:—Dressed American, $2 25 a $2 75 per ton, undressed do., $1 60 per ton; Manila, 13c. a 13⅛c. gold; Sisal, 11⅛c. a 11¼c. gold; Tampico, 7¾c. a 7¾c. gold, in bond. Jute, 4⅛c. a 6¾c. gold, and jute butts, 3⅛c. a 3⅝c. currency.

HOPS.—The market remains the same as when last reported—quiet but firm. There was a moderate call for prime new hops, but the scarcity of this quality prevented business to any considerable extent. Yearlings also met with some demand, with small sales at full prices. We quote:—State, 25c. a 65c.; Eastern and Western, 25c. a 60c.; yearlings, 18c. a 30c.; olds, 10c. a 15c.; California yearlings, 15c. a 30c.; do. olds, 9c. a 15c. Foreign hops quoted within the range of 50c. a 75c. for all kinds.

HAY AND STRAW.—The market has been quiet throughout the past three days, with the exception of a fair local demand for prime retail qualities. Prices, however, remain unchanged. We quote:—Shipping, $1 30; retail qualities, $1 45 a $1 65. Clover, 95c. a $1 15. Long rye straw, $1 05 a $1 10; short rye do., 80c.; oat, 85c. a 90c., and salt 75c. a 80c.

HIDES.—The market since our last has been only moderately active, the demand embracing all descriptions. Prices generally remain without noticeable change. The sales for the week, comprising all kinds, have been 41,430 hides and 21 bales of Calcutta cow. The receipts for the week were 65,247 hides and 174 bales Calcutta cow. The stock on hand was as follows:—60,800 hides and 50 bales Calcutta buffalo; same time last year, 112,190 hides and 270 bales of Calcutta cow and buffalo.

LEAD was quiet. The sales were small and unimportant; quoted at 6c., gold, for Spanish.

LEATHER.—The market for hemlock sole has been moderately active throughout the entire week, and prices remain very firm, especially for light weights, which have advanced and are scarce and wanted. Oak was also in good demand and the stock much reduced. The receipts of all kinds were fair for the season. We quote:—Hemlock—Buenos Ayres, heavy, 28c. a 29c. per lb.; do., middle, 28c. a 29c.; do., light, 27c. a 28c.; California, heavy, 27c. a 27½c.; do., middle, 27c. a 27½c.; do., light, 26c. a 27c.; Orinoco, &c., heavy, 25c. a 27c.; do., middle, 25c. a 27c.; do., light, 25c. a 26c.; good damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c. a 25c.; poor do., do., 19c. a 20c.; in the rough, 24c. a 32c. Oak—Slaughter, heavy, 37c. a 39c.; do., middle, 38c. a 40c.; do., light, 35c. a 42c.; cropped, heavy, 37c. a 39c.; do., middle, 38c. a 40c.; do., light, 34c. a 39c.; in the rough, heavy, 31c. a 35c.; do., middle, 31c. a 35c.; do., light, 32c. a 35c.; bellies, 17c. a 19c.

MOLASSES.—Domestic continued in fair request at steady prices. Foreign remained dull and nominal. The sales were about 350 bbls. New Orleans, at from 47c. a 55c. We quote:—

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	18c. a 20c.	19c. a 20c.
Clayed	20c. a 22c.	22c. a 26c.
Muscovado, refining	—	22c. a 26c.
Muscovado, grocery	—	30c. a 35c.
Porto Rico	—	28c. a 38c.
English Islands	—	26c. a 32c.
New Orleans	30c. a 45c.	40c. a 56c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was moderately active and firm. Sales 270 bbls. at 82c. on the dock. Rosin was in good demand and firm. The sales were 300 bbls. strained at $4 62½, 350 bbls. good strained at $4 75; a cargo of 2,000 bbls. strained, to arrive, and 1,000 bbls. do., to arrive, both on private terms. Tar remained quiet but unchanged. Sales 50 bbls. Washington at $3 25.

OILS.—The market for linseed was quiet but firm. Quoted at 87c. a 90c. in casks and 88c. a 91c. in bbls. Other oils were dull and nominal at former quotations.

PETROLEUM.—The market for refined still shows no animation, but continued dull and nominal at unchanged prices, quoted at 21⅞c. for spot or balance of month. Crude, in bulk, was also dull and nominal at 12¾c. a 13c. Case oil met with some inquiry at steady prices, held at 28c. a 28⅛c. Naphtha was inactive but unchanged, quoted at 12c. a 12½c. for Western or city. At the Creek the market remained dull, and to-day was quoted a trifle easier, $3 77½ a $3 80 on upper and $3 90 on lower road, being the asking prices. The Philadelphia market continued dull and nominal but unchanged. Refined quoted for spot or month at 21⅞c. Later we hear of sales of 2,000 bbls. standard white for February at 21⅞c. and 6,000 bbls. do. for last half of March at 22⅛c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 573 bbls.; cut meats, 2,257 packages; lard, 240 bbls. and tierces. The market for mess pork was quiet, but a shade firmer. The sales were:—500 bbls. for April at $14 50, May quoted at $14 37½ a $14 50. Old mess was firm at $13 40 a $13 50, with sales of 150 bbls. In jobbing lots about 100 bbls. new mess brought $14 25 a $14 50. Bacon remained very firm under a fair inquiry. Sales 300 boxes long clear at 7⅛c., 300 boxes long and short clear at 7⅛c., 100 boxes long rib at 7c., and 125 boxes short rib at 7⅛c. The market closed with a strong upward tendency. Dressed hogs were dull but unchanged. Western quoted at 5⅝c. a 5¾c. and city at 6⅛c. a 6⅛c. Beef was in good demand, within the range of former prices. The sales were:—100 bbls., at from $8 a $11 for mess, $10 a $12 for extra mess, $15 a $18 for prime mess, tierces, and $18 a $20 for Indian mess, tierces. Beef hams were also in better demand, with further sales reported of 50 tierces within the range of $23 a $26. Cut meats remained firm. Sales 10,000 lbs. light bellies, in pickle, at 7½c.; 50 boxes do. at 8c., 100 boxes dry-salted hams at 9c.; 25 boxes smoked hams at 10c. a 12c.—quotations unchanged. Lard—Western was in fair request and steady. Sales 500 tierces, cash, at 9⅜c. a 9 11-16c. for steam and 9⅝c. a 9⅞c. for fair to good kettle, 300 tierces refined at 9⅞c. Future lard quoted 9⅝c. for February, 9⅝c. a 9⅞c. for March and 10c. for April. City lard was in good demand, and steady, at 9⅜c. Sales 450 tierces.

RICE.—The market continued active and very strong, but not quotably changed. The sales were about 60 casks Carolina at 8⅝c. a 9c., 175 bags Patna at 7⅛c. a 7¾c. and 100 bags Rangoon at 6⅞c. a 7⅛c.

SUGAR.—There was a trifle better demand to-day for raw, the market remaining steady on the basis of 9⅜c. a 9½c. for fair to good refining. The sales were 310 hhds. (description not given) on private terms; 634 boxes clayed at 9¼c. a 9⅝c. and 3,300 bags Pernambuco at 9⅜c. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8⅝c. a 8⅞c.; fair to good fair refining, 9c. a 9⅜c.; good to prime refining, 9⅜c. a 9⅝c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅝c. a 9⅞c.; prime to choice grocery, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9c. a 11c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 7½c. a 9c.; melado, 4½c. a 6⅝c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8⅝c. a 9c.; do., 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 9⅝c.; do., 13 to 15, 10c. a 10⅛c.; do., 16 to 18, 11c. a 11⅛c.; do., 19 to 20, 12c. a 12⅛c.; do., white, 11⅜c. a 12⅞c. Porto Rico—Common to prime refining, 8⅝c. a 9⅛c.; fair to choice grocery, 9⅝c. a 10⅛c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7⅝c. a 9c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 9⅝c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 7⅝c. a 8⅝c.

SEEDS.—The market for linseed has been less active since our last, but still continued very firm. We hear of sales of 2,900 bags and 4,200 pockets, per George H. Warren, at $2 50, gold. Clover has been in good demand, but chiefly at trifle lower figures; the sales for three days aggregate about 5,000 bags at 9⅝c. a 10⅛c. for Ohio and 10⅛c. a 11c. for Indiana. Timothy was dull and nominal at $3 50 a $3 75. Domestic flax seed quoted nominally at $1 80.

SPELTER.—The market since our last has been quiet, but firm. Silesian quoted at 7c. a 7⅛c., gold. There were no sales reported.

STEARINE remained dull and nominal at 9⅜c.

TOBACCO.—The market has been less active for the past three days, but continued firm. We hear of sales, mostly in jobbing lots, of 100 cases sundry seedleafs at from 20c. a 55c., 200 bales of Havana at 95c. a $1 10, and 150 hhds. of Kentucky at from 7½c. a 12c.

TIN.—The market continued quiet, but remained very firm. The sales since our last have been:—1,500 boxes charcoal terne at $9 12½ a $9 25, gold; 500 boxes B C coke terne at $8 25, gold; 300 boxes A G triangle coke terne at $8 75, gold; English and Straits quoted at 36c. a 36½c., gold.

TALLOW.—The market to-day was fairly active and steady. The sales aggregate about 225,000 lbs., at 8⅝c. for good and 9⅛c. for prime city.

WOOL.—There has been a fair business consummated for the past three days in most all descriptions, the market remaining firm, but not noticeably changed. The sales since our last have been:—5,000 lbs. Ohio fleece, 80c.; 57,000 lbs. Ohio sorts, 83⅛c.; 10,000 lbs. extra pulled, 76c. a 78⅛c.; 8,000 lbs. of Texas choice and medium, 55c.; 10,000 lbs. Texas, 34⅛c.; 6,000 lbs. Oregon, 60c.; 40,000 lbs. fall clip California, 35⅛c. a 36⅛c.; 25,000 lbs. of do., 37c. a 40c.; 38,000 lbs. Cape, 45c. a 48c.; 15,000 lbs. do., 43c. a 45c.; 10,000 lbs. unwashed mestiza, 28c.; 50,000 lbs. Cape, 47⅛c.; 641 bales super pulled, 73½c. a 86c.; 61 bales mestiza, 28c.; 276 bales Cape, 42⅛c. a 47⅛c.; 10,000 lbs. washed mestiza, 75,000 lbs. Oregon, 15,000 lbs. fall clip California, 6,000 lbs. spring clip do., 70,000 lbs. East India, 60,000 lbs. unwashed mestiza, 47,000 lbs. foreign, 560 bales Cape, 42 bales extra pulled, 20 bales pulled combings, 60 bales washed Turkey, all on private terms.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 1,098 bbls. The market was moderately active, but at lower prices. The sales were about 240 bbls. at 92½c.

CATTLE MARKET.

The hog market was dull and heavy. Common, 4¾c. a 5c.; 1,700 received.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Feb. 13, 1872.

Cotton dull and nominal; good ordinary, 19½c. Net receipts, 945 bales. Exports coastwise, 29. Sales, 150. Stock, 51,294.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13, 1872.

Cotton dull; middlings, 22c. Net receipts, 5,396 bales; gross, 9,543. Exports—To Havre, 4,145; to Cork, 1,800; to Baltic ports, 2,985; to Barcelona, 2,574. Sales, 2,500. Stock, 244,065.

MOBILE, Feb. 13, 1872.

Cotton weak; middlings, 21⅝c. Net receipts, 1,295 bales. Exports coastwise, 511. Sales, 700. Stock, 67,374.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 13, 1872.

Cotton quiet, but steady: middlings, 21⅝c. Net receipts, 1,683 bales. Exports to the Continent, 1,700. Sales, 700. Stock, 74,397.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 13, 1872.

Cotton dull and nominal; middlings, 21⅝c. a 22c. Net receipts, 769 bales. Stock, 20,751.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 13, 1872.

Tobacco active and firm; lugs, $6 50 a $7 25; low to medium leaf, $7 50 a $10; good to fine, $11 a $18.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1872.

Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,300 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 spring, $8 for amber winter, $8 50 for white winter, $9 for double extra. Wheat quiet and unchanged. No. 1 Milwaukee club, $1 50; No. 2 red winter, $1 60; choice white Canada, $1 85. Corn dull; sales, one car at 67c. Barley nominally $1 a $1 05 for Canada. Corn meal, $1 60 for bolted, $1 55 for unbolted, per cwt. Millfeed unchanged; shorts, $25; shipstuffs, $26 a $27; middlings, $28 a $30 per ton. Railroad freights—Flour, to Boston, 69c.; to New York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c.

BUFFALO, Feb. 13, 1872.

Grain very dull, only sales made public are 400 bushels Duluth spring wheat at $1 45, 1,000 bushels corn at 58c. a 59c., the latter at the city elevator. Flour quiet; sales 400 bbls. at a range. Pork quiet at $13 50. Lard quiet at 9⅝c. Seeds dull and nominal. Highwines inactive. Much of the wheat and corn in the city is held out of the market, and the holders of all kinds of grain are very firm in their views. Cattle—Supply, 2,125 head, mostly of the average quality, market firm and rather active. Sales, 42 head Illinois steers averaging 1,247 lbs. at $5 62½, 36 head Ohio, averaging 1,265 lbs. at $5 62 a $5 75, 60 head Michigan steers, averaging 1,150 lbs. at $5 62½, 27 head extra prime Michigan averaging 1,565 lbs. at $7. Hogs dull and lower; receipts large, and will be mostly shipped through. Sales, 65 head of prices ranging from $4 90 a $4 75. Sheep—Receipts, 3,800 head. Sales this forenoon of 152 head of Ohio, averaging 96 lbs., at $7 00, 34 head Canada, averaging 100 lbs., at $6 62½.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13, 1872.

Flour—Demand light, holders firm. Wheat active and higher; sales of No. 2 spring at $1 2[illegible]; No. 2 [illegible] [illegible] the rest of the day was steady; closing at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 2 mixed [illegible] [illegible]; Oats [illegible]; No. 2 [illegible]. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork dull and declining at $1[illegible] a $12 45, seller March, $12 52½ a $12 55. Lard dull [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Live hogs [illegible] and in fair demand at $4 a $4 40. Dressed hogs [illegible] at [illegible]. Cattle quiet and unchanged; sales at $4 75 a $5 50 for common to fair. Receipts—[illegible] bbls. flour, 7,000 bushels wheat, 66,000 do. corn, 17,000 do. oats, 2,000 do. rye, 5,000 do. barley and 6,000 hogs. Shipments—3,000 bbls. flour, 1,000 bushels wheat, 24,000 do. corn, 16,000 do. oats and 7,000 hogs.

A MAN EATER.

Officer Michaels, of the Ninth precinct, yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, Patrick Dean, a notorious character of the Ninth ward, charged with mayhem. The officer stated that while endeavoring to convey Dean to the station house in Charles street he knocked him down, and getting one of his fingers in his mouth he nearly bit it off. With the assistance of Officer Reilly the ruffian was conveyed to the station house and locked up. The prisoner denied the charge yesterday morning, but was committed in default of $1,000 to appear for trial.

THE PRIZE RING.

Mace's Money Covered by O'Baldwin.

[From the New York Clipper, Feb. 17.]

After our past issue went to press the [illegible] of Ned O'Baldwin in regard to the challenge issued by Jim Mace was satisfactorily explained. He has written from Pittsburg to certain parties in Boston, formerly enthusiastic supporters of him, requesting them to cover the deposit left by Mace, and he fully expected to find when the succeeding week's Clipper came to hand that his request had been favorably entertained. Being disappointed in this, he at once forwarded to us a draft for the amount required to cover Mace's money, accompanied by the letter which appears underneath, and which, in part, defines the conditions upon which he desires the match made. It will be noted, upon perusal thereof, that he wishes the fighting ground to be fixed within fifty miles of the Crescent City. Here is his letter of acceptance:—

PITTSBURG, Feb. 7, 1872.

FRANK QUEEN, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR—I observe from your last issue of the New York Clipper that Jim Mace has deposited in the hands of a responsible man $500, as a forfeit to fight me. Enclosed please find $500 to cover Mr. Mace's deposit, to fight him for $2,500 a side, within fifty miles of the city of New Orleans, within four months of the date of signing articles. Mr. Mace disputes my right to the championship of the world. When I was matched with him in England for the championship it is well known that he avoided fighting me through the too common method of having himself arrested the night previous to the day fixed for fighting. How I was treated the day I started to fight Wormald is well known, and the circumstances connected with either of the above cases I think entitle me to the claim of champion of England. Since I came to this country I have challenged any man in the world, also fought Joseph Wormald for the championship of the world, and after the first day's meeting Wormald refused to fight again, and I received the stakes, which I presume gives me a fair claim to the title of champion of of the world. If Mr. Mace is willing to fight me on said terms let him forward articles to John O'Neil's, corner of High and Grant streets, Pittsburg, Pa., and I am prepared to sign them. I wish no more Mace sizzles. I mean business, and if Mr. Mace meets me in the ring we shall not remain there eighty minutes without a blow being struck, and if I do not win it shall not be the fault of yours, respectfully,

EDWARD O'BALDWIN.

[We have handed the draft for $500 to the temporary stakeholder, Mr. Ed. James.—ED. CLIPPER.]

George Rooke and Tom Kelly—Articles of Agreement Sent On.

On Monday, February 12, George Rooke called upon us and declared his intentions in regard to the ultimatum of Tom Kelly, which appeared in the Clipper of last week. He has concluded to accept of the locale mentioned by Tom, objecting merely to the clause stipulating that the weighing shall be done the day previous to that chosen for the fight, believing that by so doing Kelly would have a great advantage over him, being a man who increases in weight much more rapidly than he. As Detroit is considerably nearer to St. Louis than to New York, the Eastern boxer thinks it only fair for him to insist upon having the milling ground located upon Canadian soil, east of the City of Straits, though he is, at the same time, willing to toss for choice in that section. Agreeably to the request of Kelly George forwarded to him articles of agreement on the evening of the 12th, the substance of the stipulations contained in which is as follows:—The match to be for the championship of middle weights and $1,000 a side, and to be decided in Canada, within fifty miles of Detroit, on Wednesday, May 22, the man winning the toss for choice of ground to give the opposite party ten days' notice of the place; the men to be confined to 154 pounds, and to weigh on the ground between seven and eight o'clock A. M.; the men to be in the ring between eight o'clock A. M. and twelve o'clock M. Two hundred and fifty dollars a side are now up, and the second deposit, of like amount, must go up on March 20; the third, of $500 a side, on May 8. A final stakeholder to be selected at the time of putting up the last deposit, when the toss for choice of ground will likewise take place.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

CLARK—LYONS.—On Monday, February 12, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. James Boyce, pastor of St. Teresa's church, CORNELIUS CLARK to NORA A., eldest daughter of Philip Lyons, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

KUHN—RABITTE.—On Monday evening, February 12, 1872, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Father Creighton, JOHN R. KUHN to ETTIE M., eldest daughter of the late Charles L. Rabitte, both of Brooklyn, N. Y. No cards.

O'MEARA—CANTY.—On Wednesday evening, February 7, 1872, at St. Lawrence's church, Yorkville, by the Rev. F. W. Gockln, S. J., WILLIAM C. O'MEARA to ANNIE M. G. CANTY, all of this city.

PETERS—DIXON.—On Tuesday, February 13, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Charles H. Hall, HAMILTON H. J. PETERS to CLEMENTINE, youngest daughter of the late Henry Dixon, all of this city.

Died.

BAGIOLI—SICKELS.—A solemn requiem mass will be offered up at St. Joseph's church, corner of Sixth avenue and West Washington place, at ten o'clock, on Thursday morning, 15th inst., for the late Professor Antonio Bagioli and Mrs. Teresa Bagioli Sickles. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BELL.—At Nassau, N. P., on Monday, January 22, SENACA M. BELL.

Relatives and friends of the family, and members of Sagamore Lodge, No. 371, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, from the West Presbyterian church, Forty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, without further notice.

BIBBY.—On Tuesday, February 13, GOUVERNEUR S. BIBBY, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mark's church, on Friday next, at half-past ten o'clock A. M., without further notice.

BOCH.—The funeral of WILLIAM BOCH, Sr., will take place from his late residence at West Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, February 15, at eleven o'clock A. M.

Trains leave Hunter's Point at nine and ten o'clock A. M.

BRESLIN.—On Tuesday, February 13, MARY MALONE, wife of James Breslin, aged 32 years.

Her remains will be taken from her late residence, 13 Catharine slip, on Thursday morning, 15th inst., at ten o'clock, to St. James' church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of her soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment, at half-past one o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of his brothers Thomas, John and Patrick Breslin, and his brother-in-law, P. M. Masterson, are respectfully invited to attend.

BYRNE.—On Monday, February 12, MARY AGNES, eldest daughter of William P. and Mary A. Byrne aged 9 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 449 West Forty-third street, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at one o'clock P. M.

BRUEN.—Fell asleep in Jesus, on Tuesday, February 13, ANN, wife of Gamaliel Bruen, aged 75 years.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 154 Second street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, 16th instant, at two o'clock P. M. The remains to be taken to Westport, Conn., for interment the following morning.

Ohio and California papers please copy.

CAVANAGH.—On Tuesday morning, February 13, 1872, ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of Michael Cavanagh and daughter of the late James Carrigan, aged 24 years, 11 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 602 West Forty-ninth street; to be taken to the Church of the Holy Cross, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

CAMPBELL.—On Monday, February 12, after a short illness, ROSE CAMPBELL, widow of Francis Campbell, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, February 14, at one o'clock, from the residence of her son Edward, 1,493 Broadway.

California papers please copy.

CLARKE.—On Monday evening, February 12, at a quarter before eleven o'clock, MICHAEL CLARKE, aged 27 years, 10 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 230 West Twenty-ninth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock. Interment at Calvary.

CONGER.—In this city, on Tuesday, February 13, FRANK S. CONGER, infant son of J. B. and Charlotte Conger.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, 127 Sullivan street, on Wednesday afternoon, 14th inst., at one o'clock.

CONNOR.—On Monday, February 12, THOMAS CONNOR, a native of the county Tyrone, Ireland, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from 43 Front street, Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

CRANE.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, February 12, 1872, MORRIS K. CRANE, aged 49 years, 4 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends, also those of his brother, Ethuel N. Crane, and the members of Hoboken Lodge, No. 35, A. F. and A. M., and the Highwood Guard Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist Episcopal church, Washington street, near Eighth, Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, the 15th inst., at two o'clock.

The members of Hoboken Lodge, No. 35, A. F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication, at their Lodge Rooms, 90 and 92 Washington street, Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, the 15th instant, at ten o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of their late brother, Morris K. Crane. By order of E. M. COOK, W. M.

COLLINS.—On Tuesday, February 13, FRANCIS, youngest child of John and Bridget Collins, aged 5 months.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 14th, at two o'clock, from 60 North Seventh street, Brooklyn, E. D.

CARROLL.—On Monday, February 12, HELENA, wife of John Carroll, native of the parish of [illegible], county of Limerick, Ireland.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, 100 Hicks street, Brooklyn.

DIAMOND.—On Monday, February 12, 1872, PATRICK DIAMOND, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, [illegible], on Wednesday, February 14, at one o'clock P. M., thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

DONAHUE.—Of consumption, JOHN DONAHUE, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, William Morrissey, 2,191 Third avenue, corner of 119th street, Harlem.

DUFFY.—On Monday evening, February 12, EDWARD DUFFY, aged 19 years.

The friends of the family and the members of the A. O. H., No. 7, as well as all members of the order, also the members of John Connor's Association are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 17 Front street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at two o'clock P. M., without further notice.

ELDRED.—Second month (Monday, February 12), 1872, REBECCA ELDRED, widow of Richard Eldred, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Friends' meeting House, Manhasset, on the 15th inst., at quarter-past one o'clock P. M. Carriages will be at Roslyn depot on the arrival of the eleven o'clock train from Hunter's Point, Long Island Railroad.

GALVIN.—JOHN GALVIN, a native of parish of Castle Inguer, county Cork, Ireland, in the 66th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given through the press.

GARDNER.—On Tuesday, February 13, EMILY, wife of the late Richard Gardner and youngest daughter of James Murphy.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, February 15, at one o'clock, from the residence of her father, 456 West Thirty-third street.

GATENS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, February 13, PETER GATENS.

The relatives and friend are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 913 Third avenue, on Thursday, February 15, at two o'clock.

GILMOR.—On Tuesday morning, February 13, ROBERT GILMOR, JR., son of Robert and Mary Gilmor, aged 31 years, 7 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 574 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday, February 15, at two P. M.

GLASS.—On Monday morning, February 12, 1872, JOHN GLASS, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, from St. Andrew's church, corner of Duane street and City Hall place, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered at ten o'clock A. M. The remains will be conveyed from thence, at twelve o'clock, to Flatbush Cemetery for interment.

HAGAN.—On Tuesday, February 13, 1872, after a lingering illness, TERESA HAGAN, formerly of Middletown, county Armagh, Ireland, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are most respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, Arthur Hagan, 418 West Twenty-ninth street, on Thursday morning, February 15, at eleven o'clock. Her remains will be taken to St. Michael's church, Thirty-second street, near Ninth avenue, where there will be a requiem mass offered for the repose of her soul, and thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

HAGY.—On Monday morning, February 12, after a long and painful illness, JOHN HAGY, Sr., aged 75 years, 10 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, 77 Third avenue, on Wednesday evening, February 14, at seven o'clock. The remains will be taken to Barren Hill, Pa., for interment.

HAYNES.—On Monday, February 12, LIBBIE A., wife of Marshall S. Haynes, widow of Charles S. Livingston, of Sing Sing, N. Y., and daughter of Jackson Johnson, Esq.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, at Sing Sing, N. Y., on Thursday, February 15, at one o'clock.

HOOLE.—In this city, on Sunday, February 11, JOHN R. HOOLE, Jr., in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Transfiguration, Twenty-ninth street, near Madison avenue, at half-past two P. M., on Wednesday, February 14. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

JONES.—Suddenly, on the morning of Sunday, the 11th instant, at his residence, 144 East Twenty-seventh street, FREDERICK JONES, formerly of Rio Janeiro.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Calvary church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street, to-day (Wednesday), at half-past nine o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

KISSAM.—On Tuesday morning, February 13, at Rossville, Richmond county, EUGENE KISSAM, aged 56.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, on Thursday next, at two o'clock P. M., at St. Luke's church, Roseville, S. I.

KING.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, February 12, RANSOM S. KING, in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral services from his late residence, 535 Bedford avenue, on Wednesday, February 14, at two P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

Hudson (N. Y.) and Troy (N. Y.) papers please copy.

KNAPP.—In this city, on Tuesday morning, February 13, CYRUS KNAPP, of the firm of C. & W. Knapp, in the 63d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, in Hackensack, N. J., on Friday, at two o'clock P. M. Trains leave foot of Chambers street at a quarter to one P. M.

Syracuse papers please copy.

LOTT.—At Flatbush, on Tuesday, February 13, IDA L., wife of Jeremiah Lott and daughter of Edwin L. Garvin, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, Edwin L. Garvin, in Flatbush, on Thursday afternoon, 15th inst., at two o'clock.

MARKEY.—At Brooklyn, on Monday, February 12, Mrs. MARY MARKEY, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Philip Markey, 201 Columbia street, South Brooklyn, on Wednesday, February 14, at three o'clock.

MERRELL.—At his residence, Sunday, February 11, suddenly, JOHN G. MERRELL, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-day (Wednesday), at two P. M., at Trinity chapel.

MIDDLETON.—At the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Thomas Munroe, Townsend avenue, Clifton, Staten Island, on Sunday evening, February 11, of consumption, FANNY, youngest daughter of the late R. D. Middleton, Esq., of London, England.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the house, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

London and Ceylon papers please copy.

MONTGOMERY.—On Monday, February 12, ANN MONTGOMERY, wife of Samuel L. Montgomery, in the 64th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, 161 Nineteenth street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, February 14, at half-past two P. M.

MORRIS.—On Monday evening, February 12, at four o'clock, MARY ANN REBECCA, wife of A. Judd Morris, aged 37 years, 3 months and 12 days.

Funeral at one o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 404 West Twenty-fourth street, this day (Wednesday), 14th inst., from thence to Forty-second street depot, and thence, by cars, to Woodlawn Cemetery, Westchester county. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MIDWINTER.—At Oceanic, Monmouth county, N. J., on Sunday, February 11, JOHN W. MIDWINTER, in the 39th year of his age.

MCGRANE.—There will be a month's mind for the repose of the soul of the late P. J. MCGRANE at the Church of St. Michael, corner of Thirty-second street and Ninth avenue, on Thursday, the 15th instant, at eleven o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MURRAY.—On Monday, February 12, MICHAEL MURRAY, a native of the parish of Annegaliffe, county Cavan, Ireland, in the 38th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his brothers, Patrick and Barney Murray, also his brothers-in-law John Skelly, Patrick Ruddy and Patrick Reilly, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Fifty-seventh street, corner of Ninth avenue, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MULLER.—In this port, on Friday, February 10, on board of Messrs. D. H. Watjen & Co.'s German bark Columbia, under his command, Captain DIEDRICH MULLER.

The remains will be conveyed by the vessel to Bremen.

MCGHEARTY.—At West Farms, on Monday, February 12, JAMES MCGHEARTY, a native of county Cavan, Ireland.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, Wednesday, February 14, at three o'clock P. M.

NOLAN.—On Monday, February 12, 1872, MICHAEL NOLAN, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 325 Livingston street, to Holy Cross Cemetery.

POOLER.—Gotham Club—The members of the Gotham Club are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother member, J. W. Pooler, from his late residence, 35 East Thirty-first street, at eleven o'clock A. M. By order.

GEO. KELLOCK, President.

W. H. CRANSTON, Secretary.

SANDERSON.—On Monday, February 12, WILLIAM WALLACE, youngest son of Thomas K. and Eliza A. Sanderson, aged 20 years, 10 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, February 14, from his late residence, 705 Fifth street, at half-past one o'clock.

STIVERS.—In Jersey City, on Monday, February 12, of pneumonia, ELIZABETH C., wife of William D. Stivers, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mark's Episcopal church, corner of Grove and Montgomery streets, Jersey City, at one o'clock P. M., on Thursday, February 15.

SPANGLER.—On Monday, February 12, MARY LOUISA, daughter of the late John G. Spangler.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 15th instant, at two o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 463 [illegible] street, near Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn.

WALL.—At his residence, 93 Columbia street, New York, on Sunday, February 11, after a long and painful illness, THOMAS WALL, in the 58th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at two P. M.

WENDELKEN.—On Monday, February 12, 1872, GEORGE WENDELKEN, aged 17 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, [illegible] East Thirteenth street, this day (Wednesday), at one o'clock P. M.

W[illegible].—Suddenly, on Monday, February 12, JOHN HUDSON T[illegible], a native of the parish of Drumboe, county of Fermanagh, Ireland, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 31 W[illegible], Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at [illegible].

Fermanagh papers please copy.

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ANOTHER CITY CHARTER.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

tion such property or money shall remain in the custody of the property clerk until the discharge or conviction of the persons accused.

SEC. 67. All property and money that shall remain in the custody of the property clerk for the period of six months without any lawful claimant thereto after having been three times advertised in public newspapers, shall be sold at public auction, and the proceeds of such sale shall be paid into the police life insurance fund.

SEC. 68. If any property or money placed in the custody of the property clerk shall be desired as evidence in any police or other criminal court, such property shall be delivered to any officer who shall present an order to that effect from such Court, such property, however, shall not be retained in said Court, but shall be returned to said property clerk, to be disposed of according to the previous provisions of this act.

SEC. 69.—The Board of Police hereby established shall annually, on or before the 1st day of December make an estimate of the sum of money which will be required for expenses necessary to the administration and conduct of the Board of Police for the year next ensuing, and shall submit such estimate to the Mayor, Comptroller and President of the said Board of Police, who shall, on or before the 15th day of December, consider and revise such estimate, and shall fix and determine the amount which said Board of Police shall be authorized to expend during such year, and such amount, when established by said Mayor, Comptroller and President of the Board of Police, shall thereby become appropriated. The amount thus established shall be certified to the Board of Supervisors of the county of New York by the Comptroller, and the said Board of Supervisors are empowered and directed annually to cause the amount thereof to be according to law, raised and collected by tax upon the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation within the said city and county of New York. The Comptroller, from time to time, is authorized to borrow upon revenue bonds, according to law in anticipation of the said taxes, whatever sum he may deem necessary for the use and purposes of the said department not exceeding in any one year the amount which may be appropriated for said year as herein provided.

SEC. 70.—As an addition to the sources of income of the Police Life Insurance fund of the police force of New York city, there shall be taken monthly, out of the moneys deducted from the pay of members of said police force, on account of lost time, a sum calculated at the rate of fifty cents per month for each member of such force, which sum shall be paid to the Chamberlain of the city of New York, and invested by him as part of the Police Life Insurance fund of the police of New York city. Such portion of the "Metropolitan Reward fund" as shall belong or be awarded to the city of New York in the division thereof shall be paid over to the Chamberlain of the city of New York, as trustee of the Police Life Insurance fund, and shall be and become a part of said last named fund and be invested as such. The Board of Police of the Police Department of the city of New York shall have power in their discretion (whenever in their opinion the interests of the Department will be benefited thereby), by resolution to be adopted by a unanimous vote and expressing thereon such opinion, to dismiss from office in such Police Department any captain or sergeant, and place the person so dismissed on the pension roll of said Police Life Insurance fund, and allow him an annual retiring pension of (not exceeding in amount) one-half the annual salary or compensation of such office. And said board may in like manner dismiss from office in said department any patrolman, and place the person so dismissed upon the said pension roll, and allow him an annual retiring pension of not exceeding four hundred dollars per annum. All work to be done or supplies to be furnished, or other expenditure made for or on behalf of the said Police Department, shall be done, furnished or made by the Commissioners of said department who shall provide the necessary station and sub-station houses, and establish such regulations for furnishing such supplies and performing such work as they shall order, as in their judgment they may deem necessary and proper, and the money required for such purposes and all other sums required for the department shall be estimated for and raised in the manner provided by section — of this act. The amounts required, from time to time, by the said department, shall be paid by the Comptroller of said city, on the requisition of the treasurer of said department, as ordered by the board thereof, but according to modes and forms to be prescribed by the finance department, under the provisions of the law creating the same. Each commissioner of police, the superintendent thereof, and the chief clerk and deputy thereof, are authorized and empowered to administer oaths and affirmations in all matters pertaining to the department or the duties of any officer. Any wilful and corrupt swearing by any person to any material fact before either of said officers shall be deemed perjury and punished in the manner now provided by law for such offences. The treasurer of the Board of Police shall give a bond, with two sureties, in the sum of $20,000 dollars each, for the faithful performance of his duties, said bond to be approved by the Comptroller and filed in his office. The said treasurer shall receive an annual salary of $1,500, in addition to the amount provided for salary as a member of the Board of Police.

SEC. 71.—The Board of Police shall have authority to increase the force from time to time as public necessity shall require, not exceeding one hundred patrolmen in addition to the number now authorized by law, and said Board of Police shall detail from the force, to be under the direction of the Mayor, not exceeding twenty men, to enforce the ordinances of the corporation.

ARTICLE EIGHTH
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

SEC. 72.—There shall be a Department of Public Works, the head or chief officer of which shall be called "Commissioner of Public Works," who shall be appointed by the Mayor, by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, and shall hold office for a term of two years. The Mayor elected at the charter election to be held on the first Tuesday of April, in the year 1872, shall, immediately upon taking office under this act, by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, appoint a Commissioner of Public Works, who shall hold office for the term of two years from the time of such appointment, unless sooner removed, as herein provided, and shall continue in office until his successor shall be appointed. In case of a vacancy in said office the Mayor shall fill the same for the unexpired term by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen.

Whenever the words Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Board or President of the Croton Aqueduct Board or Street Commissioner shall occur in any existing law, ordinance, resolution, contract or document, it shall be deemed to mean the aforesaid Commissioner of Public Works, and wherever in any law or an ordinance or obligation of the corporation the words Street Department or Croton Aqueduct Board shall occur, it shall be deemed and construed hereafter to mean the "Department of Public Works," and the Commissioner thereof.

The said Commissioner of Public Works shall from time to time establish scales of rents for the supplying of Croton water, which rents shall be collected in the manner now provided by law.

SEC. 73.—The said department shall have cognizance and control:—

1. Of all the structures and property connected with the supply and distribution of Croton water.
2. Of the collection of the revenues arising from the sale or use of the Croton water.
3. Of opening, altering, regulating, grading, flagging, curbing, guttering and lighting streets, roads, places and avenues.
4. Of the repairing and construction of public roads.
5. Of the care of public buildings.
6. Of the filling up of sunken lots.
7. Of public sewers and drainage.
8. Of street vaults.
9. Of paving, repaving and repairing streets and keeping the same clean.
10. Of digging and constructing wells.
11. Of the survey and inspection of buildings.

SEC. 74.—There shall be the following bureaus in the Department of Public Works:—

1. A bureau for laying water pipes and the construction and repair of sewers, wells and hydrants, paving and repaving and repairing streets, the chief officer of which shall be called "Water Purveyor."
2. A bureau for the collection of revenue derived from the sale and use of water, the chief officer of which shall be called "Water Register."
3. A bureau having care of all structures and property connected with the supply and distribution of Croton water, the chief officer of which shall be called "Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct," with power to appoint and remove at pleasure, and detail a staff of assistant engineers. He and they must be civil engineers of at least ten years' experience. The commissioner may delegate to this bureau any power and duty conferred by any law or ordinance on the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Board.
4. A bureau for grading, flagging, curbing and guttering streets, the chief officer of which shall be called "Superintendent of Street Improvements."
5. A bureau of lamps and gas, the chief officer of which shall be called "Superintendent of Lamps and Gas."
6. A bureau of streets and roads, the chief officer of which shall be called "Superintendent of Streets."
7. A bureau of repairs and supplies, which shall have cognizance of all supplies and repairs to public buildings, works, lands and places, and all other necessary repairs and supplies not provided for in other departments, the chief officer of which shall be called "superintendent of repairs and supplies," and shall be a practical builder.
8. A bureau for the collection of assessments, the chief officer of which shall be called "collector of assessments," and his assistants, "deputy collectors."
9. A bureau for the removal of encumbrances on the streets or sidewalks, the chief officer of which shall be called the Superintendent of Encumbrances, to whom all complaints relating to the removal of encumbrances shall be made and by whom such encumbrances shall be removed.
10. A bureau for the survey and inspection of buildings, the chief officer of which shall be called the Superintendent of Buildings, and shall, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, exercise the powers and perform the duties so conferred and imposed by law upon the Department of Buildings and the Superintendent of Buildings.

SEC. 75.—No street, avenue or public place in the city of New York, which has been once paved and the expense thereof paid for by the owners of the adjoining property by assessment, shall hereafter be paved with any patent or special pavement unless petitioned for by a majority of the owners of the property on the line of the proposed improvement, nor unless the resolution or ordinance of the Common Council authorizing the same shall be approved by the Mayor, and any ordinance or resolution heretofore passed for any patent or special pavement, which has not been approved by the Mayor, or the work petitioned for by a majority of the owners of the adjoining property to be affected, and for which no contract has been entered into and upon, is hereby declared to be inoperative and void.

ARTICLE NINTH
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

SEC. 76.—The Department of Public Charities and Correction shall hereafter be composed of and have for its head a board of three persons, which board shall possess all the powers and discharge all the duties now conferred upon such department by special laws and by the provisions of chapter 510 of the laws of 1860 and acts and parts of acts amendatory thereto, except as the same are modified or repealed by the provisions of this act. The said commissioners herein provided for shall be appointed by the Mayor, by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, for the term of two years respectively. The said Commissioners shall be first appointed by the Mayor elected at the charter election, on the first Tuesday of April, 1872, by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, for the term of two years. Thereafter all vacancies occurring and all terms succeeding the expiration of the terms of office of each Commissioner shall be two years and all such vacancies and terms shall be filled by the Mayor by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen.

ARTICLE TENTH
OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 77.—The Fire Department shall have for its head a board to be composed of three persons, to be known as "Fire Commissioners of the city of New York," to be appointed by the Mayor with the consent of the Board of Aldermen. The said Commissioners shall be first appointed by the Mayor elected at the charter election on the first Tuesday of April, 1872, by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, for the term of [illegible] years from the [illegible]. Thereafter all vacancies occurring and all terms succeeding the expiration of the terms of office of each Commissioner shall be five years and all such vacancies and terms shall be filled by the Mayor by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen.

SEC. 78. There shall be in said department two bureaus. The chief officer of the first bureau shall be called the "Chief Engineer." The chief officer of the other bureau shall be called "Inspector of Fire Apparatus."

SEC. 79. The bureau at the head of which shall be the Inspector of Fire Apparatus shall be charged with the duty of [illegible] and other duties connected with the Fire Department, except such as are performed by the Chief Engineer and the assistant engineers.

SEC. 80. The said Fire Department shall have power to provide any [illegible] and fire telegraphs, and [illegible] have the care of the same [illegible] to the premises as may [illegible] apparatus and books heretofore [illegible] purposes of the Fire Department of the city of New York.

SEC. [illegible] The said Board shall appoint [illegible] and assistant engineers, and [illegible] firemen as either [illegible] may be necessary [illegible]. They shall at all times be under the [illegible] said Board and perform such duties as may be assigned to them by the said Board and may be removed by said Board at pleasure.

SEC. 8[illegible]. The officers, firemen and appointees of the Fire Department, with their apparatus of all kinds, when on duty, shall have the right of way at any fire and in any highway,

street or avenue, over any [illegible] all vehicles of any kind except those carrying the [illegible] States mail. Any person [illegible] who shall refuse the right of way or in any way obstruct any fire apparatus or [illegible] of said officers when performance of duty shall be [illegible] guilty of a misdemeanor and be liable to punishment for the same.

SEC. 83. It shall [illegible] be a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the [illegible] jail for a period of not less than sixty days for any [illegible] not a member [illegible] or employed or appointed by the said department, to wear the whole or any part of the uniform [illegible] prescribed to be worn by the members and [illegible] the board, or to [illegible] any act as fireman not duly [illegible] to the board, or to [illegible] with the [illegible] apparatus of the Fire Department in any manner [illegible] authority of the department.

SEC. 84. No person holding office under this Department shall be liable to military or jury duty while performing his duty as a fireman.

SEC. 85. It shall be the duty of said department to make suitable regulations under which its officers and men shall be required to wear any appropriate uniform and badge by which in case of fire and at other times the authority and relations of such officers and men in said department may be known, as the exigency of their duties may require.

ARTICLE ELEVENTH
OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 86.—The Health Department shall consist of the Police Commissioners of the city of New York, the Health Officer of the Port and also four officers to be called "Commissioners of Health of the city of New York." The said Commissioners of Health shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen and two of said Commissioners must have been practicing physicians in said city for a period of five years preceding their appointment. The said commissioners shall be first appointed by the Mayor elected at the charter election held on the first Tuesday of April 1872 by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen for the term of four, three, two and one years. Thereafter all vacancies occurring and all terms succeeding the expiration of the terms of office of each commissioner shall be four years and all such vacancies and terms shall be filled by the Mayor by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen. The several officers shall together constitute a board, which shall be the head of the Health Department.

SEC. 87.—There shall be four bureaux in this department. The chief officer of one bureau shall be called the "City Sanitary Inspector" and he shall be a practising physician of at least ten years in the city of New York. There shall be another bureau, to be called the "Sanitary Permit Bureau." There shall be another bureau, to be called the "Bureau of Street Cleaning." The chief officer of another bureau shall be called the "Register of Records." And in said bureau shall be recorded, without fees, every birth, marriage and death and all inquisitions of coroners (excepting those whereby a jury find a death caused by a negligence or malicious injury), which shall occur or be taken within the city of New York.

Whenever the Street Cleaning Commission, having supervision of the existing contract for cleaning the streets of the city, may in writing request from the said Bureau of Street Cleaning to be furnished with a list of streets which require for purposes of health extra cleaning it shall be the duty of said bureau to furnish such list, whereupon the said Street Cleaning Commission or a majority thereof, may in its discretion authorize the contractor for cleaning the streets to perform the extra cleaning according to said furnished list, and the said Street Cleaning Commission or a majority thereof, may agree with said contractor upon the price and payment for said extra street cleaning, and the amounts required to pay said contractor for such extra street cleaning shall be only paid said contractor by the Comptroller, but only upon affidavits duly filed with the Comptroller, showing the work performed as particularly as possible, and annexed to the lists furnished by the Bureau of Street Cleaning, and also upon a certification of the authority for said work, made by the President of said Street Cleaning Commission, all of which papers shall be filed with the Comptroller. The amount of money necessary to defray said expenses shall be included in the appropriate estimate duly authorized by this act to be made for administrative purposes, and in the taxes of the current year, and of each and every year but said amount shall never, in any one year, exceed the sum of $250,000.

SEC. 88.—It shall be the duty of said Board to adopt and conform to this article the code of laws and regulations lately adopted by the Board of Health of the city of New York, which shall be called the "sanitary code." And said Health Department is hereby authorized and empowered to add to such sanitary code from time to time additional provisions for the security of life and health in the city of New York, and therein to distribute appropriate powers and duties to the members and employees of the Board of Health. Any violation of said code shall be treated and punished as a misdemeanor.

SEC. 89.—Whenever, in any law of this State, any power or duty shall be conferred or enjoined upon any Board of Health or in relation to the Board of Health of the Metropolitan Sanitary District, except as herein provided, the same shall be applicable to the department herein referred to. All orders duly made by the present Board of Health may be executed, and the execution thereof compelled and the execution of such of them as are partly executed may be completed by the Department of Health herein referred to and the said orders may be severally rescinded or modified with like effect as could have been done at the time the said orders were severally made. The authority, duty and powers conferred or enjoined upon the existing Board of Health, and by any of the laws of this State, and upon the several officers and members of said Board, and inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby conferred upon and vested in or enjoined upon and shall hereafter exclusively be exercised in the city of New York by the Health Department and Board of Health herein referred to.

ARTICLE TWELFTH
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

SEC. 90.—The Department of Public Parks shall control and manage all public parks and public places which are of the realty of the city of New York, and all acts conferring powers and devolving duties upon the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park are hereby transferred to and conferred upon the said Department of Public Parks, but no action of the board composing said department shall be deemed final or binding unless it shall have received the approval of a majority of the said Board, whose names shall be recorded in its minutes. The Department of Public Parks is hereby authorized to include in the estimate which said Department is authorized to make for moneys required for the maintenance and government of the Central Park such further sum as may be annually required for the maintenance, government and improvement of the several parks, roads and avenues under the control of said Department.

SEC. 91.—This department shall be under the charge of a board, to consist of five members, who shall be appointed by the Mayor to be elected at the charter election to be held on the first Tuesday of April, 1872, by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, and shall hold their offices for a term of five years. Thereafter all vacancies occurring and all terms succeeding the expiration of the terms of office of each commissioner shall be filled by the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, for the term of five years.

SEC. 92.—All provisions of law which provide for the maintenance and government of the Central Park, or grant powers and devolve duties upon the Commissioners of the Central Park, shall apply to the Department of Parks herein referred to and to the Commissioners and Comptroller there of respectively.

SEC. 93.—No member of the Board of the Department of Public Parks, other than the Comptroller thereof, shall receive any salary or other compensation for his services in any capacity connected with said department.

ARTICLE THIRTEENTH
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

SEC. 94.—There shall be a department called the "Department of Buildings," the chief officer of which shall be called the "Superintendent of Buildings." The Mayor elected at the charter election to be held on the first Tuesday of April, 1872, shall, by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, appoint a Superintendent of Buildings, who shall hold his office for a term of two years. Thereafter all vacancies occurring and all terms succeeding the expiration of the term of the said superintendent of Buildings shall be filled for the term of two years by the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen.

The powers and duties of said department, its officers and employes and subordinates, shall continue as now authorized by special laws (except as modified or repealed by this act), in relation to buildings in the city of New York.

SEC. 95.—Whenever in any act the words "department for the survey and inspection of buildings" or "superintendent of buildings" shall occur, applicable to the city of New York, the same shall be taken to mean the Department of Buildings and the Superintendent of Buildings herein authorized.

ARTICLE FOURTEENTH
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

SEC. 96.—1. There shall be a department of docks, the head of which shall be a board consisting of five persons residing in the city of New York and be denominated the commission of docks of the city of New York.

The said commission of docks shall be appointed by the Mayor to be elected at the charter election, to be held on the first Tuesday of April, 1872, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, for the term of five years.

Thereafter all vacancies and all terms succeeding the expiration of the terms of office of said Commission shall be filled by the Mayor with the consent of the Board of Aldermen for the term of five years.

2. The Department of Docks in the city of New York shall have exclusive charge and control, subject in the particulars hereinafter mentioned to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of said city of all the wharf property belonging to the corporation of the city of New York, including all the wharves, piers, bulkheads, and structures thereon and waters adjacent thereto, and all the slips, basins, docks, water fronts, land under water and structures thereon, and the appurtenances, easements, uses, reversions and rights belonging thereto, which are now owned or possessed by the said corporation, or to which said corporation is or may become entitled, or which said corporation may acquire under the provisions hereof, or otherwise and said department shall have exclusive charge and control of the repairing, building, rebuilding, maintaining, altering, strengthening, leasing and protecting said property and every part thereof and of all the cleaning, dredging and deepening necessary in and about the same. Said department is also hereby invested with the exclusive government and regulation of all wharves, piers, bulkheads and structures thereon, and waters adjacent thereto, and all the basins, slips and docks with the land under water in said city not owned by said corporation. The duties and powers heretofore performed and exercised by any officer, department or bureau of the said corporation in and about all or any part of the said property are hereby transferred to and vested exclusively in the said department, but this provision shall not affect the aforesaid powers of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

3. Said Board of the said Department of Docks shall meet and examine the plans prepared under their direction from time to time, and shall, on or before the 1st day of May 1872, determine upon any one of said plans for the whole or any part of said water front, or may in its discretion cause a new plan to be made combining the separate features of any two or more plans, and determine upon such new plan. And said Board shall, when it has determined upon any plan or plans for the whole or any part of said water front, send such plan or plans so determined upon, together with all documents, specifications, estimates and particulars relating thereto, to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who may adopt or reject any such plan or plans. If any such plan be rejected by said Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the said Board shall send another plan in place thereof to the said Commissioners. The plan or plans adopted by the said Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall be returned by them to the said Board, with a certificate of such adoption written thereon, which certificate shall specify the territory or district [illegible] and said plan and certificate shall be filed in the office of said Board and be open to public inspection and shall [illegible] such adoption be the sole plan according to which any wharf, pier, bulkhead, basin, dock [illegible] or any wharf, structure or improvement [illegible] shall [illegible] thereafter be [illegible] constructed within the [illegible] and specified upon such plan [illegible] plan and authority for [illegible] the water [illegible] and for extending [illegible] said waters and erecting bulkheads around [illegible] [illegible] lines in said waters are to be [illegible] the [illegible] of said plan, if said plan be [illegible] provisions of law. And said Board [illegible] for six weeks [illegible]. From the time of the adoption of said plan [illegible] bulkhead, basin, dock, slip or any wharf [illegible].

4. [illegible]

[illegible]

5. When the plan or plans mentioned in subdivision three of this section of this act have been adopted by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund as provided in said division three of this section the said Board of the Department of Docks shall proceed, according to said plan or plans, to lay out, establish and construct wharves, piers, bulkheads, basins, docks or slips, in the territory or district embraced in such plan or plans, and in and upon or about the property owned by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York without interfering with the property or rights of any other person except so far as may be necessary to insure the safety and stability of the wharves, piers, bulkheads, basins or slips as to be constructed. And said Board may commence such construction in sections of said territory or district, from time to time as not to seriously incommode the commerce of said city. The work of such construction under said plan or plans, unless ordered to be otherwise performed by the affirmative votes of four members of said Board shall be performed as follows. The said Board shall prepare full and minute specifications for such work and advertise for proposals for doing said work under said plan or plans and according to such specifications, proposals therefor shall be signed by the bidders for said work and be sent to said Board within the time specified in such advertisement, accompanied by a bond of the form set forth in said specifications duly executed. The said Board shall open said proposals on a day to be specified in such advertisement and shall examine them, and shall award the contract for said work to the lowest responsible bidder complying with such plan or plans and specifications, such contract shall be executed by the said Board on the behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, and shall always contain provisions as to the time of commencing and completing said work and for the retention of at least one fourth of the contract price until the completion of the said work as security for its performance and for the forfeiture of said contract for non-performance of the terms thereof. Said board may upon the forfeiture of any such contract, proceed to complete the work thereunder without contract or may readvertise for proposals to complete said work and award a new contract therefor in the same manner as provided therein for awarding the original contract but no bidder under this subdivision of this section shall be entitled to a contract until his bid shall be approved and accepted by said board.

6. When any of the wharves, piers, bulkheads, slips, docks and basins constructed under the provisions of this act relating thereto shall be open to the public use, the said Board of the Department of Docks shall regulate the charges for wharfage and dockage of all vessels admitted thereto, and may alter such charges from time to time as the public trade may authorize and the said Board deem proper, provided that the rates of wharfage on boats navigating the canals of the State shall not be increased beyond the present rates, and no restriction of the amount of wharf and slip room occupied by them shall be made and said board may appropriate any of such wharves, piers, bulkheads, basins or slips to the sole use of special kinds of commerce and may in the name and for the benefit of the corporation of said city lease any or all of such property for a term not exceeding ten years, and covenant for renewal or renewals at advanced rents, of such leases for terms of ten years each but not exceeding in the aggregate fifty years. All leases other than for districts appropriated by said Board to special commercial interests shall be made at public auction to the highest bidder. All leases made by said Board shall contain covenants on the part of the lessees to make all needful repairs upon or about the property leased, and to maintain and keep in good condition the property leased during the term of the lease, under the penalty of forfeiture of such lease and damages.

7. The said Board of the Department of Docks shall establish and enforce all needful rules and regulations for the government and proper care of all the property placed in its charge and under its control by the provisions of this act relating thereto, and shall furnish a copy of such rules and regulations to all the owners and occupants of such property, and shall make all needful orders and adopt all resolutions necessary to carry the provisions of this act relating thereto into effect, and fix penalties for disobeying such rules, regulations or orders and shall publish such orders. The violation of or disobedience to any rule, regulation or order of said Board shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, on complaint of said Board. The penalties aforesaid may be recovered by suit in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, and such suit shall be prosecuted by the counsel to the said corporation when directed by said board, and no defendant in any such suit shall be permitted to plead ignorance of any such order, rule or regulation. All rents, fines and penalties and other money collected by said Board or by its direction shall belong to the Treasury of said city and be paid into the sinking fund for the redemption of the city debt. Any three members of said Board shall be a quorum for the transaction of any business of said Board. Said Board shall hold stated meetings, to be specified in by-laws, which said Board shall prepare and may alter from time to time.

8. The members of said Board of the Department of Docks shall meet and organize as a board, by electing one of said members to be president thereof. The said Board shall have power to hire, for a term of not more than ten years, an office or offices in said city and furnish and supply the same for the transaction of the business of the Board, and shall appoint a secretary and such subordinate officers, clerks and agents as shall be necessary to assist said Board in the performance of its duties and the exercise of its powers, and may fix the compensation of all persons so appointed, but the annual expenses of said board for rent, furniture, supplies and compensation of Secretary and subordinate officers, clerks and agents shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The President of said board shall be elected annually by the members thereof, and shall preside at all meetings of said board, and in case of his absence a temporary president may be elected by the Board to preside. The Board shall, in its by-laws, prescribe the duties of its secretary and of all the aforesaid subordinate officers, agents or clerks and may remove all persons appointed by said Board, and appoint others in their places. Any member may resign his office by written resignation sent to the Mayor of the city of New York. When any member of said Board shall cease to reside in the city of New York his office as a member of said board shall become vacant. No member of said board shall be interested directly or indirectly, in any contract, lease, bargain, purchase or agreement made by said board under penalty of removal from office, and a violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor and punishable as such.

9. The said board of the Department of Docks shall annually present to the Common Council of said city a report containing—1. The name, occupation and compensation of all persons appointed and employed by said board. 2. A statement of the action of the board for the past year, classified with reference to the various subjects and duties which have engaged the attention of the board. 3. A list of the orders and rules made by said board, and a description of the contracts made by said board, the payments made by said board, and the purposes and amounts thereof, and the leases made by said board, for what term, at what rent, to whom, and for what property.

10. The advertisements and publications provided to be made by said board of said department, shall be made in not more than five daily newspapers published in said city and at such rates as the said board may agree upon with such newspapers, and for such times, except where the time is specially provided in the provisions of this act relating thereto as the said board may deem proper. The commissioners of the land office are hereby authorized to convey by proper instruments in writing necessary for the purpose, all the property right, title and interest of the people of the State of New York in and to the land under water used and taken by the said board for the construction of wharves, docks, piers, bulkheads, basins, and slips under this act, whenever said Commissioners may be required by said Board to make such conveyance to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York.

11. The Comptroller of the city of New York shall from time to time, when directed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, prepare and issue bonds of said city to be called "dock bonds of the city of New York," signed, sealed and countersigned in the same manner as other bonds of said city, and bearing not more than seven per cent interest per annum, and redeemable from time to time, but not before thirty years after the date thereof, for the purpose of raising the moneys necessary to carry out the provisions of this act relating to the Department of Docks, its powers and duties, and the Supervisors of the county of New York shall raise annually, by tax upon the estates in said county subject to taxation, a sum equal to the annual interest upon so much of said bonds as shall have been issued, and shall raise in like manner, when said bonds shall fall due, a sum sufficient to pay the principal of said bonds. But not more than one million dollars of said bonds shall be issued in any one year and none of said bonds shall be sold for less than the par value thereof. The moneys received from sales of said bonds shall be deposited in the treasury of the city of New York, and shall be drawn out and paid by the Comptroller of said city for the several objects and purposes provided in this act, relating to the said department, its powers and duties, upon the requisition of the said Board of the Department of Docks countersigned by the Commissioners of the sinking fund. The expenses and compensation of said board, its rent, the compensation of its appointees, the purchase money and damages awarded under subdivision four of this section of this act upon the acquisition of private property, the payments under the contracts mentioned in subdivision five of this section of this act, and for work performed under said section, and all other expenses and disbursements necessarily incurred in carrying out the said provisions of this act in keeping, maintaining, repairing, building and rebuilding the wharves belonging to the said corporation in dredging and cleaning slips, shall be paid out of said moneys in the manner above provided. The Counsel to the Corporation of said city shall be the legal adviser of said Board, and shall appear and defend said Board, and advise said Board in all matters, suits or proceedings when directed by said Board.

12. The term "board," when used in the provisions of this act relating to the Department of Docks its powers and duties, shall be taken to mean the "Board governing the Department of Docks in the city of New York," and the terms "said corporation" and "corporation of the city of New York," when used therein shall be taken to mean the "Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York," and the terms "property" and "wharf property" whenever used therein, shall be taken to mean not only all wharves, piers, docks, bulkheads, slips and basins, but the land beneath the same, and all rights, privileges and easements therein.

13. The provisions of this act relating to the department of docks, its powers and duties, shall not affect the powers of the captain of the port and harbor masters of the port of New York or those of the port wardens of the port of New York as the same are now defined by law, provided that said board of the department of docks may remove or direct the removal of any vessel, ca[illegible] from any place when the same shall be moored or anchored whenever they shall deem such removal necessary for the convenient prosecution of any work undertaken and being done by them.

ARTICLE FIFTEENTH
GENERAL PROVISIONS, POWERS AND LIMITATIONS.

SEC. 97.—A majority of the members of a board in any department of the city government, and also of the Board of the Commission and Correction of Assessments, shall constitute a quorum to fully perform and discharge any act [illegible] authorized, conferred or imposed upon any [illegible] or any board aforesaid and with the same [illegible] and every member of any such Board aforesaid [illegible] been present. Each Board may choose, in its own [illegible], one of its members to preside at Board meetings, and may appoint a chief clerk. No expense shall be incurred by any of the Departments, Boards or officers thereof, whether the object of expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made covering such expense. The Mayor, the Comptroller, Recorder, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen of the city of New York shall annually [illegible] on or before the first day of [illegible] in each and every year hereafter, and [illegible] the year [illegible] being the year 1872, [illegible]

[illegible]

hereafter received for such licenses shall be appropriated for charitable purposes by the before mentioned officers as they may in each year determine from time to time as to objects, purposes and amounts and the proper officers shall pay all such excise moneys with the Chamberlain, who shall hold it subject to the disposal of the before mentioned officers, the Mayor, Comptroller, Recorder, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

And the said board shall have power in any year to limit and transfer appropriations which are found to be in excess of the amounts required for the purposes for which the same were made, to such other purposes as they shall find to require the same and no other appropriation or apportionment of appropriations shall be required than that heretofore provided for, and the Board of Apportionment created by the act passed April 19, 1871, entitled "An Act to make Provision for the Local Governments of the City and County of New York," is hereby abolished so far as the same affects the city of New York and the powers and duties of said Board so far as the same relate to the city of New York and are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are conferred upon the Board heretofore created.

SEC. 98.—Whatever provisions and regulations other than those herein specifically authorized may become requisite for the further organization, perfecting and carrying out of the powers and duties prescribed to any department by this act, they shall be provided for by ordinance of the Common Council, who are hereby authorized to enact such necessary ordinances.

SEC. 99. It shall be the duty of the Common Council to provide for the accountability of all officers and other persons to whom the receipt or expenditure of the funds of the city shall be entrusted, by requiring from them sufficient security for the performance of their duties or trust, which security shall be annually renewed, but the security first taken shall remain in force until new security shall be given.

SEC. 100. All contracts to be be made or let by authority of the Common Council for work to be done or supplies to be furnished, except printing and advertising, and all sales of personal property in the custody of the several departments or bureaus shall be made by the appropriate heads of departments under such regulations as shall be established by ordinance. If work is necessary to be done to complete or perfect a particular job, or any supply is needful for any particular purpose, which work and job is to be undertaken or supply furnished for the corporation and the several parts of the said work or supply shall together involve the expenditure of more than five hundred dollars, the same shall be by contract, under such regulations concerning it as shall be established by ordinance of the common Council unless by a vote of three-fourths of the members elected to each board it shall be otherwise ordered and all contracts shall be entered into by the appropriate heads of departments, and shall be founded on sealed bids or proposals made in compliance with public notice duly advertised in newspapers of the city said notice to be published at least ten days and all such contracts when given shall be given to the lowest bidder, the terms of whose contract shall be settled by the Counsel to the Corporation as an act of preliminary specification to the bid of proposal, and who shall give security for the faithful performance of his contract in the manner prescribed and required by ordinance and the adequacy and sufficiency of his security shall, in addition to the justification and acknowledgment be approved by the Comptroller. All bids and proposals shall be publicly opened by the officers advertising for the same, and in the presence of the Comptroller. If the lowest bidder shall neglect or refuse to accept the contract within forty eight hours after written notice that the same has been awarded to his bid or proposal, it shall be readvertised and relet as above provided, and in case any work shall be abandoned by any contractor it shall be readvertised and relet by the head of the appropriate department in the manner above provided.

SEC. 101.—All property sold under the authority of the Common Council shall be sold at auction, after previous public notice under the superintendence of the appropriate head of department. Every contract, when made and entered into, as before provided for shall be executed in duplicate and shall be filed in the Department of Finance, a receipt for each payment made on account of or in satisfaction of the same shall be endorsed on the said contract by the party receiving the warrant, which warrant shall be only given to the party interested in such contract or his authorized representative. The proceeds of all sales made under and by virtue of this section shall be by the officer receiving the same, immediately deposited with the Chamberlain, and the accounts of sales verified by the officer making the sales shall be immediately filed in the office of the Comptroller. No expenditure for work or supplies, involving an amount for which no contract is required shall be made except the necessity therefor be certified to by the head of the appropriate department, and the expenditure has been duly authorized and appropriated.

SEC. 102. Whenever the Mayor shall appoint any officer under this act he shall give to the said officer a certificate of appointment, and therein designate the term for which such officer has been appointed.

SEC. 103.—Every person elected or appointed to any office under the city government shall, on or before the first Tuesday of May next succeeding such election or within five days after notice of such appointment, take and subscribe, before the Mayor or any judge of a court of record, an oath or affirmation faithfully to perform the duties of his office, which oath or affirmation shall be filed in the office of the Mayor.

SEC. 104.—Any officer of the city government, or person employed in its service who shall wilfully violate or evade any of the provisions of this act, or commit any fraud upon the city, or convert any of the public property to his own use, or knowingly permit any other person so to convert it, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition to the penalties imposed by law, shall forfeit his office, and be excluded forever after from receiving or holding any office under the city and any person who shall wilfully swear falsely in any oath or affirmation required by this act shall be guilty of perjury.

SEC. 105.—No officer of the city government shall have or receive from the Corporation or city treasury any perquisites or any compensation or commission for his services, in addition to his salary.

SEC. 106. The salaries of all officers provided for by this act shall be the same as now provided by law until the Common Council shall prescribe by ordinance or resolution other or different compensation therefor.

SEC. 107. All officers or other persons to whom the receipts or expenditures of the city, or fees or funds payable into the city treasury, shall be intrusted, shall give sufficient security for the faithful performance of their duty in such form and amount as the Common Council may prescribe by ordinance, which security shall be annually renewed.

SEC. 108.—No bid shall be accepted from or contract awarded to, any person who is in arrears to the Corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the corporation.

SEC. 109.—Every person who shall promise, offer or give, or cause or aid or abet in causing to be promised, offered, or given, or furnish, or agree to furnish, in whole or in part, to be promised, offered, or given to any member of the Common Council, or any officer of the corporation after his election as such member, or before or after he shall have qualified and taken his seat, any moneys, goods, right in action or other property or any thing of value or any pecuniary advantage, present or prospective, with intent to influence his vote, opinion, judgment or action on any question, matter, cause or proceeding which may be then pending or may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned in a penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, or shall be fined not exceeding $5,000, or both, in the discretion of the Court. Every officer in this section enumerated, who shall accept any such gift or promise or undertaking to make the same under any agreement, or understanding that his vote, opinion, judgment or act shall be influenced thereby, or shall be given in any question, matter, cause or proceeding then pending, or which may be by law be brought before him in his official capacity, shall, upon conviction, be disqualified from holding any public office, trust, or appointment under the city of New York, and shall forfeit his office, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding two years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both in the discretion of the Court. Every person offending against either of the provisions of this section shall be a competent witness against any other person offending in the same transaction and may be compelled to appear and give evidence before any grand jury, or in any court in the same manner as other persons, but the testimony so given shall not be used in any prosecution or proceeding, civil or criminal against the person so testifying.

SEC. 110.—And no member of the Common Council, head of department, chief of bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein or other officer of the corporation shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract, work or business, or the sale of any article the expense, price or consideration of which is paid from the city treasury, or by any assessment levied by any act or ordinance of the Common Council, nor in the purchase of any real estate or other property belonging to the corporation, or which shall be sold for taxes or assessments, or by virtue of legal process at the suit of the said corporation.

SEC. 111.—All provisions of law conferring upon the Mayor, Comptroller, Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments for the city and county of New York, the counsel to the corporation and the President of the Department of Public Parks, powers as a Board of Street Openings to open, widen, straighten, extend, alter or close any of the streets or avenues or parts of streets or avenues in that part of the city of New York south of Fifty ninth street or take as such board any proceedings in reference thereto, are hereby repealed and said board is hereby abolished, but this section shall not be construed to alter, abridge or affect any powers or authority which the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York possessed prior to the creation of said Board of Street Openings in respect to the opening, widening, straightening, extending, altering or closing any of said streets or avenues of said city south of Fourteenth street, nor to affect the powers or duties of the Counsel to the Corporation to take the legal proceedings in reference thereto or necessary therefor.

SEC. 112.—There shall continue to be, as now provided and recognized by special laws and ordinances, a Board of Commissioners of the sinking fund, composed of the Mayor, Recorder, Chamberlain, Comptroller and chairmen of the respective finance committees of each board of the Common Council, with all the powers and duties now assigned, designated and ratified by existing laws and ordinances. The said board shall have power to sell or lease for the highest marketable price or rental, at public auction or by sealed bids, and always after public advertisement and appraisal under the direction of said board any city property. But if said property be market property it shall not be sold or leased unless under a condition that the purchaser or lessee thereof shall maintain said market property as and for the purpose of a public market, for at least ten years from and after such sale or lease, and under due ordinances of the Common Council or of the Board of Health, or under stipulations in the deed of sale or lease. The proceeds of said sale or leasing shall, on receipt thereof after paying necessary charges, be immediately paid to the credit of the sinking fund.

SEC. 113.—It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the city of New York in their discretion and they are empowered in such discretion, to cancel any portion of the indebtedness of the said city, held by them, which is by law redeemable from the sinking fund, and to sell any stocks and bonds which they may hold that are not payable from said fund, and with the proceeds of such sale of stocks and bonds to buy any other stocks and bonds which are payable from said fund.

SEC. 114.—Elections for all city officers shall be held at the charter election on the first Tuesday of April in each year unless herein otherwise provided, and the officers elected shall take office on the first Tuesday of May next succeeding, unless herein otherwise provided. All the provisions of law now in force in regard to the duration, manner of conducting elections and canvass and estimate of votes at general elections shall apply to each election of city officers.

SEC. 115. The Comptroller of the city of New York is authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the corporation, in anticipation of its revenues, and not to exceed in amount the amount of such revenues, such sums as may be necessary to meet expenditures under the appropriations for each current year.

SEC. 116. No action shall be maintained against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York unless the claim on which the action is brought has been presented to the Comptroller and he has neglected for thirty days after such presentment to pay the same. [illegible]

[illegible]

SEC. 117. [illegible] the Common Council shall otherwise direct the existing ordinances shall apply to the departments hereby created so far as the same are applicable thereto and not inconsistent with this act.

SEC. 118.—It shall be the duty of the Comptroller [illegible] two weeks [illegible] officers in each year [illegible] of New York [illegible] detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the corporation during the year [illegible]

[illegible]

ties ments as aforesaid shall be legal, except in the newspapers hereinabove provided and no money shall be paid to such city treasury for advertising by the city thereafter except to the newspapers so selected. It shall be the duty of any [illegible] to publish all in [illegible] of said [illegible] furnish [illegible] by him or by his authority as to the publication thereof and such orders shall be attached to all bills paid, and no bills shall be paid without such orders is attached and in addition the bills shall always be certified by the officer under whose direction such publication is made. But no legal judgment against the said city hereafter obtained or which may be obtained for the publication of any such advertisements shall be allowed or paid from the treasury of said city and all such advertisements were published in those newspapers which may be designated by the Mayor, President of the Board of Aldermen and the Comptroller in pursuance of this section and no execution shall be issued on any final judgment founded upon any claim for such advertisements in any newspaper unless to such newspaper to be designated as herein provided.

SEC. 120. All fees that may be collected or received by any city officer shall be the property of the city. Every person or officer collecting or receiving such fees shall pay over the same to the City Chamberlain every week and at the same time shall file with the Chamberlain a true account thereof verified by his oath to be correct.

SEC. 121. No person holding any office except that of Notary Public or Commissioner of Deeds shall hold any other office or appointment provided for by this act or by the city ordinances.

SEC. 122. The Chamberlain shall each day deposit all moneys received by him in some bank or trust company of good credit and require for the best interest he can obtain, which interest shall belong to the city and all interest received by any other city funds on deposit shall belong to the city and be accounted by such officer on oath.

SEC. 123. The heads of the Finance Department, Department of Public Works, Department of Charities and Corrections, Fire Department, Department of Public Parks, Department of Docks and the chiefs of each and every bureau of said departments or any of them, shall furnish to every taxpayer desiring the same a true and certified copy of any book account, or paper kept by such department, bureau or officer or such part thereof as may be demanded upon the payment of five cents for every hundred words thereof by the person demanding the same.

SEC. 124.—All books, accounts, papers in any department or bureau thereof, mentioned in the preceding section of this act shall at all times be open to the inspection of any taxpayer, subject to any reasonable rules and regulations in regard to the time and manner of such inspection as such department, bureau or officer may make in regard to the same in order to secure the safety of such books, accounts and papers and the proper use of them by the department, bureau or officer.

In case such inspection shall be refused such taxpayer on his sworn petition describing the particular book, account or paper that he desires to inspect may upon notice of not less than one day to such department, bureau or officer apply to any Justice of the Supreme Court for leave to make such inspection as such justice shall by his order authorize such inspection and specify the time and manner of such inspection in said order.

SEC. 125. The city of New York is hereby excepted from the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to establish a Metropolitan police district and to provide for the government thereof," passed April 15, 1857, and of the acts amendatory thereof, and any sections of statutes and provisions of law which created said district are hereby repealed and the city of New York is also hereby excepted from the provisions of the act entitled "an act to create a Metropolitan Sanitary district and Board of Health therein for the preservation of life and health and to prevent spread of disease, passed February 26, 1866, and of the acts amendatory thereof, and any sections of statutes and provisions of law which created said district are hereby repealed and the city of New York is also hereby excepted from the provisions of an act entitled an act to create a metropolitan fire district and establish a fire department therein, passed March 30, 1865, and the acts amendatory thereof, and any sections of statutes and provisions of law which created said district are hereby repealed. The act to amend the charter of the city of New York, passed April 7, 1830 and the act to amend the charter of the city of New York, passed April 2, 1849 and the act to amend an act entitled an act to amend the charter of the city of New York, passed April 2, 1849, passed July 11, 1851 and the act further to amend the charter of the city of New York, passed April 12, 1853, and the act supplementary to an act entitled an act further to amend the charter of the city of New York, passed April 12, 1853, passed June 14, 1853, and the act to amend the charter of the city of New York, passed April 14, 1857 and the act relating to the charter of the city of New York, passed April 3, 1863, and the act to amend the charter of the city of New York, passed August thirty one eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, are hereby repealed. And the act entitled "An act to reorganize the local government of the city of New York," passed April 5, 1870 and the act entitled "An act to make further provision for the government of the city of New York," passed April 5, 1870 and the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to reorganize the local government of the city of New York," passed April 5, 1870, passed April 18, 1871, so far as inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, but the charters of the city of New York, known as the Dongan and Montgomerie charters, so far as the same or either of them are now in force shall continue and remain in full force, and shall not be construed as repealed, modified, or in any manner affected thereby. This section shall not prejudice or affect any right accrued or legal proceeding commenced by reason of anything contained in the acts hereby repealed, and so accrued and commenced before this act takes effect, nor shall this section be so construed as to abrogate or repeal any provisions of acts heretofore enacted, which acts provide in any way for the raising or collecting of revenues in the city of New York, commonly called tax levies.

SEC. —.—This act shall take effect immediately.

WASHINGTON.

Expected Resignation of Secretary Fish.

Letter from the President to Colonel Forney.

EX-CONGRESSMAN STOKES CONVICTED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1872.

Rumor That Secretary Fish is About to Resign—Sickles and Banks Said to Aspire to His Position.

It is reported in administration circles that Secretary Fish will soon retire from the Cabinet at the desire of the President. A very strong pressure has been brought to bear against Mr. Fish ever since he determined to stick and his conservative foreign policy is used against him with great effect. It is not improbable that General Sickles will aspire to the place when Secretary Fish retires, and it is said General Banks would prefer to be Secretary of State rather than a Minister abroad.

Forney and Grant—The Pennsylvania Senatorship.

A gentleman who reached this city from Philadelphia to-day brought to the President the comfortable assurance that Colonel Forney is both sincere and resolute in his adhesion to the administration and the renomination of General Grant by the National Republican Convention. The Colonel, however, does not consider that his friendly attitude towards the President and his national policy commits him of necessity to the support of every ward politician in Philadelphia who, on a local issue, manages to get an administration endorsement, and it was just this difference of opinion between himself and other supporters of Grant in Philadelphia that led him to abandon the Custom House. This statement of Forney's position and the complimentary letter sent him by the President has had an excellent effect upon some of the weak-kneed faithful at the Capitol, who were found to be unfitted for legislative business yesterday through fear that the defection of Forney was not only certain, but meant the ultimate loss of Pennsylvania itself to Grant. But the thicker Forney's explanations fall the more certain does it become that he means mischief. He has an ambition to succeed Mr. Cameron in the Senate, and hence he switches off to the McClure from the Cameron faction. If the local interests and the independent local position which Colonel Forney desires are to be held above the interests of the administration in Pennsylvania the effect will probably be to give the State to the democrats, and so lose it both to Grant and to Forney. This view is much talked of here, and it is said Colonel Forney has been willing to go over to the democracy for some time.

The following is a copy of the President's letter to Colonel Forney:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1872.

To Colonel J. W. FORNEY, Collector Port of Philadelphia:—

MY DEAR COLONEL—Your letter of the 10th inst., tendering your resignation of the office of Collector of the port of Philadelphia, to take effect on the first day of March prox., was duly received. I regret that you have found this course necessary, because your appointment to that place gave generally almost universal satisfaction when it was [illegible] since your services have been appreciated and made, and appreciated and approved quite as generally. I appreciate, however, the reasons which you assign for the course taken, and hope for your continued success as a journalist and citizen. I will be highly gratified if [illegible] in procuring as your successor one enjoying the same confidence of the public and administration, and who will administer the office as well as you have. With high regards, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT.

The Quartermaster's Department Reform—The Overslaughed Fighting the Old Illegal Appointees.

The overslaughed officers of the Quartermaster's Department are not content with any proposition that while it gives them the rank they have been illegally deprived of for six years, [illegible] the retention of the officers through whose ill agencies they were [illegible] promoted to the places they have been [illegible] without the slightest [illegible] of legality. They claim that no [illegible] that [illegible] can get through the Senate even if the Military Committee can be induced to report one. The [illegible] of all mention of the illegal promotions and appointments made upon the passage of the act of [illegible] 1866, and even of the retirement of some officers, [illegible] from to [illegible] hers, in the general order of the War Department, which purports to [illegible] give all the changes in the army up to a certain day, is likely to have a damaging effect upon the prospects of the officers now in possession of the disputed rank, as it negatives the supposition that the fixed law of promotion was innocently disregarded. General Rufus Ingalls, who loses one grade by the rectification now going on, takes the part of the aggrieved officers so far as concerns their legal rights and says he has no complaint to make at losing for the time being a promotion he never sought but which coming to him unasked, suggested no thought of inquiry into its legality. An examination of the list of officers unlawfully promoted to lieutenant colonels and majors seems to indicate that the great names of Rucker, Ingalls, Easton and Donaldson were used without their participation to further the scheme. The rank and service of these four men during the war pointed them out as deserving the highest places in the peace establishment. The illegal precedent established in their case, it was easy for the wire pullers of inferior position to get what they were after. For instance, Captain James A. Ekin, known as volunteer chief mourner at all State funerals in Washington till Secretary Belknap sent him off to Texas, was on duty in Washington and assiduous in paying court to power, and, as the result, got a lieutenant colonel's place. He is soon to be relieved from duty in Texas and some rich developments of his career there are expected in consequence. Captain Charles H. Tompkins got the same rank as his friend Ekin. He was Assistant Depot Quartermaster in Washington and a sort of general caterer for all the high government officials during the war. Since its close, the War Department has kept him on the move, it not being thought proper, from some cause, to leave him long in any one place. Captain James M. Moore, who jumped many of his seniors and got a majority, was also on duty in Washington that was of more importance to himself, as the sequel proved, than to the government. Captain James J. Dana and others on duty in Washington got similar promotion. The officers who are now to be righted were all absent, most of them having been in the field during the war. These details have all been made known to leading Senators and officers claim not only their support but that of the War Department.

At the same time the story has another side which cannot be overlooked. The fact that the violations of the law in making promotions by selection instead of seniority were committed by General Grant and Secretary Stanton and the additional fact of the extreme secrecy by which the rectification was attempted has stirred up much bad blood and a very bitter fight may be anticipated.

Conviction of Ex-Congressman Stokes of Corruptly Pushing Fraudulent Claims Through Congress.

On the first trial of ex Congressman William B. Stokes the jury failed to agree and he was again arraigned yesterday on an indictment founded on an act of Congress of 1853, which provides that any Senator or Representative in Congress who shall act as agent or aid or assist in the prosecution of claims for compensation, paid or to be paid, or receive a gratuity or share in such claims, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year. It was shown that during the late war a military company known as Beatty's Independent Scouts was raised in Fentress county, Tennessee, and after the closing of the war Mr. Stokes secured the passage of a bill by Congress to pay the men, receiving for his services the sum of $10,000. The company never exceeded fifty men, although the rolls as presented for payment contained 102 names. The jury to day rendered a verdict of guilty against Mr. Stokes.

Our "Case" in Congress.

The President to day, through the Department of State, sent to the Senate a copy of the United States' statement of the case before the Tribunal of Arbitration.

Mr. Sumner's French Arm-Selling Inquiry—What the War Department Says of It—What Sumner Hopes to Prove—General Ingalls' Share—The Arm Sales in the Period Named.

The President, as well as the Secretary of War and the Chief of Ordnance, is anxious that the special committee asked for by Senator Sumner to investigate the sales of arms and ordnance during the Franco-Prussian war shall be appointed, and there is little doubt that Sumner's resolution will go through whenever he pleases to call it up. In administration circles the whole business is denounced as a trick unworthy of Mr. Sumner and complaint is made of the extreme partisan bias of the whole proceeding as far as it has gone. Even the voluntary act of the Secretary of War in making up and sending to the House of Representatives three weeks ago a complete list of the sales of ordnance since the close of the rebellion, has been misrepresented by an allegation that his report was in answer to a Senate resolution requiring the information. He has been charged, too by the parties understood to be doing the statistical work of Schurz and Sumner in this business, with falsifying the report, because it did not contain among the sales a number of private bids that were declined for the reason that the prices offered were not satisfactory. All the War Department officials deny in positive terms that they had even any suspicion until early in October, 1870, when all sales to the Remingtons were stopped, that that firm were acting as agents for the French government or in any different capacity from the other dealers who had been buying and speculating in arms for years. The Remingtons did afterwards succeed in buying some twenty-five thousand stand of arms and about four million rounds of ammunition through one Thomas Richardson but further sales to him were denied as soon as his connection with the Remingtons was discovered.

The sorest points for the War Department officials are the imputations against their financial integrity. In reference to these General Belknap explains that the discrepancy between his own report that $10,000,000 worth of arms were sold in 1871 and the report of Secretary Boutwell that only a little more than eight and a quarter millions were received into the Treasury, occurred by reason of his own statement taking in the whole of the calendar year 1871, and that of the Treasury embracing the fiscal year ending on June 30 of that year. With regard to the large difference between the French government's account of expenditures for arms and our own account of receipts from sales, the Secretary says that as the two governments never had any dealings and kept no book accounts with each other, the French government must necessarily look to their confidential agents to explain what became of the money placed in their hands.

The whole affair appears to have arisen out of the intrigues of an officious Frenchman without official character, who has a point to make for himself, and is using the breach in the party ranks at Washington to cover his operations. Senator Sumner, on the other hand, is confident that the position he has assumed is the right one, and if it should prove practicable he will call up his resolution to-morrow. He will make an exhaustive speech on the subject, and expects to prove every charge he has made by the aid of documents, facts and figures. It is understood that he will arraign the administration for a direct and intentional violation of international law and of our own neutrality laws in selling arms to the French. This point has never been made, and if it is established will completely upset the theory that arms are merchandise, even when contraband of war—a theory on which every nation acts when it has arms to sell. The fight will be upon this even more than upon the charges which have been made public, and the political character of the whole matter is transparent.

It is reported that the officer referred to in the note of W. C. Squires, agent of the Messrs. Remington, addressed to the French provisional government, under the words "We have the strongest influence working for us," is Assistant Quartermaster General Rufus Ingalls, who is charged by those engaged in making up this case as being interested in the Garrison contract for twenty Parrott guns. General Ingalls is now in Washington, and his own explanation is that, being on his way to this city at the time he was requested by Garrison to call at the French Legation and see the Minister in reference to a pending contract for arms. This he agreed to do, and by accident rather than design. Captain Patterson, of the Coast Survey, accompanied him in his call.

What purported to be the substance of his conversation was taken down by some person in the adjoining room and exhibited to the Secretary of War with a positive assertion of its truth, but under the Secretary's inquiries this allegation dwindled down to a virtual withdrawal of its correctness.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED IN DIFFERENT States; legal everywhere; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce granted; advice free. W. H. [illegible], Attorney, 180 Broadway.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FROM [illegible] Notary Public [illegible] Broadway.

BARGAINS IN TEAS, COFFEES, GROCERIES AND [illegible] warranted [illegible] THOMAS R. AGNEW, [illegible] street, New York.

C[illegible] [illegible] Broadway [illegible].

HAIR. HUMAN HAIR. WIGS. [illegible] HAIR [illegible] Broadway [illegible].

J. W. VANDEWATER, OFFICE, CABINET AND MERCANTILE FURNITURE MANUFACTURER, 63 Ann and 105 Williams streets, New York.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

12 MINETTA ST. A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT colored cook in a restaurant or hotel.

34 WEST 13TH ST.—RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as good cook; understands her business; good city reference.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A FIRST CLASS meat, pastry and bread cook; with best city reference; no objection to a private boarding house.

65 WEST 37TH ST. AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A small private family; best city reference.

83 9TH AV.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; has best reference.

89 6TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL AS plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family. Call two days.

105 GREENWICH ST.—TWO SWEDISH GIRLS; one as plain cook; the other as chambermaid and seamstress. Call or address.

119 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs., in the rear. As first class cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of soup, pastry, game and desserts; excellent baker; good references from last place.

126 WEST 19TH ST., ONE FLIGHT OF STAIRS UP.—A first class woman as cook; is disengaged in consequence of her family going South; first class city reference.

150 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as good cook; can take the entire charge of a kitchen; no objection to a boarding house; city reference.

152 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook; no objections to a private boarding house; best city reference. Call or address.

154 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A competent girl as good cook, washer and ironer or as laundress; excellent reference from last employer.

156 WEST 18TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as good plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, best reference.

159 EAST 30TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; city reference.

159 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, ROOM 6. A young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; reference from last place.

160 EAST 42D ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3d avs.—A respectable Protestant young woman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family or boarding house; best city reference.

193 MULBERRY ST., REAR.—A FIRST CLASS COOK for a restaurant or hotel, dinner or orders; no objection to sleep home.

194 WAVERLEY PLACE.—A YOUNG GIRL AS cook in a private family, and will assist in washing; best city reference from last employer. Call or address.

202 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—AS FIRST class cook; understands milk and butter; city or country; private or public; best city reference.

214 WEST 18TH ST. (NO. 3 WHITE'S PLACE).—A Scotch Protestant woman as professional cook.

214 EAST 54TH ST.—A GOOD PLAIN COOK IN A private family; is an excellent baker, washer and ironer; or to do housework in a small family; good city references.

223 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

230 WEST 19TH ST.—AS COOK, WASHER AND ironer in a small private family; city reference.

241 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as plain cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

248 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress, in a private family; four year's city reference from last place.

292 1ST AV., NEAR 17TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS first class cook; understands her business in all its branches; good reference.

333 WEST 41ST ST.—AS GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

333 EAST 23D ST.—AS EXPERIENCED COOK; EXcellent references. Call for two days.

337 EAST 10TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A FIRST class cook in a fine Jewish family.

339 WEST 40TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL as first class cook; thoroughly understands the business; best city reference. Call or address for two days.

342 EAST 24TH ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS; ONE AS plain cook, good washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and waiting.

344 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO cook, wash and iron in a small private family; best city reference.

405 EAST 17TH ST., IN THE SHOE STORE.—A REspectable girl, lately landed, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family; good city reference.

411 EAST 29TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS PROTESTANT cook in either city or country; good references. Can be seen for two days.

446 28TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.—A young woman as plain cook, good washer and ironer; good city reference.

468 WEST 33D ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable girl as good cook, washer and ironer; good reference from last place.

484 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—AS FIRST CLASS cook in a first class boarding house or hotel; wages not less than $30 per month.

488 6TH AV., ROOM 2.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first class cook in a private family; willing and obliging; no objection to a private boarding house; excellent references.

521 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook, washer and ironer for a small private family; two years' city reference from last place.

563 3D AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS.—A REspectable girl as cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

568 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST class cook; understands French and English cooking in all its branches; has excellent city reference. Call or address.

709 7TH AV., TWO DOORS FROM 48TH ST.—A REspectable girl as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good reference.

1,039 2D AV., NEAR 50TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

1,067 2D AV., BETWEEN 56TH AND 57TH STS.—A girl to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; good city reference.

1,367 2D AV., BETWEEN 77TH AND 78TH STS., IN the candy store.—Two respectable girls together; one as first class cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understand their business; both willing and obliging; two years' reference from their last place. Call for two days.

2,137 3D AV., BETWEEN 116TH AND 117TH STS.—A respectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer; reference from her last place. Call for two days.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as first class cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best city references. Apply at 77th st., second frame house from 3d av.

Chambermaids, &c.

1 WEST 51ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good reference.

5 PACIFIC PLACE, 20TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7th avs.—A respectable young woman as first class chambermaid; understands her business perfectly; six years unexceptionable references from last place; or would take a place as first class waitress in a small family. Can be seen for two days.

32 WEST 40TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; city or country; best city reference.

32 WEST 40TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; city or country; best city reference.

58 UNION ST., BROOKLYN, THIRD FLOOR.—AN intelligent young German woman, who also speaks the Portuguese language, as chambermaid, or to take care of children; can give lessons in all kinds of ladies' fine hand work.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, REAR.—A REspectable young woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing; good reference; no objection to a private boarding house.

64 NORTH MOORE ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT room.—A young woman as chambermaid; is willing to assist in the kitchen.

100 WEST 19TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV.—A YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework, in a small family.

120 EAST BROADWAY.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL [illegible] girl as chambermaid in a [illegible] American family [illegible].

120 MOTT ST.—TWO GIRLS, ONE AS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress and the other as chambermaid and waitress.

122 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing and mending; good city reference.

137 EAST 60TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A very neat and tidy young woman as chambermaid, nurse and chambermaid.

150 WEST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMberwork and waiting; good city reference. Call for two days.

150 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

222 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in the washing and ironing; best city reference.

226 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid in a private family; [illegible] the country for the summer [illegible].

228 WEST 33D ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A young girl as [illegible] chamberwork and waiting [illegible]. Call or address [illegible].

237 EAST 34TH ST., NEAR 2D AV., THIRD FLOOR, front room.—Two girls wish to go together; one to do up stairs work and [illegible] washing, and the other to do general housework, both to go to the country.

239 WEST 33D ST.—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress, or to cook, wash and iron; best city reference.

2391 9TH AV., NEAR 30TH ST. (SHOE STORE).—A German girl as chambermaid and waitress; city [illegible].

Chambermaids, &c.

243 WEST 14TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist in the washing of a small private family; good reference.

248 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good city reference from last place.

254 WEST 28TH ST. A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing or general housework in a small private family; good city reference.

260 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; has good city references.

290 WEST 31ST ST. A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference from her last place.

303 WEST 42D ST.—A YOUNG AND COMPETENT girl as chambermaid and waitress.

405 EAST 29TH ST.—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and to do fine washing, or as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Ring fourth bell.

419 EAST 14TH ST.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family. Call on or address S. B.

454 4TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid or waitress and hairdresser; best city references.

468 7TH AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS., IN the store.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

557 7TH AV., CORNER 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; excellent city reference from last employers.

642 3D AV., NEAR 41ST ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A respectable girl to do general chamberwork or general housework in a small private family; best city reference. Call for two days.

743 3D AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; has good city reference. Call or address.

849 9TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND TO do light chamberwork and plain sewing; can be highly recommended. Call for one day.

870 7TH AV., BETWEEN 56TH AND 57TH STS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing; good reference.

1,132 2D AV., BETWEEN 59TH AND 60TH STS., second floor, back room.—A respectable girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Apply for two days.

1,213 3D AV., CORNER 70TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do upstairs work and assist with washing in a private family; good reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

3 MADISON ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A RESPECTAble family by a girl who is a good operator and dressmaker. Call on or address SEAMSTRESS.

5 GRAND ST., JERSEY CITY.—A DRESSMAKER wishes a few customers by the day or week. Call on or address DRESSMAKER.

11 GAY ST.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES WORK BY the week or day; understands how to make children's clothing; city reference.

63 24TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS dressmaker, good trimmer, perfect fitter of all styles of dresses, &c., would for a time go out by the week; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; country not objected to. Terms $12 per week.

79 MADISON AV.—A FRENCH PROTESTANT SEAMstress in a family where she would be well treated; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; can give best reference. Address.

85 6TH AV., SECOND FLOOR. DRESSMAKER AND seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; by day or week. Address B. C., two days.

102 WEST 49TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, by the week or month; can cut and fit underwear and do all kinds of fine family sewing; no objection to leave the city.

119 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress and to assist with chamberwork.

122 WEST 20TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER in a private family; thoroughly understands fitting ladies' and children's suits; no objection to wait on ladies or young misses; is a thorough family seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

132 WEST 49TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable person as seamstress or to wait on a young lady or to take care of growing children; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the very best city reference from her last place, where she was three years.

145 WEST 20TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable colored dressmaker to work by the day or at home; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call for two days.

150 WEST 20TH ST.—A PERSON WITH HER OWN machine would like a few more engagements to go out by the day, week or month as seamstress; understands dressmaking; or would be willing to take work at home. Call or address.

200 EAST 18TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes some engagements by the day in a private family; is a first class cutter and fitter; can make old dresses to look like new; best references; no objection to a short distance in the country. Address or call on DRESSMAKER.

205 EAST 29TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER in cutting and fitting would like to take work to her home or go out by the day; particular attention paid to children's clothing. Call on DRESSMAKER for two days.

210 WEST 40TH ST.—A FRENCH DRESSMAKER, who can cut and fit and understands several machines, wishes to go out by the day or week; good references. Call on F. G.

234 WEST 14TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO IS a good seamstress and dressmaker; understands hairdressing. Can be seen at her present employer's, from 10 to 12.

237 WEST 41ST ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagements in a private family, by day, with or without her own machine; city reference. Call or address.

244 EAST 45TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagements in private families by the day, with or without her own machine. Call or address.

301 WEST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO dressmaking or family sewing by the day or week. Address for several days.

413 WEST 22D ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A REspectable German girl to operate on Grover & Baker's machine and take care of children and do light housework.

457 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A FRENCH dressmaker wishes a few engagements in private families; can cut and trim any dresses in latest fashions; first class recommendations.

484 8TH AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS.—AS first class operator, by the day; bridal and infants' outfits and every description of lace and fancy white work, by Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

515 10TH AV., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A YOUNG WOman as seamstress; has a good knowledge of dressmaking; would go out by the day or travel to Europe with a family; best city reference. Call on or address Mrs MULLEN.

804 9TH AV.—A YOUNG LADY, GOING OUT BY the day, would like a few more engagements by the day, week or month; understands ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of sewing machines. Address Miss BRADY.

810 GREENWICH ST.—A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan lady to do plain sewing or work on men's and boys' clothing; can operate on machine. Inquire for two days.

1,499 BROADWAY, RING THIRD BELL.—A young lady to go by the week as private milliner and to assist in dressmaking; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call on or address R. A. D.

AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER, WHO IS PERFECT at cutting and fitting, desires a few more engagements by the day or week. Address M., box 111 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

General Housework, &c.

72 KING ST.—A VERY COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework, city or country; good references.

95 1ST AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family; is a good washer and ironer.

123 WEST 10TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND GREENwich avs., second floor.—A young girl to do general housework in a small family, to do housework or take care of children, or to do plain sewing.

159 1ST AV.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO DO general housework in a small private family, or go a short distance in the country; good city reference. Call for two days.

159 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable Protestant girl to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference.

161 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family; good city reference.

210 WEST 27TH ST., REAR.—A YOUNG GIRL TO do housework in a small family.

224 HUDSON ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do general housework in a small private family.

231 EAST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do housework; is a good plain cook and laundress and an excellent baker.

250 WEST 40TH ST. A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do housework in a small family, or would do plain cooking, coarse washing and ironing.

252 WEST 40TH ST., CORNER 9TH AV., SECOND floor.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small family, or to take care of children; good reference.

308 WEST 39TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, OF THE [illegible].—A girl [illegible] years of age, to do general work, [illegible] wages.

313 EAST 33D ST.—A WILLING AND OBLIGING young girl for general housework in a small private family; good city reference. Call [illegible].

347 EAST 37TH ST.—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK in a small family; is a good washer and ironer and good plain cook; best reference.

360 (NEW NO.) 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to do general housework; is a good [illegible] washing and ironing. Call two days.

377 EAST 4TH ST., NEAR LEWIS, SECOND floor.—A respectable girl to do housework in a private family, where she can have a good home. [illegible] reference.

General Housework, &c.

407 WEST 38TH ST. A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman to a small private family; is a good washer and ironer and good plain baker; no objections to the country.

415 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a private family; good reference from last place.

463 WEST 33D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework; good city references.

555 WEST 42D ST. A COMPETENT, RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework; excellent city reference.

1,112 2D AV., BETWEEN 58TH AND 59TH STS.—A young girl to do general housework in a small family. Inquire in the dry goods store.

CALL ON THE CORNER OF 6TH AV. AND 13TH st., at the paper stand, for two days.—Wanted, by a young Scotch girl, a situation to do general housework in a plain family.

Housekeepers, &c.

45 PARK AV.—A LADY OF ADDRESS, CULTIVAtion and refinement a position in a first class hotel or house as housekeeper; is capable of taking full control; or would go as companion, reader and writer to a lady; would go to Europe, best city reference. Address HOUSEKEEPER.

85 EAST 4TH ST.—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A HOTEL, or any position of trust, by an American woman; has had many years' experience. Address HOUSEKEEPER.

110 CHRYSTIE ST., THIRD FLOOR, ROOM 6.—A Southern widow, having met with reverse of fortune, desires a position as housekeeper; widower's family preferred; no objection to children.

212 EAST 83D ST.—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A PRIvate family; an American; best references. Apply to or address Mrs. WALLACE.

334 EAST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as housekeeper; or would take charge of and instruct young children; or any place of trust where she could have her little girl (aged 5 years) with her; good reference. Address Mrs. WESTON.

341 EAST 26TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—A MIDDLE aged woman as housekeeper in a widower's family or to take care of an invalid. Address or call.

A YOUNG LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER. NONE BUT first class persons need address L. L. B., box 114 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER. Any person desiring to engage such will please address S. V. W., Post office, Brooklyn.

A YOUNG LADY OF INTELLIGENCE AND REFINEment seeks the position of housekeeper; is competent and prefers to assume entire charge; is accustomed to children and care of their clothing; respect and a comfortable home principally desired. Address Miss H. J., Brooklyn Post office.

A YOUNG LADY OF AGREEABLE MANNERS AND qualified to take the whole charge of and make a home pleasant, wishes the position of housekeeper; small children not objectionable; a home more desirable than large pay; references exchanged. Address Miss H. J. H., Post office, Brooklyn.

Laundresses, &c.

18 DESBROSSES ST.—A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY the day to wash, iron and do house cleaning.

68 WEST 43D ST., ROOM 8, FIRST FLOOR.—AN EXperienced laundress solicits families', ladies or gentlemen's washing to do at her home; excellent reference.

101 WEST 37TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A COMPETENT laundress wishes washing and ironing at her own home; best city references.

102 WEST 21ST ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A RESPECTable woman as laundress. Call for three days.

133 WEST 19TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A SCOTCH Protestant girl as first class laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; city reference.

202 WEST 26TH ST.—A FRENCH WOMAN AS LAUNdress in a private family; understands all kinds of fluting and clear starching; no objection to go a short distance in the country.

202 WEST 27TH ST. A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as laundress in a private family; good references. Can be seen for two days.

217 WEST 28TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class laundress or chambermaid and fine washer; best city reference.

245 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., in the rear.—A respectable young woman as first class laundress in a private family; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

252 EAST 53TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTable woman wishes to take in gentlemen's or ladies' washing; fluting; good reference.

256 WEST 27TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes family washing; understands all kinds of fluting; would go out by the day or week or take home; city references.

306 WEST 32TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS laundress; best city reference.

306 EAST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable woman desires washing at her own home. Address Mrs. CALHOUN.

316 EAST 59TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes some washing at her own home, or would go out to wash by the day; best city reference.

324 EAST 36TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable person, who has lived out as laundress, wishes to obtain families' or gentlemen's washing at her residence.

409 EAST 12TH ST., REAR, SECOND FLOOR.—A respectable woman wishes the washing of one or two gentlemen.

415 5TH AV.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; UNDERstands laces, French fluting, &c. Call or address.

567 3D AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS., SECond floor, front room.—A respectable woman wishes a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing, or would go out by the day.

570 2D AV., NEAR 31ST ST., IN THE CANDY STORE. A first class laundress wants to do family washing at her own house or go out by the day; understands shirt polishing and French fluting; all kinds of fineries done up in magnificent style. Call or address.

781 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as laundress or cook, washer and ironer in a small family; city reference.

Nurses, &c.

27 EAST 39TH ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND PARK avs. (present employer's.)—A reliable middle aged Protestant woman as nurse; perfectly capable of taking entire charge of a baby from its birth. Only those having a young infant need apply.

59 CHERRY ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman as wet nurse; milk two months old.

62 WEST 33D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A MIDDLE-aged woman would like the care of a child at her house; will be kind to it. Call all the week. Ask for NURSE.

99 EAST 4TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN, LATELY landed, as wet nurse; only two months after first confinement; can nurse two babies with fresh breasts of milk. Call for one week.

100 WEST 20TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED, COMPEtent nurse to take care of children and to chamberwork; is a good plain sewer; or is willing to travel; good reference.

105 FORSYTH ST., IN THE REAR, THIRD FLOOR.—A respectable young woman as wet nurse; first babe one month old; none but a respectable family need apply. Call for two days, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

126 WEST 19TH ST., ONE FLIGHT OF STAIRS UP.—A respectable young woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its infancy; first class city reference.

126 8TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., CLINTON PLACE, room 4.—A respectable young English girl as nurse in private family; is willing and obliging. Call for two days.

130 WEST 23D ST.—AN EXCELLENT WOMAN, with full supply, as wet nurse; well recommended.

134 WEST 18TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, who can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, to take care of an infant or to do chamberwork and waiting; best city reference. Call for two days.

149 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—AN EXPERIenced nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to travel; good city reference.

167 LUDLOW ST., ROOM 11.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant German person as nurse; is a good plain sewer. Call for two days.

185 JORALEMON ST., BROOKLYN, AS WET nurse by a Swedish woman. Apply at present employer's, who will give her the best recommendation.

223 WEST 28TH ST.—A MONTHLY NURSE, NOW unemployed, who has had many years' experience in the care of ladies and children, and who has excellent recommendations from former patrons and city physicians, is open for engagements. Call or address.

224 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO take care of children; can operate on machine [illegible]; good city reference.

230 EAST 40TH ST., TWO FLIGHTS OF STAIRS up.—A young girl speaking French and English wishes the care of one or two small children in a private family.

318 EAST 89TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble young [illegible] capable [illegible] taking care of a baby from a month old.

328 EAST 21ST ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; would assist with chamberwork; good city reference.

329 EAST 40TH ST.—A GERMAN WOMAN OF A [illegible] situation as nurse to an invalid. Call [illegible].

357 WEST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable [illegible] lady, who [illegible] wet nurse [illegible] home, has [illegible] respectable [illegible].

341 EAST 34TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AGED 16, TO take care [illegible] and [illegible] light work.

382 3D AV., NEAR [illegible].—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG [illegible] as nurse or chambermaid; is willing to make herself generally useful; good city reference. Call for two days.

401 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS WET nurse [illegible].

423 [illegible] AV., BETWEEN 33D AND 34TH STS.—A [illegible] aged 14, [illegible] to take care [illegible] children [illegible] housework; is willing and obliging.

603 EAST 5TH ST.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT [illegible] chambermaid [illegible] to do light housework [illegible] operate on machine.

713 BROADWAY, IN THE TAILOR'S STORE.—A French lady to take care of children in an American [illegible].

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

908 WEST 61ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of children and do sewing; speaks French, German and English fluently. Address M. S. ANGELE, care of Margaret Harkins.

Waitresses, &c.

164 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress in a private family; understands the business thoroughly; best city reference.

319 EAST 21ST ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A NICE young girl, who has been an assistant in the household of a most respectable family for the last three years, as waitress and chambermaid or to assist in washing and ironing, or would do the general housework of a small private family. Best references.

A COMPETENT WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID DEsires a situation in a private family; city references. Address K. D., Uptown Advertisement office, 54½ West 32d st.

Miscellaneous.

25 WEST 23D ST.—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG girl as companion or maid to an elderly lady; one who is going abroad preferred.

30 COMMERCE ST., BASEMENT.—TO HOUSEKEEPers.—A person who understands altering and laying of carpets wishes employment by the day or week. Address Mrs. PARKER.

93 CHARLES ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL OF INTELligence and refinement desires a position in a fancy store or bakery; has some experience in the former; would board in the family if desired. Call or address for two days.

307 BOWERY.—AN ACCOMPLISHED GERMAN lady, either as travelling companion or as housekeeper; she can produce the best testimonials. Inquire between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

318 WEST 22D ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A YOUNG lady as companion to a lady; is accustomed to children and the care of their clothing; or any position of trust would be accepted; reference given and required. Call on or address COMPANION.

413 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW lady wishes a position in a middle-aged gentleman's family. Apply, after 1 P. M., to Mrs. ADA MORTIMER.

455 8TH AV., SECOND DOOR FROM 33D ST.—A French lady's maid in a first class family; is a good dressmaker and can speak English; best city reference.

A YOUNG LADY (AMERICAN), WHO HAS HAD three years' experience in a bakery in the city, desires a similar position; good reference. Address Miss WELLS, box 3, Yonkers (N. Y.) Post office.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY WANTS A SITUATION as nursery governess; she speaks French and English and is a good seamstress. Address E. F., 136 and 138 Washington st., Hoboken.

A YOUNG LADY, OF PLEASING ADDRESS, AS companion or housekeeper in a widower's family, or any employment suitable for a young lady of refinement, without means. Address, appointing an interview, REFINEMENT, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

Intelligence Offices.

EMPLOYMENT HOUSE, 394 CANAL ST., BETWEEN West Broadway and Laight st.—Ladies will find here plenty of girls of different nationalities for different kinds of work. BEST & CO.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly found at 303 Bowery; entrance on 1st st. Mrs. LOWE.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, DEsires to teach music or English branches, in Brooklyn, in exchange for board; best reference given. Address MUSIC, Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS FOREWOMAN WANTED—IN A large ladies' suit factory; a good situation for an experienced person. Address, with references, A. B. C., box 327 Post office, Brooklyn.

A LADY, OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING, FURnishing the highest testimonials as to respectability and capacity, desires a position as visiting governess; acquirements, English, French, music and drawing. Address A., box 148 Herald office.

DAILY GOVERNESS.—A LADY, OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience (lately from Europe), desires an engagement as daily governess in New York or its vicinity. Branches of instruction—English, French, music and drawing; good references. Address B. R., No. 7 Poplar street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY WANTED—TO wait at table in a first class restaurant. J. REDCLIFFE, 4-0 Chapel st., New Haven, Conn.

A GOOD COPYIST, WHO WILL TAKE WORK TO HER own home. Address, in own handwriting, PUBLISHER, box 2,618 New York Post office.

A WET NURSE WANTED—TO GO TO STATEN Island, for an infant five weeks old. Apply at 41 West 17th st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, LEXINGTON AV., CORner 25th st., want a healthy, intelligent American, English or French girl as chambermaid and waitress; not older than 25; wages liberal; references required.

CORSET HANDS WANTED.—WORK GIVEN OUT; also young girls to work on busks. 811 Broadway, second floor.

LADIES—WORK FURNISHED AT HOME TO PAY FOR Weed's and Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, on monthly instalments. NEW YORK MACHINE STITCH COMPANY, 63 Bleecker street.

MILLINER WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS MILLINER, who understands every branch of the trade, to whom a good salary will be given; one desiring to board in the family preferred. Inquire of Mrs. H. HIRSCH, 294 3d av.

TWO GIRLS WANTED—IN A PRIVATE BOARDING house; one as chambermaid and waitress; the other to do downstairs work. Call at 119 East 10th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS PLAIN COOK. APPLY, before 11 or after 1, at 12 East 35th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO GO OF ERRANDS and do light chamberwork. Apply at 1,128 Broadway.

WANTED—FIRST RATE FLOWER BRANCHERS. Apply to E. A. MORRISON, 827 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK. APPLY AT 92 Hudson st., Hoboken, N. J. Scotch preferred.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS OYSTER AND ORDER cook. Apply at 296 Spring st., corner of Hudson.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR PACKING FANCY goods; must come well recommended. Apply at 372 Pearl st., from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON IN a private family; city references required. Call between 9 and 11 at 313 West 32d st.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS MILLINERS AND OPErators on Grover & Baker's machine. Apply to W JACKSON, 729 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SEAMSTRESS, WHO CAN operate on Singer's family machine; situation permanent. Apply at No. 8 West 13th st., third door from Broadway laundry office.

WANTED—LADIES SEEKING PROFITABLE AND respectable employment, to take orders for a little article which everybody wants; $4 to $7 per day cleared easily. 615 Broadway, up stairs, office 1.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO TAKE CHARGE of an infant one year old. One having first class references may apply to A. JOSEPHSON, 34 Broad st., room 37.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer, to go a short distance in the country; must be young, active, willing and obliging. Apply, with good reference, at 19 East 33d st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WHO HAS some knowledge of French cooking and of serving dinners in courses, and has good city reference. Call at 153 5th av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON IN a small family; city reference required. Call between 9 and 2 at 245 West 55th st., between Broadway and 8th av.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A RESPECTAble young woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business and can bring the best of city references. Apply at No. 5 West 38th st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD, WILLING UPSTAIRS GIRL, TO assist with the washing and ironing; good reference required. Apply at 328 West 49th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; one willing to take charge of furnace; must be well recommended. Apply at 253 East 19th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK AND WAIT on table; reference required. Apply at 322 East 15th street.

WANTED—AT 56 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a good American or German girl to do general housework in a small private family; references required.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT BABY'S nurse. None but those with the highest references need apply at 24 Union square.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, WITH A VERY FULL breast of milk [illegible] months [illegible]; references required. Apply at 227 West 22th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID TO ASSIST IN THE [illegible] private family. Apply at 347 West [illegible], between [illegible] avs.

WANTED AT WILLARD'S, 322 BROADWAY, ONE [illegible] cook and one first class meat cook. Apply at [illegible] A. M., with reference.

WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY OF TWO, TWO [illegible]; one as chambermaid [illegible]. Apply at [illegible] West 60th st., [illegible] P. M.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCOTCH WOMAN TO [illegible]. [illegible] ACTON.

WANTED—A GIRL TO GO IN THE COUNTRY TO [illegible]; must be [illegible] recommended. Apply [illegible].

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSERY GOVERNESS [illegible]. Address W. S., [illegible] Post office.

WANTED—TO [illegible] IN CHARGE OF A [illegible]. Address W. S., [illegible] Post office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY FIRST CLASS DESIGN [illegible]. E. W. KAWINSKI, 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY PROTESTANT GIRL OF [illegible] general housework [illegible] good cook, washer and ironer, and well [illegible] satisfactory [illegible] at [illegible] West [illegible] 4th av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TEN SALESWOMEN FOR the extensive house of E. MALLEY, New Haven, Conn.; three for ribbons and millinery goods, three for hosiery and gloves and four for notions; competent hands giving satisfactory references can command good salaries. Address by letter, stating references, &c.

46 WEST 30TH ST.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK IN A private family. None but good need apply for one week, from 9 to 11 A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

$25.—I WILL GIVE THIS AMOUNT FOR A PERmanent position, as porter, watchman or to drive a single truck in a wholesale house. Address JAS. CAVANAGH, 283 East 10th st.

$25 TO ANY ONE THAT WILL SECURE A good situation for a young American man, aged 21, as salesman or shipping clerk. Address G. W. B., Herald office.

$25.—A YOUNG MAN, AGED 27, WILL PAY THIS sum for a good situation; good qualifications and reference. Address J. L., Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN WISHES A SITUAtion as waiter in a private family; good reference. Call at or address 141 Mercer st.

A COMPETENT MAN, SPEAKING SEVERAL LANguages, desires to travel as valet with a gentleman or family; best city reference. Address J. H., 67 West 12th st., care of H. Leuenter.

A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation where he can make himself generally useful. Address J. M., Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN WISHES A situation as cook in a private family or restaurant; understands his business in all its branches, including pastry and jellies; city reference. Address J. B., box 510 Herald office.

A WELL EDUCATED YOUNG MAN, WHO UNDERstands English and German, and has the best references, wishes a situation in a business of some kind. Address L. M. N. S., Herald office.

AGENCIES.—WANTED, BY AN ENERGETIC CANAdian, agencies for the Dominion of Canada. Address A. M. DAVIDSON, box 140 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS waiter; understands his duties thoroughly; one year's reference from last employer. Apply for three days at 476 6th av.

OF INTEREST TO AGED LADIES OR GENTLEMEN in city or country.—A gentleman wishes to occupy the whole or part of his time as companion, soliciting business, reading or travelling with an aged lady or gentleman; best references given. Address "CONFIDENCE," Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN AS COOK in a restaurant; understands pastry; reference given. Call at or address room 1, 404 Greenwich st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH BUTLER, A SITUATION in a private family; good city reference; no objection to the country. Address R. M., 534 6th av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION AS butler; is thoroughly trustworthy, &c.; highly recommended. Call on or address ZEIGH, care of jeweller's store, 295½ 6th av., between 19th and 19th sts.

WAITER WANTS A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family.—A respectable man, with best city reference for honesty, sobriety and capability. Can be seen at Mr. PINARD'S, 31 West 11th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, lately landed from Dublin, Ireland, a situation as indoor servant or any other light business; has strong testimonials as to character; wages no object. Address or call on J. A., 216 Canal st.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, A SITUATION AS janitor or porter in a French flat house, or any place of trust; can give eight years' personal character from present employer, with other city reference; can speak French and German fluently; aged 27. Address W. E., box 125 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED, BOOKS OPENED, WRITTEN up, balanced and closed; copying, &c. Address TERNS LOW, Herald office.

ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED AND BOOKS BALANCED and scientifically kept; books balanced however complicatedly confused. Address A. B. R., box 3,482 Post office.

AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN WANTED, AS CLERK in branch depot of a manufacturing concern; he must have some knowledge of bookkeeping and an acquaintance with the plumbing trade and the materials used by them. Address, with references, G., box 3,763 Post office, New York.

AN EXPERIENCED FIRE INSURANCE CLERK DEsires employment in any capacity, on a moderate salary. Address UNDERWRITER, box 225 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, GOING TO ST. LOUIS, DESIRES an agency, or a good line of goods to sell; undoubted security. Address VAN, Herald office.

A GOOD SALESMAN AND COMPETENT BUYER wants a situation in a dry goods or dress and cloak trimming importing or jobbing house; is willing to go West. Address G. P., box 132 Herald office.

A YOUNG SCOTCH GENTLEMAN, RECENTLY ARrived, desires a foreign clerkship in a merchant's store or bank; corresponds fluently in French, Spanish, German and English; first class references. Address MERCATOR, box 129 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

CUSTOM HOUSE CLERK WANTED—MUST BE THORoughly acquainted with the routine of a shipping agent's office. Address, giving full particulars of salary required and references, S. J., box 141 Herald office.

CLOTHING.—SITUATION WANTED AS SALESMAN; can command a fair trade; 10 years in the business; $1,000 cash security can be given; no objection to go West. Address CLOTHING, Herald Uptown Branch office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—TO GO SOUTH; AN ENGlishman or Southerner preferred; one who is a thorough pharmaceutist and is competent to take charge of a store; must be unmarried. Address C. F. G., Herald office.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, of 19; writes a good hand, or can sell goods; reference given. Address J. R. T., Herald office.

LUMBER.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE MAN, OF INTEGrity and good habits, thoroughly acquainted with the lumber trade in New York city and vicinity, and capable in all respects of taking the management of a yard as salesman. Address, with reference and terms, LUMBER, Albany, N. Y.

OIL SALESMAN WANTED—LIBERAL ARRANGEments can be made with a first class house by a party who can influence trade in the oil business; one who has had some experience in the business preferred. Apply at 137 Furman st., Brooklyn, from 10 to 12 A. M.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A wholesale house; druggist's preferred. Address V. S. M., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD business qualifications, quick in figures and willing to make himself generally useful. Address JENKINS, Herald office.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A RETAIL DRY GOODS store, who is willing to work from 7 to 7, and has a turn for introducing goods. Address EARNEST, Herald office, stating age, salary and reference.

THE ADVERTISER DESIRES A POSITION AS BOOKkeeper; is fully competent to take hold of any set of books; has held high positions of trust and can bring first class references. Address CASHIER, box 3,355 Post office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, WELL posted in general business, employment in any capacity; first class references. Address G. L. M., Herald office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CLOTHING SALESMEN IN a first class wholesale house in a good location. Address C. B., Herald office, with real name and address and reference.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE ENERGETIC MEN TO travel for one of the oldest ribbon, trimming and notion houses in the city. Address C. B., Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD HAND FOR THE HOSIERY, and one for the lace department. Apply by letter, stating terms, with reference, to LE BOUTELLIER BROS., Union square.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER. ADDRESS BY LETTER only, with references, A. M. H. & CO., box 2,096 New York Post office.

WANTED—IN A COMMISSION HOUSE, A SINGLE man who can command a Brooklyn butter trade. Answer in own handwriting, giving age, reference, &c. &c., JAMES, Herald office.

WANTED—FOR A TRIMMING AND LACE GOODS jobbing house, a salesman who has a good city trade and is willing to go out with samples. Address A. F., box 3,070 Post office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WITH SEVERAL years' experience, a situation as travelling salesman for a wholesale house; best reference given; can command a trade. Address box 169 Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AS SALESMAN, AT THE Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company's office, 124 Washington st., Jersey City; a good salary paid to one understanding the business.

WANTED—FOR A TRIMMING AND LACE GOODS jobbing house, a salesman who has a good city trade and is willing to go out with samples. Address A. F., box [illegible] Post office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, FOR A MANUFACTURING [illegible], a German who speaks English fluently [illegible]; references are required. Address F., Herald office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—THREE FIRST CLASS salesmen [illegible] E. MALLEY, New Haven, Conn. None [illegible] need apply.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS A GOOD PENman [illegible]. Address, in own handwriting, [illegible], Herald office.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A DRUG STORE IN THE [illegible] have the [illegible] can speak the German [illegible]. Address M. S., Albany, N. Y.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A [illegible] WISHES A SITUATION [illegible] the best city reference [illegible] from his last place. Address D. D., box 149 [illegible].

A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN IN A PRIVATE [illegible] city [illegible] at [illegible] and at A.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible], has good [illegible] West 19th st., private stable.

A FIRST CLASS GERMAN GARDENER, MARRIED, [illegible] wants a situation [illegible], can take care of horses. Address C. SCHARLEN, [illegible] st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN [illegible] and general [illegible] Address W. H., Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A PROTESTANT YOUNG GERMAN WANTS A SITUAtion as coachman; ten years' experience in this city; best city reference. Call or address O. MILLS, 202 William st., in the bakery.

A YOUNG MARRIED GERMAN, WITHOUT CHILdren, wishes a situation as coachman and gardener; can make himself useful about a house; good references. Call at 124 Cedar st. GEORGE HARDING.

A SCOTCH GARDENER, WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands his business, wants a situation; none without glass need apply; first class references. Address GARDENER, Herald office.

A GERMAN MAN AND WIFE; MAN UNDERSTANDS gardening and can take care of horses; wife will cook. 49 Essex st., in the restaurant.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable colored man; has the best of city references. Apply at or address COACHMAN, Graham's Saddlery Store, 68 University place.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINgle man (Protestant); experienced city driver; thoroughly competent; strictly temperate; best city reference. Call on or address COACHMAN, No. 4 Macdougal alley, private stable.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH, PRACtical gardener, who will be disengaged the 1st of March; has had 17 years' experience in this country; is a first class grape grower; understands thoroughly the management of greenhouses, also laying out of places or improving old ones, and everything connected with first class gardening. Any person wanting a first class man can call on or address H. D., Alfred Bridgeman's Seed Store, 876 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted—By a sober, industrious single man; understands proper care of horses and carriages; safe and experienced driver; willing and obliging; best city references. Address T. B., box 202 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man, who thoroughly understands his business; sober and industrious. Call or address at his present employer's, 182 Cumberland st., Brooklyn, where satisfactory references will be given.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man, who thoroughly understands the business; good reference. Address T., Gardener, box 140 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOrough, practical gardener; every branch, greenhouses, graperies and improvements, and good care taken of a gentleman's place; good references. Address C., box 206 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERman married man, of great experience both in Europe and America; is a first class plantsman and grower of fruit under glass, and understands landscaping if required. Address E. C., at Bridgeman's, 876 Broadway.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man, aged 26; understands stove and greenhouse plants, kitchen, fruit and flower garden; can grow fine specimen plants; will be found willing and obliging; first class reference. Address GARDENER, Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF thorough experience, to take the entire charge of a gentleman's country seat; married; best reference given. Address PRACTICAL, box 154 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent man, who thoroughly understands his business; greenhouse, hot and cold graperies; best city reference. Address M. P., box 220 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTIcal man (married); understands everything belonging to the business of a gardener, forcing propagation, &c.; has references which are unexceptionable. Address C. P., gardener, Bridgeman's Seed Store, 876 Broadway.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the care of a greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers and vegetables; best city reference. Address D. G., box 118 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND GROOM, by a married man; understands his business; good reference from last place. Call at or address 327 East 31st st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German man (married), no children, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; good city reference. Address A. N., box 204 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND GROOM, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; best city reference from last employer. Address 129 East 18th st., private stable.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND GROOM, in a private family, by a respectable, active young man, single; is strictly temperate; no objection to the country; city reference. Address L. M., box 115 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman or groom, in a private family; best city reference from last employer. Call at 137 West 19th st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Belgian man (married, no children), as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; speaks English, French and German; is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; good city references. Address A. N., box 118 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, as coachman and to work a plain vegetable garden; can milk if required; is strictly sober and obliging; country preferred; good reference. Address M. S., box 130 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN OF twenty years' experience; fifteen years from his last employer (Dr. Vanderburgh); to take charge of a gentleman's place or to do farming or gardening or take charge of horses; other references if necessary; city. Address A. JOBSON, No. 9 John st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GROOM AND COACHMAN, by a first class man; best city reference from last employer. Address or call for two days at 1,252 Broadway, harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Address J. D., box 165 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED MAN, A situation as gardener; understands his business in all its branches; one child, 3½ years; good references. Address J. W., Hastings on the Hudson, Westchester county, N. Y.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A REspectable single young man; has best city references from previous employers. Call on or address W. B., No. 9 West 19th st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, GROOM or plain gardener by a single man; city or country; good reference. Address D. D., box 239 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WELL EXPErienced first class gardener who understands his business perfectly. Apply at H. A. SIEBRECHT & CO.'S, florists, 42d st. and 5th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND COACHman, by a respectable, sober single man, who is willing to make himself generally useful; no objections to the country. Address Thos. Conway's livery stables, 526 West 22d st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A THOroughly competent man; single; middle aged; greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, &c. Address A., Korrisania Post office, Westchester county, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER (GERMAN); understands the care of greenhouse, grapery, vegetables, fruits and flowers; best reference from last employer. Address F. B., 100 3d av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, A SITUAtion as groom or coachman; is a good groom and driver; would go in a club stable; no objection to go in the country; has good reference. Address H. B., box 210 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer, by a married man with no children; thorough knowledge of the business; is temperate and obliging; cottage to live in wanted; would board the extra hands; good reference. Address GARDENER, box 206 Herald office, for one week.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED—TO SELL the "Domestic" Sewing Machines in New York and vicinity. Apply at 36 Chambers st.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $20.—THOMPSON'S Telegraphic Institute, 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute; day and evening. Demand for operators.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WISHING EMPLOYMENT apply to EDWIN A. HUBBS, Publisher, 95 Fulton st., New York, or box 1,955 Post office.

ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSERS WANTED.—ONLY active, energetic and experienced men need apply. Liberal compensation. JOHN T. BOYD, Sun Building, room 2.

BOY WANTED—IN OFFICE OF A DRY GOODS COMmission house; salary $150 first year. Address, with references, L. P., Herald office.

BOY WANTED—ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD, IN A GROcery and liquor store out of town. $5 a month and board; permanent situation. Address FLORENCE, Herald office.

DENTISTRY.—ASSISTANT WANTED; ALSO A STUdent, intelligent, age about 18 or 20. Address A. B. C., box 132 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

ENERGETIC MEN AND WOMEN MAKE $4 TO $8 daily selling new patented articles. GEO. L. FELTON & CO., 119 Nassau st., room 22.

WANTED—FIVE MORE GOOD AGENTS AT 170 Broadway, office 5.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN, WHO UNDERstands waiting on table and opening oysters. Inquire at 256 4th av., at 10 A. M. today.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY TO TEND BAR; must be well recommended and not afraid to work. Apply at 6.6 7th av.

WANTED—A MAN TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN the country, capable to attend to work on a farm and take care of horses; also a woman as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 15 Fulton st., Brooklyn, before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH BUTLER. Call [illegible] Tuesday and Wednesday morning, between [illegible]. References required.

WANTED—A PERSON WHO CAN WRITE A [illegible] suitable [illegible]. Address PROPRIETORS, Post office.

WANTED—A SMART AMERICAN BOY, ABOUT 16 years of age, for an office in a mercantile business; [illegible]. Address, in own handwriting, [illegible] Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER, WHO UNderstands the [illegible] business. Apply to PHILIP MILLIGAN, 1,239 Broadway.

WANTED—AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN, TO DO [illegible] at 1,433 Broadway, between 40th and 41st sts.

WANTED—IN A FANCY GOODS HOUSE, TWO American boys, about 16 years of age, to learn the business; salary first year, $150. Address, with references, W. H., Herald office.

THE TRADES.

A CUTTER WANTED FOR STOCK AND CUSTOM shirts. [illegible] Shirt Factory, 798 Broadway.

A SILK HAT FINISHER AT KELLY'S INDEPENdent shop, [illegible] between [illegible] and [illegible]; steady work the year [illegible].

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THE TRADES.

AN EXPERIENCED PHOTOGRAPHER DESIRES A situation in a first class gallery, either as chemical operator or positionist. Address E. F. H., box 217 Herald office.

A PRACTICAL MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN IS open to an engagement as assistant manager or draughtsman; good references. Address A., box 129 Herald office.

SHOEMAKERS WANTED—AT HOLBROOK, L. I.—25 men can obtain steady work and homes on monthly payments. T. A. R. WEBSTER, 78 Broadway.

SHIRT CUTTER WANTED—EXPERIENCED, TO CUT and oversee the manufactory and take an interest in the business. Address, with references, terms, &c., S. H. HARRINGTON, 869 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

TO HATTERS.—WANTED, A COMPETENT HATTER, one who thoroughly understands gossamer hat making. Apply to M. BATES, Jr., & CO., 33 Mercer st.

TO PAPER MAKERS.—WANTED, TWO ENGINEERS, of first class ability and sober habits. Apply at 87 Frankfort st.

TO SHIRT MANUFACTURERS.—A YOUNG MAN from Ireland, who has been a cutter in one of the largest houses there, wants a situation as cutter; understands how to measure; has worked six months in this city; salary no object; good references. Address SHIRT CUTTER, box 127 Herald office.

TO LITHOGRAPHERS.—A FIRST CLASS CRAYON and color printer wants an engagement; is capable of taking charge of a lithographic establishment; has been in business and employed as superintendent; can give first class reference as to ability; no objection to leaving New York; salary moderate. Address, for one week, J. C. B., Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BAND BRACELET maker. SILLCOCKS & COOLEY, 14 Maiden lane.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LITHOGRAPHIC LETter engraver. Apply to MAVERICK, STEPHAN & CO., 176 Fulton st.

WANTED AT ONCE—CASE MAKERS, ACTION MAKers, fly finishers and cabinet workmen. VOGEL & HUGHES, Organ Builders, Norwich, Conn.

WANTED—A HAND WHO UNDERSTANDS MONOgram and initial illuminating. Address, with samples, W. H. HOSKINS, 913 Arch st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE MAN, A SITUATION AS foreman or workman in some chemical works; is a good hand at tartarian essence. Apply at or address 157 av. A, wine store.

WANTED—AN EXPERT PHOTOGRAPHER, POSTED in the bichromated gelatin process. Address for one week L. L., box 2,708 Post office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MOULDER IN A BRASS foundry, one capable of taking charge. Apply at JOHN MATTHEWS', 1st av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A MAN AS ASSISTANT FOREMAN IN A manufactory; one with some knowledge of machinery preferred. Address, in handwriting of applicant, box 164 Post office.

WANTED—THREE GENTLEMEN AND TWO LADIES to teach Imitation of Painting that can spare $25 to learn; taught perfectly in one hour. Call before 12. 737 Broadway, room 9.

WANTED—FOREMAN IN A BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S wholesale clothing house; one who has had experience and can come well recommended; none others need apply. Address or call on, for five days, M. & H., Prescott House, New York city, between 6 and 8 P. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (JEWISH PERSUASION preferred), as cutter in a merchant tailoring store, located in one of the most healthy places in Georgia; must be willing to work on the bench; salary $600 per annum, with board and lodging. Address, with reference, M. F., box 298 Herald office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN JEUNE HOMME ARRIVANT DE FRANCE, CONnaissant parfaitement la boucherie, desire se placer comme garcon boucher. S'adresser au 250 Sulivan st., top floor.

UNE JEUNE FILLE FRANCAISE, NOUVELLEMENT arrivee, desire se placer comme bonne d'enfants. 217 40th st., second etage.

UNE PERSONNE FRANCAISE DESIRE DANS UNE bonne famille une place comme femme de chambre. S'adresser au 76 Amity st., chez M. HAERTEL.

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE FRANCAISE DE GRANDE maison, nouvellement arrivee de Paris, desire se placer dans une bonne famille. Adresser M. M., 128 West 24th st.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A CHEAP HOUSE—MODERN IMPROVEMENTS AND gas fixtures; marble mantels, heater, 10 rooms; central, good location; Harlem; price $6,500; possession; also Floor in private house 225 East 118th street; rent $25. Apply as above.

A.—20 LOTS, HAVING A LARGE FRONTAGE ON the Harlem River, docks, &c.; adapted for any business purpose; for sale or to lease on favorable terms. F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE THREE STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE for sale—Well located on East Fifty-sixth street, near Lexington avenue; the house is 16.2x50 feet; is in perfect order and can be bought at a low figure. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street and 25 East Seventeenth street.

A VERY BEAUTIFUL HOUSE ON FORTY-FIRST street, near Fifth avenue, for sale at a bargain. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

A FINE HOUSE ON THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, near Fifth avenue, suitable for a physician, for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

A WELL BUILT FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House, in Fifty-second street, near Fifth avenue, 20x56x100; price $40,000. P. H. GRADY, 827 Sixth avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, ON ALLEN STREET, SIX story double Tenement, in good order; rent $3,900; only $2,000 cash required, balance to suit. T. OLIVER CARTER, No. 4 Pine street, room 9.

A.—ONE OF THOSE STONE FRONT HOUSES, WITH the corner, on Madison avenue, between 13[illegible] and 13[illegible] streets; all the improvements; has to be seen to be appreciated; would exchange for City Lots. BURNETT & BUCK, 1,075 Third avenue, near Sixty-third street.

A BEAUTIFUL FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, on one of the finest blocks up town, east side, with elegant Furniture; cash price $16,750; one mortgage, held by life insurance company, $7,500. Equity will be taken in a small house, free and clear. Call on GEORGE F. JUNE, 76 Nassau street, room 1.

A.—MUST BE SOLD, FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House, near Lexington avenue in Twenty-ninth street, only $22,000; cash $5,000 to $5,000; this is a decided bargain. PHAIR'S, 537 Third avenue.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE HOUSE FOR SALE—BEAUtifully located in Twenty-ninth street, west of Madison avenue; twelve rooms, two bathrooms; perfect order; immediate possession; terms to suit. ROBERT T. MEEKS, 80 Cedar street.

A THIRD AVENUE LOT, 25X100, WESTERLY SIDE, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets, at auction, by MULLER & WILKINS, Thursday, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, 111 Broadway. Seventy-five per cent may remain five years.

A BARGAIN AND HOME FOR SOME ONE.—THREE story high stoop, 20x50x[illegible] block, leasehold, near Central Park, only $12,500. BURNETT & BUCK, 1,075 Third avenue, near Sixty-third street.

BARGAINS—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE, 22[illegible]x55x100; $15,000; splendid corner Store, Thirteenth ward, $26,000; front and rear Tenement, Seventh ward, $25,000. D. F. CURLEY, 27 New Chambers street.

BARGAINS—FOUR STORY BRICK TENEMENT, [illegible] 65x80; rents $2,600; price $2[illegible]; situation Seventh ward; also four story brick Building near Chatham square. I have $4,000 and $10,000 to loan. GEORGE B. WALTON, Attorney, 21 Park row.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE NEW THREE STORY AND basement stone front Houses 158 East Sixty-third street, near Lexington avenue, at a low price and on easy terms. Apply to G. FOUNTAIN, on the premises, or 152 East Sixty-second street.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PIECE OF PROPERTY, IN a good business location, in Water street. BLISS & JAMES, 346 Groome street, New York.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY, 25 MONROE STREET; LOT 25x100, frame house on front, four story brick in good order on rear; terms easy. J. C. WILSON, 1,453 Third av.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN.—$11,000 FOR ONE of those fine three story high stoop brown stone Houses, with all the modern improvements, on Mitchell place East Forty-ninth street. Inquire at No. 2 Mitchell place or at 316 Third avenue, corner Twenty-fourth street.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE PIECE OF STORE AND Dwelling Property on Fourth avenue, near 125th street; would exchange for Lots or first class Dwelling and cash. Apply to CHARLES RUSTON, 290 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House 24 East 127th street, near Fifth avenue; all modern improvements. Price low. Terms to suit. Apply to CHARLES RUSTON, 290 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House in Forty-third street, east of Broadway; all modern improvements; perfect order; terms easy. ROBERT T. MEEKS, 80 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—SITUATED ONE door from Madison avenue, on Seventy-fourth street, four story brown stone high stoop, new, elegantly finished in hard wood; [illegible] in the most modern style, size 20x60x100; price $[illegible],000. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 602 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—PETROLEUM REFINERY, FOUR FULL lots; situated 105th street, Harlem River, 200 feet from dock. Reason for selling, ill health of owner. Apply to J. H. JEREMIAH, on the premises.

FIFTH AVENUE, FRONTING CENTRAL PARK—A very desirable, elegantly furnished, medium sized House, [illegible] of superior [illegible]. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

HARLEM—FOR SALE, A STRICTLY FIRST CLASS three story brown stone House, parlor, basement, [illegible] finished in hard wood and [illegible] to be seen to be appreciated; location the most desirable in Harlem, on 12[illegible]th street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; [illegible] Apply to C. L. READ, [illegible] avenue, corner 125th st.

HARLEM WATER FRONT, HOUSE AND LOTS.—HALF interest for sale or exchange for Real Estate or Bonds. Apply to [illegible], 25 Broadway, office 14, 2nd floor, 10 to 12, 1 to 3.

LOTS FOR SALE—ON FIFTH AND MADISON AVEnues, and on the cross streets, also several [illegible] pieces, at moderate prices. WATERLOW & CO., 831 Sixth avenue, between Forty [illegible] streets.

TO EXPRESSMEN.—HOUSE, WITH 12 ROOMS; STAble for [illegible] horses, [illegible]. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, 170 West Twenty-fourth street, corner Eighth avenue.

TO BE SOLD, AT A BARGAIN, OWNER GOING TO Europe—Three [illegible] all modern improvements [illegible] East Thirty-eighth street.

3,000 CASH, THE BALANCE ON MORTGAGE FOR [illegible] modern improvements [illegible]. J. C. BAILEY, 50 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

$15,000.—FOR SALE, EAST SEVENTY-THIRD street, near Lexington avenue, a three story brick stoop House, brick, brown stone trimmings, the cheapest house up town. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 602 Sixth avenue.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

$17,000.—FOR SALE, THE THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House 235 East Forty-eighth street, between Second and Third avenues; in good order. Inquire on premises, or of C. BRAHER, 215 Pearl st.

$35,000. IN FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR Central Park, a first class four story high stoop brown stone House, parlors finished in black walnut, rosewood doors; extra finish. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 602 Sixth avenue.

West Side.

A SUPERIOR NEW BROWN STONE HOUSE, FOUR story, high stoop, 20x60, and dining room extension; near and west of 5th avenue, above 45th street; price reasonable. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A FIRST CLASS FULL SIZED BROWN STONE House, with dining room extension, desirable as residence or business; 100 feet west of 5th avenue, above 26th street. Price low. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A THREE STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, BELOW Thirty-fourth street and near Sixth avenue, for sale or exchange; a bargain. C. E. PECK & CO., 947 Broadway.

A FACTORY FOR SALE—LOT 50 BY ONE-HALF THE block; building four stories; covers nearly all the ground; 30 horse power engine and shafting; all in good order; two more Lots adjoining could be had if desired. JOSEPH CORBIT, 253 Ninth avenue.

AN ELEGANT OLIVE STONE FRONT HOUSE FOR sale—35 West Fifty-fifth street; has all the modern improvements, French mirrors, cabinet finish, &c. Apply on premises, from 9 to 10 and from 4 to 5.

A VERY NICELY AND FULLY FURNISHED ENGlish basement House, in Thirty-eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—A SNUG THREE STORY BROWN stone Dwelling, finished in hard wood; well located; price $23,000. P. H. GRADY, 827 Sixth avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty seventh streets.

A BARGAIN IN TWO LOTS ON FIFTY-SIXTH STREET, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, ready for immediate improvement. STEPHEN D. YANCEY, No. 5 Pine street.

ATTENTION, BUILDERS.—A HANDSOME PLOT OF eleven Lots, below the Park, near the Circle, for sale, without cash, to responsible parties, if improved. STEPHEN D. YANCEY, No. 5 Pine street.

A FINE CORNER PLOT ON TENTH AVENUE, below Forty-second street, just the thing for business purposes, for sale cheap; 50 feet front. STEPHEN D. YANCEY, No. 5 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE CORNER PROPerty—The two Houses and Lots, 131 Wooster street and 129 Prince street, being together 40 feet on Prince street by 71 feet on Wooster street; also a House and Lot, 141 Wooster street, 25x100 feet. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 93 Broadway, or to JOHN E. MILLER, Executor, 37 University place.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—PROPERTY 419 SEVENTH avenue, 83x145, suitable for any large business; terms very easy. D. D. ORRELL, 291 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY BRICK HOUSE, 215 WEST Eighteenth street, 22x50x100; price $18,000; terms easy. Apply to WILLIAM H. GRAY, 20 Wooster street.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House and Lot 85 West Eighteenth street, 25x65; lot half the block. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW TENEMENT HOUSES, WITH stores, brick and brown stone, 18x52x73, five stories, situated in Forty-fourth street, near Eighth avenue; finished in best manner; all rented, and will pay well as an investment. JOHN JUST, 1,227 Broadway, corner Thirtieth street.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE SIXTH AVEnue Properties, including some of the choicest properties on the avenue, renting for ten per cent on cost. DYE & CURTISS, 508 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—IN TWENTY-FIRST STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues, a four story House, 24x58 feet; is well arranged and in perfect order; lot 98.9; price $35,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street and 25 East Seventeenth street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, FIFTY-SIXTH street, near Fifth avenue, 25x65x100; also four story brown stone, in Thirty-eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Price reasonable. DYE & CURTISS, 508 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—113 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, three story brown stone, 20x50x100; will be sold cheap and very little money wanted down. D. D. ORRELL, 291 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY COMPLETE THREE STORY House, in good order, West Thirty-third street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; price $16,000. JOSEPH CORBIT, 253 Ninth avenue.

FOR SALE—THREE GOOD TENEMENT HOUSES, IN Twenty-sixth, Thirty-third and Fortieth streets, all between Ninth and Tenth avenues; in good order and paying well. JOSEPH CORBIT, 253 Ninth avenue.

FOR SALE—ON PARK AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-FIFTH street, a neat and medium sized four story modern House, tastefully arranged and complete in every respect; price $40,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 25 East Seventeenth street, Everett House, or No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, FORTY-SEVenth street, near Fifth avenue, a first class four story high stoop modern well arranged brown stone Dwelling, about 25x62, lot 100 feet; enclosed piazza in rear; piano, billiard table, &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

HOUSE AND LOT 34 GROVE STREET FOR SALE.—Terms easy. Inquire of J. E. HALSEY, 21 Warren st.

SIXTH AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—66 AND 68; price $13,000 each. For full particulars apply to owner, 512 Fourth avenue.

5TH AVENUE LOTS, OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK; also street Lots adjacent, for sale at lowest market prices. HALL J. HOW, 12 Pine street.

5TH AVENUE LOTS.—THE FINEST CORNER PLOTS and single Lots, below and fronting the Park; also on the adjacent streets, from 45th to 59th and 110th streets; also Plots on and near 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avenues (Harlem); bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

5TH AVENUE, ABOVE 46TH STREET—FIRST CLASS extra wide corner House, 4 story, high stoop, brown stone; for sale at a very low price; others on the avenue, $60,000 to $275,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

6TH AVENUE.—SEVERAL PIECES OF IMPROVED Property at fair prices; also a fine Corner on Eighth avenue, well improved; also two Houses on Eighth avenue, near Twenty-third street. WATERLOW & CO., 831 Sixth avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth sts.

54TH STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH avenues.—Lots for sale at low prices and on easy terms; also a Lot on Fifty-third street; no rock; $11,000; half cash. WATERLOW & CO., 831 Sixth avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets.

56 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET—FOR SALE, with possession May 1, 4 story brown stone, 20.10x55, lot 98.9; will be sold for $52,500 to close an interest. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

$6,500 WILL BUY, ON EASY TERMS, A THREE story brick House and Lot, 12 rooms, with all modern improvements, near Eleventh avenue and Fifty-second street. Apply to G. D. CLARK & SON, 854 Eighth av.

$16,500.—FOR THREE STORY HIGH STOOP brick House in West Fifty-first street, 20 feet wide, in good order; location first class. T. OLIVER CARTER, No. 4 Pine street, room 9.

$22,000 WILL BUY, IF PURCHASED THIS week, 4 splendid full Lots, on Seventy-fifth street, 200 feet from Grand Boulevard; free from rock. Apply to A. P. DUNLOP, Star office.

$23,000 WILL BUY HOUSE AND LOT 232 West Thirty-ninth street; 21x52x100; four story brown stone high stoop; good order; will rent for about $3,000. Apply on the premises.

Miscellaneous.

A.—HOUSES ON FIFTH, MADISON, LEXINGTON and Park avenues and all the principal streets for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICULARS OF 2,000 Houses and Building Lots for sale and to let, containing city map, &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

"A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT."—$250 cash, $1,250 mortgage and $25 monthly invested in a cosey House at Whitestone is better than paying rent for contracted apartments in New York. Get free tickets and examine for yourselves. JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau street.

A FINE DOUBLE TENEMENT—RENTING FOR $2,560; if sold this week only $19,500; cash $3,000; house five stories and cellar. PHAIR'S, 537 Third avenue.

BUILDERS' LOANS.—SEVERAL PLOTS OF LOTS IN good locations for sale to first class parties. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND HOUSES TO RENT, BOTH furnished and unfurnished; also number of three and four story Houses, must be sold. Apply to FEITBETCH & REMSEN, 1,356 Third avenue, near Sixty-seventh street.

LOTS ON ALL THE PRINCIPAL AVENUES AND streets, in plots or singly, for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

$17,500.—A PERFECT GEM OF A THREE STORY [illegible] stoop brown stone House, on [illegible] street, for sale, [illegible]. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.
ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD
RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE,
AT NO. 4 COURT STREET, CITY HALL SQUARE.
OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M.
BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND DEALERS CAN RECEIVE THEIR PAPERS AT THE HERALD BRANCH DELIVERY, NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

A NEW AND VERY GENTEEL THREE STORY, BASEment, [illegible] and high stoop House, in a choice location, [illegible]. ROBERT S. WALKER, 2[illegible]2 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—A NICE [illegible] PHILADELPHIA BRICK HOUSE, on [illegible] street, [illegible] three story high stoop, 20x[illegible], worth $12,000 [illegible]. REED & HOYT, No. 2 Dey street.

FOR SALE—CORNER [illegible] ON MYRTLE AVE., Brooklyn; [illegible] on the premises, [illegible] Myrtle avenue [illegible].

FOR SALE—A LARGE BRICK FACTORY, WITH [illegible] ground, [illegible]. PETER WOGARTY, [illegible] 4th Second avenue, New York.

FOR SALE CHEAP IN WILLIAMSBURG A NEW FIRST class [illegible] and two Cottages.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

A FACTORY AND SEVERAL LOTS IN HUDSON CITY (Jersey City), with Shafting, Belts and Boiler complete, for sale or to lease on easy terms. F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS, N. J., TWO miles from the Hoboken ferries, on the Hackensack road, the beautiful Country Seat of Esquire John Ehlers, containing 4½ acres, all under high cultivation and abundantly stocked with a choice selection of fruits, flowers, shrubs and shade trees; a large and commodious dwelling house, with all the modern improvements, fine cellars, gardener's house, stable, carriage and out houses; terms easy; possession given 1st April, 1872. For further particulars apply to the proprietor, JOHN EHLERS, 117 Hudson street, Hoboken.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING, WITH three or more lots of Ground, on Palisade avenue, Bergen Heights, Jersey City. Apply to J. GODFREY, 29 Spruce street.

6 COTTAGES AT BERGEN HEIGHTS, TWENTY minutes from Wall street, $3,500 to $5,000; all modern improvements; first class neighborhood; terms to suit. S. S. MANGAM & CO., 39 Nassau street, room 18½.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A.—A. HOMES—HOMES IN THE beautiful, growing and enterprising Village of Whitestone, L. I.
A neat, cosey House for $2,250.
A three story House, bathroom, closets, &c., $5,500.
Larger and more commodious Houses, $7,000 to $15,000.
Choice Lots at $350 to $800, according to location.
Streets macadamized, curbed, guttered and sewered, and no assessments to the purchaser. Neighborhood and improvements first class. Whitestone, only 11 miles from Hunter's Point and 45 minutes from Thirty-fourth street, is a most accessible, healthy and attractive suburb. It has churches, schools, refined society, &c. It is practically nearer the business centre of New York than Harlem or Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Business men, employes, teachers and mechanics can live cheaper, more comfortably, be healthier, and reach their stores, schools and workshops easier and quicker than by residing in New York or Brooklyn. The Flushing and Northside Railroad terminus at Whitestone, one of the most perfectly equipped and admirably managed roads in this country, run 41 trains daily, from 5:30 A. M. to midnight, and in summer steamers ply constantly between New York and Whitestone. The improvements now prosecuting with great vigor will stimulate the growth of Whitestone and surely enhance the value of this property.
N. B.—A commutation ticket for one year given to every purchaser of a house, also to lot buyers if they build. Terms on lots—75 per cent on mortgage for five years; if purchasers will build all may remain. On houses—The principal part on mortgage, and monthly payments to suit.
We particularly invite parties looking for suburban homes or sites to call and get free excursion tickets and maps and examine this property before buying or purchasing elsewhere. Tickets good for all trains.
JOHNSON & MILLER,
Agents of the Whitestone Land Association,
25 Nassau street, New York.
Mr. F. B. Van Siclen, our agent at the station at Whitestone, will meet purchasers and show them the property.

A RARE BARGAIN.—A SPLENDID FARM OF 7 acres, two miles from large town, 3½ hours from New York; land level; rich soil; running brook and several fine springs; great variety of choice fruit; 250 trees; first rate buildings; nice two story frame house, six rooms; large barn, good stabling; carriage house, piggery, hennery, workshop, &c.; location unsurpassed for beauty and health, offered at a sacrifice for $3,500; terms easy. Address Mrs. C. A. WALKER, box 87 East Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, AT ELIZABETH, A TWO story French roof House, 12 rooms, opposite depot, on high ground; also Furniture. Farm, 60 acres, near Cranford N. J.; also Stock and Crops; will take part payment in property. A. C. KUCK, 43 Barclay street.

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLImate—for papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A SPLENDID FARM ON CHESAPEAKE BAY (300 acres), near State capital; also one Dairy Farm, on Harlem Railroad (125 acres); price only $75 per acre; worth over $100; Buildings all nearly new; soil, wood, water, fruit, &c., first quality. Address OWNER, box 50 Mount Vernon, N. Y.

A SPLENDID PROPERTY AT NEWPORT, R. I., for sale or exchange. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

AT ELIZABETH—NEAT THREE STORY FRENCH roof House, in complete order; convenient to depot; only $6,500; also two at $7,500, $8,000. T. OLIVER CARTER, No. 4 Pine street, room 9.

AT ELIZABETH—A SPLENDID HOUSE, LARGE LOT, &c., for sale cheap, or exchange for a city house. Also Farms, Country Seats, Cottages, &c., at bargains, in best sections of New Jersey. KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

A.—SELECT PLACES, WITHIN ONE HOUR OF CITY; House, four rooms, cellar and chamber, barn and outbuildings; 12 acres of ground, landing, house for yacht, &c., $3,000; another, $4,000; another, $7,000. C. F. COMBS, 170 Broadway.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, all modern improvements, with one to 20 acres Ground, will be sold to a desirable party at a great bargain and on very easy terms; also Plots of one to two acres. Apply to or address J. H. PLATT, 292 Broadway.

A COSEY COTTAGE, TEN ROOMS, HANDSOMELY painted in fresco, for sale cheap, with immediate possession, on the southwest corner of Washington and Chestnut streets, in the village of Tarrytown, less than ten minutes' walk from the depot; nice grounds, stable, carriage house, &c.; price $10,000; easy terms. S. EMBERSON, 659 Sixth avenue.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—TO RENT, three brick Villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., 93 Front street, or W. A. COLLINS, 33 Pine street.

A HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—AT PASSAIC, N. J., 12 miles from New York by Erie road; lot 50x200 feet; house 24 feet front, 30 feet wide in rear, 30 feet deep, 8 rooms, high ceilings, corniced, gas in; no better location in State in every particular; plenty of choicest fruit, flowers, &c.; $5,000 cash required; $3,500 on mortgage. Apply on premises, Gregory avenue, between Bloomfield and Passaic avenues, or address GEORGE CANFIELD, Herald office.

A FARM OF 40 ACRES FOR SALE—AT FANWOOD station, New Jersey Central Railroad, 20 miles from New York; high ground; good land; buildings fair; would exchange for city Property. JOSEPH CORBIT, 253 Ninth avenue.

A SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT WATERford, in the county of Saratoga. The Van Schoonhoven Homestead, of late the residence of Hon. Richard D. Davis, deceased, containing about four acres, is offered for sale. The site is one of the most beautiful in the country. Its spacious mansion, fine grounds and extensive outbuildings, and its vicinity to Troy, Albany, Cohoes and Saratoga Springs recommend it to capitalists as well as to gentlemen seeking a delightful country home. This property (if not previously disposed of at private sale) will be offered at auction at Waterford on Tuesday, Feb. 27, inst., at the Howard House, at 10 o'clock A. M. For particulars inquire of G. W. KIRTLAND, Esq., 31 Second place, Brooklyn, or of F. S. WALDRON, Waterford, N. Y.
Dated February 10, 1872.
JAMES E. DAVIS, CHARLES W. SWIFT, F. S. WALDRON, } Executors, &c., of R. D. Davis, deceased.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO RENT—furnished, at Stamford, Conn.; two acres, fruit, &c.; near depot. This town is a very accessible, healthy and attractive suburb, offering city conveniences and comforts of living, and at much less expense, and is mostly composed of residences of New York merchants; commutation about 30 cents per day; sold cheap, with or without furniture; owner going to Europe; possession 1st April next. For terms address S., box 164 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

CHEAP FOR CASH—GOOD DAIRY FARM, 100 ACRES, splendidly watered; 20 Cows, 3 Horses, Milk Route and Farming Utensils; milk can be sold at the door. E. A. CONKLING, 219 Fulton street, room 3.

CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED.—SPLENDID STOCK and Dairy Farm, three miles from large town, 167 acres; 150 a clear, level, productive land; cuts 60 tons hay, keeps 30 head cattle, water running in pipes to house and barn; also fine stream through farm; large substantial stone Mansion, 11 rooms, double cellar, cemented; good frame house, 8 rooms; very large barn, stone stabling, numerous outbuildings, plenty of fruit, fine garden; sheep-churning machine, 2 churns, 40 gallons each; 2 trained shorn; sold 1,540 pounds butter last year; two horses, 1 colt, 14 cows, 14 head young cattle, 2 brood sows, 1 hog, mowing machine, horse rake, hay fork and tackling, ploughs, harrows, cradles, scythe, 3 wagons, 20 tons hay, straw, fodder, manure; 20 acres grain in ground. Price $19,000. Terms $8,000 cash; balance easy. PEIRSON & STILLMAN, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

COUNTRY SEATS TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished, at Plainfield, Scotch Plains, Bloomfield and Montclair, in New Jersey; also at Yonkers, Rye, Portchester, Greenwich and Stamford. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

COTTAGES AND LARGE HOUSES FOR SALE—IN and around Tarrytown, Irvington, Dobbs Ferry, Hastings, Yonkers, Spuyten Duyvil, Riverdale and Inwood; first class Residences on the banks of the Hudson for sale, and to let for the season or year; Farms and beautiful Building Sites, in full view of the river. Further particulars with S. EMBERSON, 659 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE, TWELVE ROOMS, ALL MODern improvements, carriage house, six acres, fully [illegible] view of bay; high, healthy location; fifteen minutes from Staten Island ferry; [illegible] $12,000. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, ON THE BANKS OF THE Hudson, a brick House, splendid brick stable, with two acres of land; [illegible] terms easy; can be seen at all times. Inquire of [illegible] Yonkers, [illegible].

FOR SALE—LARGE, BEAUTIFUL MODERN COUNtry [illegible] Store, [illegible] no exaggeration. Box 221, Williamsburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITES; FIFTY ACRES, STATEN Island, [illegible] S. T. [illegible], 170 William street.

FOR SALE—IN TARRYTOWN—A GENTLEMAN'S [illegible] with extensive [illegible] $45,000; mortgage $27,000; a bargain. Address TARRYTOWN, Herald office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 60 PARK STREET, Newark, N. J., [illegible] New Jersey Railroad depot [illegible] March 1 will be sold cheap. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 25 ACRES, ONE HOUR FROM city; price $4,[illegible] [illegible]. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH AT [illegible] PRICE, 160 acres [illegible] farming land, in [illegible] county, Iowa, [illegible] street, in the store.

FOR SALE—[illegible] SUMMIT, N. J., EASY TERMS, [illegible] No. 5 Pine street.

FOR SALE—AT WOODSIDE, NEWARK, N. J., A [illegible] Cottage, [illegible] ten rooms, [illegible] apply to GEORGE H. WEBSTER, 1[illegible] Broad street, New York.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK ON THE HUDSON, A COTtage, [illegible]. DILLS & LANE, 13[illegible] Chambers street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, within 10 minutes' walk of the depot at Rye, on the New York and New Haven Railroad, a good House, containing about 13 rooms, all in perfect order, with three acres of nice land; fruit and shade trees in abundance; carriage house and stable; will be sold at a bargain and on easy terms. Apply to S. EMBERSON, 659 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE A GREAT BARGAIN, 175 ACRES OF Land; three quarters of a mile front on Central avenue, Westchester county, and convenient to railroad station; $800 per acre. FOSTER STONE, No. 9 Nassau street, room 12, New York.

GENTEEL TWO STORY, BASEMENT COTTAGE, NINE rooms, one-eighth acre land; surroundings good; four minutes' walk from landing, New Brighton, $3,850; terms easy. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

GREAT SPECULATION.—HANDSOME, HEALTHY Residence, 11 rooms; 44 acres improved land; finest water and landscape view on Staten Island; 1½ mile from landing, depot within 500 yards; must be sold to close estate; $14,000; terms easy; 10 acres can be sold off in lots for more than cost of whole property. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

HEALTH, COMFORT, RAPID AND EASY TRANSIT may be secured by living in Whitestone. Buy a lot and build where the work of street improvements is completed and free of assessment. Pay rent no longer. Be your own landlord. Call or send for maps and free tickets; take a ride on the best of railroads and view the property. It will cost you nothing, and prove a pleasant and profitable excursion. JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau street.

HACKENSACK, PASSAIC, CLIFTON AND EAST Orange Country Seats and Cottages for sale and to let. Send for printed list. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Chambers street.

HOUSE TO LET—IN NEWARK ($700) AND FURNIture for sale; English basement; nine rooms and kitchen; modern improvements; splendid location; convenient to railroads; furniture new. Apply this week at 29 Clark street, Newark, N. J.

ONLY $6,600 FOR A FINE NINE ROOM MODERN House and 7 acres of prime Land, 21 miles in New Jersey, near depot; fine drives, fishing and boating; must be sold. E. BOOKHOUT, No. 3 Broadway, Williamsburg, N. Y.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO rent—One hour from New York via Central Railroad of New Jersey; Property from $2,500 to $5,000, and $5,000 to $35,000, within three to fifteen minutes' walk of depot, with or without water, heater and gas; Farms, $5,000 to $25,000, all under good cultivation; Houses to rent, $225 to $2,000 per annum, furnished and unfurnished. Apply to B. A. MUMFORD, opposite depot, Plainfield, N. J., or E. C. FORCE, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey street, room 5.

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE—HOME OF THE LATE Van Rensselaer Schuyler; overlooking the beautiful Lake Cayuga; 184 acres choice land, under cultivation; 4 acres 8 year old grapevines; large mansion, farm houses, barns and outbuildings; vehicles, harness, horses, cows, &c.; all for $40,000; one-half on mortgage many years. A superb residence for a retired citizen. Apply to W. BAILEY LANG, 54 Cliff street, New York.

SEA AIR.—HEATHFUL RURAL RESIDENCE, ONE hour from New York, to let, furnished, $800. Apply to S. E. BLACKWELL, 128 Second avenue, New York.

TO LET—AT NYACK ON THE HUDSON, THREE MINutes from Mansfield avenue station, a handsomely furnished house, 40x40, lot 150x200; rent, $1,200 per year. Apply to BLACKWELL & CO., 65 Liberty street, or E. B. WESTON, New York.

TO RENT—A STORE, IN THE BEST BLOCK IN MAIN street, Paterson, N. J., suitable for any first class trade. For full particulars apply to Mrs. PHILLIPS, 170 Main street, Paterson, N. J., or address box 309 Post office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, $800 PER YEAR, A NEAT Cottage, 13 rooms, 1½ acre land, stable, carriage house; finely located on high ground, near Rye depot. E. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

TO LEASE—FACTORY, AT GREEN POINT, TWO blocks from ferry; two floors, 5[illegible]x100 feet; light all around, with stable and yard room, small engine and boiler and powerful hydraulic press on the premises. Apply at Union Mills, 454 Cherry street, New York.

$650 CASH, $3,000 MORTGAGE AND $60 MONTHly will purchase a neat three story House; eight rooms; water, gas pipes, sewer connection; streets paved and sewered; sidewalks flagged; 50 minutes from city, on Flushing and North Side Railroad; two minutes' walk from station; price $6,500. Free tickets issued by JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau street, New York.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A SPLENDID MANUFACTURING STAPLE ARTICLE Business—Pays 100 per cent and has a monopoly of the market; an unusual rare chance for a person to go into business on a small capital. For sale or exchange. CLARKE & ABBOTT, 202 Broadway.

A VERY DESIRABLE CORNER ON LEXINGTON avenue, all free of mortgage, to exchange for a corner property on Second or Third avenues. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

A DESIRABLE PIECE OF WESTERN PROPERTY TO exchange for a first class Piano. Address G. H., Herald office.

A.—FOR SALE, OR WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR Brooklyn Property, the four story Building, 25x100, 421 East Twelfth street, suitable for any business. Apply to J. C. BAILEY, 50 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING—THAT YOU CAN FIND frame, brick and brown stone Houses for sale and exchange, at almost all prices, by calling at the Manufacturers' and Builders' Real Estate Exchange. N. B.—If not suited you can be posted as to prices, &c., &c. Owners of Real Estate wishing to rent, sell or exchange would do well to send description of their property to the Manufacturers' and Builders' Real Estate Exchange, 919 Third avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets. JAMES ROWE.

ALL PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD LIFE insurance companies can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at 48 New street, room 22.

A GOOD PAYING TENEMENT PROPERTY ON PITT street, rent $2,700, to exchange for improved City Property. T. OLIVER CARTER, No. 4 Pine street, room 9.

CORNER STORE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXchange—Tenement, four stories, frame. Apply on premises, corner Degraw and Smith streets, South Brooklyn. J. SIMPSON.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD FARM, about 20 acres, between Bound Brook, Elizabeth, N. J., near depot, superb brown stone House, Forty-ninth street, near Sixth avenue, four story; conveniences complete; full lot and building; will be sold satisfactorily or exchanged; no bargain like it. O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine street.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A gentleman's Residence, situated on the Passaic River, at Rutherford Park, N. J., with three acres of ground; new French roof house, modern improvements; stable, icehouse and hennery. Address WILSON, box 215 Herald office. No agents need answer.

FARM WANTED—IN NEW JERSEY OR LONG Island, with plenty of fruit and good buildings, in exchange for portion of a Plantation on Trinity River, Livingston county, Texas, and some money. Apply to W. E. HILTON, 128 Nassau street, New York.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE—FIRST CLASS STONE House, three story and basement, 25x40, lot 100, Jersey City, value $20,000, unincumbered, to exchange for first class House up town; unexceptionable location; value $40,000 to $35,000; will pay difference; or would exchange for city or Brooklyn Lots in choice location. Call at or address 96 Maiden lane, fourth floor.

THE NEW AND FINE STOCK OF FANCY AND Furnishing Goods, 666 Sixth avenue, will be sold together or in lots, at great bargains, or exchanged for a nice snug place near the city.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY OR BROOKLYN PROperty, 70 acres choice Land, half a mile from depot, four miles from New Brunswick; first class improvements. S. S. MANGAM & CO., 39 Nassau street, room 18½.

1,153 FULTON STREET, NEAR FRANKLIN AVEnue, free and clear of all encumbrance—To exchange for Prospect Park Lots. Apply to owner, J. E. TOUSEY, 250 Henry street, Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

I WISH TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, A FIRST CLASS House above Fourteenth street, not too far from Fifth avenue. Owners wishing to sell at an honest price address BANCROFT, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—BUILDING LOTS AND IMproved Properties in this city wanted for Philadelphia parties. JOHN W. LYCETT & CO., 106 Broadway, N. Y.

TWO LOTS WANTED—ABOVE 125TH STREET AND west of Fourth avenue. Principals may address B., at J. C. Sproull's dental rooms, 21 Bible House.

WANTED TO BUY—FOR ABOUT $30,000 CASH, BEtween Madison and Sixth avenues, no other location, a small English basement House. Address E. B., box 3,498 New York Post office.

WANTED—ROOMY HOUSE; HOUSEKEEPING FLATS preferred. Will give in part payment equity in excellent four story small House and suburban building Lots. Mortgage only. Apply at 415 West Thirty-third street.

WANTED—A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE for a cash customer, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, Twenty-eighth and Forty-second streets. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 602 Sixth avenue.

WANTED—WITHIN ONE HOUR'S RIDE OF THE city, on line of Hudson River or Harlem Railroad, and within ten minutes' walk of depot, a small House, containing about eight rooms, in first rate order; must have a good garden attached. Address stating terms and full particulars, B., 214 East Thirtieth street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, A SMALL COTTAGE, with grounds for garden, within an hour's ride from the lower end of the city; locality must be dry and healthy and otherwise desirably situated; price low; $500 cash down; balance on accommodating terms. Address POOR HEALTH, box 128 Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A MODERATE PRICED Farm, about 50 acres. Address, with particulars and location, SOMERS, box 148 Herald office.

CLOTHING.

AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHment, 109 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street. The highest value paid for castoff Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. MILLER.

ASTONISHING PRICES OBTAINED FOR CASTOFF Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Jewelry, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. H. HARRIS, 51 Sixth avenue, third store above Waverley place.

AT 422 FOURTH AVENUE, ABOVE TWENTY-NINTH street, ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the great prices MINTZ pays in cash for Castoff Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, Jewelry, Silk Dresses, $10 to $60; Coats, $7 to $15; Pants, $2 to $6. A note by post punctually attended to, Mr. or Mrs. MINTZ.

AT 299 THIRD AVENUE, M. LEON PAYS THE HIGHest price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies will be waited on by Mrs. Leon.

MEDICAL.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of Midwifery, 25 years' successful practice in this city, treats all female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Residence and office, 130 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, SUCCEEDS [illegible] all female complaints. Office 130 West Twenty-sixth street.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, 114 EAST TENTH STREET, Female Physician, does not [illegible] ladies with medicine.

MRS. WORCESTER, PHYSICIAN, 149 CHARLES street, between Washington and West.—Ladies consult her on all ailments. Board, nursing; infants adopted, &c.

PHYSICIAN FOR LADIES AND FRIEND OF THE unfortunate. Dr. ROTT, 36 Bond street. Pass medicine.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER, BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHERS, late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER. (Established 1847.) WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28, at 11 o'clock, at the private stables, 344 West Twenty-fourth st., between Eighth and Ninth avs. EXECUTRIX'S SALE of valuable Road and Carriage Horses, elegant Clarence, Phaeton, six and four-in-hand Drags, complete sets Harness for do., Robes, Blankets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Stable Fixtures, &c., to close estate of THE LATE COLONEL JAMES FISK, JR. By order of Lucy D. Fisk, Executrix. The above can be examined on and after Tuesday, 13th inst., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., at the stable, as above. A detailed advertisement will be given in time.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER. Salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets. By ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER, WEDNESDAY, February 28, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets, Unclaimed Packages, sold for account of whom it may concern, by order of Wells, Fargo & Co.—1 Box, marked A. H. S.; 1, T. Gerbston; 1, Heller & Co.; 1, Kilpatrick; 1, John Roberts; 1, Stewart; 1, M. Joseph; 1 Parcel, M. Alexander; 1, Michael Wells; 1 Trunk, T. E. Bowneson; 1, Venestroen; 1 Case, E. C. Blake; 1, M. A. Sargent; 1 Package, Brevort, G. Kane; 2, Collins & Co.; 1, Mrs. T. Brever; 1, Samuel Bedner; 1, Mrs. G. Melville; 1, Narrian; 1, William Wemason; 1, R. H. Pugh; 1, Paulwinschez; 1, Baron Savoy; 1, S. G. Wymans; 1 Roll, L. Hoyt.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER, Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets. By ALLEN B. MINER & BRO., SATURDAY, Feb. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets, genteel Household Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, &c. Details in time.

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER. Household Furniture. THURSDAY, February 15, at 11 o'clock, at 247 Lexington avenue, the Parlor, Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture, Carpets, Oilcloth, Kitchen Utensils, Crockery, &c., contained in above private residence. Catalogues at time and place of sale. R. T. HAZELL & CO., Auctioneers, 118 Chambers street.

ART NOTICE. EXTRA IMPORTANT SALE OF High Class FOREIGN AND AMERICAN OIL PAINTINGS, by EDWARD SCHENCK, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, February 15 and 16, at 60 Liberty street, each day AT TWELVE O'CLOCK. The sale comprises works of the most distinguished foreign and American artists, and are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER. Salesrooms 103 Liberty, 111 Cedar and 28 Church streets. A superb assortment of Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c. THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock. WALDRON & COOKE will sell, this day, for cash, to the highest bidder, lines of the following Goods:—
Parlor and Library Furniture, rosewood, walnut and mahogany framed Suits, covered in plain and fancy terry, reps, brocatel and haircloth.
Fine Chamber Furniture, sold in suits or separate pieces, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Chairs, Rockers, Commodes, &c.
Bookcases, Buffets, Wardrobes, Extension and Centre Tables, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain room and stair Carpets, Oilcloths, Crumbcloths, Mats, &c.
Bedding of every description.
Clocks, Bronzes, Vases, Pictures, gilt frame and walnut Pier Mirrors, Desks, Engravings, &c. Catalogue at sale.
On Thursday—Horses, &c., at our Horse Mart.
On Friday—Dry Goods, &c., at 108 Liberty street.
On Friday, at No. 3 Perry street, mortgage sale of genteel Household Furniture. By order of attorney for mortgagee. Particulars to-morrow.

AROB. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER. Office and Salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office. Genteel Household Furniture. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Thursday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household Furniture, a large number of Carpets, some very fine; Parlor and Bedroom Suits, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Extension Tables, Dressing Tables, Mirrors, Brocatel Curtains, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Mattresses, single Bedsteads, Sheets, Quilts, Counterpanes, Refrigerators, &c. Also a Library of about 200 volumes of fine Books. Also Trunks of Wearing Apparel, Personal Effects. Also Office Furniture, Sitting and Standing Desks, Secretaries, Chairs, Stools, Matting, &c.

AUCTION NOTICE. LARGE AND PEREMPTORY sale at private residence 120 West Twenty-third street, west of Sixth avenue. LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, sells this (Wednesday) morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the rare and costly Works of Art, rich Cabinet Household Furniture—namely, magnificent 7½ octave rosewood Pianoforte, cost $1,000, use 6 months; magnificent Parlor Suits, by Broadway makers; Bookcase, Etageres, Centre and Side Tables, inlaid Cabinets, real Bronzes, fine Oil Paintings, Bedroom Suits, in rosewood and walnut, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, complete Bedding, &c.; Easy Chairs, Lounges, Clock, Buffet, Extension Table, Chairs, Carpets, &c.; over 400 lots by catalogue. Goods boxed and shipped.

ALBERT M. LEEDS & CO. AUGUSTE MARTINES, Auctioneer. Magnificent Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Drawing Room Suits, Paintings, Bronzes, Public auction, Valued at $30,000, on this day (Wednesday), at the elegant private residence 26 West 15th st., near 5th av., commencing at 11½ o'clock. Drawing Room Furniture, Pompadour and Marie Antoinette styles, covered brocade, silk reps; marqueterie Cabinets, Etageres, Bookcase, Jardinieres, Encoignures, Tables, Canterbury, Velvet, Medallion Carpets, Bronze Statuary, Paintings, by eminent artists; Sevres China Vases, Ornaments, superb rosewood Pianoforte, rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, style Louis XIV.; Hair Mattresses, Blankets, Extension Table, Buffet, Linen, Silverware, Cutlery, Glassware, Chinaware, Basement, Kitchen Furniture.

AUCTION SALE—AT 252 WEST FORTY-SECOND ST., between Seventh and Eighth avenues, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, February 14, at 10½ o'clock. EDWIN NICHOLS, Auctioneer, will sell, positively, all the contents of the above five story brown stone residence, consisting of velvet, Brussels, medallion Carpets; magnificent rosewood 7½ octave Pianoforte, Marie Antoinette Parlor Suits, in crimson satin; Turkish suit in blue satin, cost $600; two rosewood medallion back Parlor Suits, covered with crimson and gold and green and gold satin brocatel; Cabinets; gilded and inlaid Tables, Etageres, Mirrors, Curtains, Bronzes, Works of Art, Statuary, Paintings, Bookcases, Brussels and walnut Chamber Sets, Mattresses, Bedding, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, Arm Chairs, covered in reps; Sideboard, Extension Table, Dining Chairs; China Dinner Set, cut Crystal and Glass Ware, Silverware, Cutlery; Servants' and Basement Furniture, &c. Sale positive. Goods packed and delivered for purchasers.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION. This day, commencing at 10½ o'clock, private residence 124 W. 28th st., near 6th av., comprising over 400 lots of useful Household Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Pianoforte, 7½ octave, cost $500; rich Parlor Suits, in plain satin and brocatel and silk reps; Bedroom Suits, Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture. Parties commencing housekeeping will find this a good opportunity. Sale positive. HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER—HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, Pianos, Mirrors, Paintings, Parlor Suits, 50 or 60 Carpets, Oilcloths, &c., &c.—On Friday, February 16, at the auction rooms 53 East Thirteenth street, our second sale this year will take place, and at this sale we shall offer more than the ordinary class of goods, and in large quantities, embracing rich Parlor, Dining Room and Bedroom Furniture; Curtains and Cornices, two or three Pianos, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Feather Beds and best Hair Mattresses, 50 or 60 Carpets, nearly all of them in use but a few months; also a large amount of plain Goods, Kitchen Furniture &c. More full particulars in time. N. B.—F. Colton will attend to renting and letting real estate in connection with furniture sales during the coming season.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER, SELLS to-morrow (Thursday), 112 Fulton street, corner Dutch street, first class Restaurant and Wine Saloon; excellent business place. MAX BAYERSDORFER, Auctioneer, 296 Broadway.

BY ISADORE J. SWARZKOPF, AUCTIONEER—SELLS, 9½ o'clock, 148 Ludlow street, elegant Furniture; marble top Tables, Bureaus, Parlor Suits, French Bedsteads, Carpets, Mirrors, Stoves, positively, in lots; dealers invited.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER—ON TUESday, February 20, at 11 o'clock, at 60 Liberty street, importer's sale of high grade Wines and Liquors, from same stock as sale of December 27. Particulars in time.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER—SELLS IN lots this day, at 10½ o'clock, entire Fixtures, Furniture, Tables, Chairs, Stools, Mirror, Clock, Fine Range, Oyster Counter, Stove, Engravings and other contents of oyster saloon 261 Hudson street. Buyers, dealers invited. CAMPBELL & CO., Auctioneers; office, commission and auction salesrooms, 248 Hudson street.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER. Will sell this day (Wednesday), at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, 79 Nassau street, a large and general assortment of Household Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c.

BY JOHN N. VEDDER, AUCTIONEER. formerly (1850 1860) with the late Henry H. Leeds. THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at 316 Hudson street, Segar Store, Fixtures, 4 Showcases, Pier Mirror, and mahogany Parlor and Bedroom Furniture.

CROCKERY AT AUCTION. SPLENDID ASSORTment China, Granite Ware, for city trade, Thursday, February 15, at 11 o'clock. All claims of F. Ordemann must be settled this month. 31 Barclay street. WILLIAM ANDERSON, Assignee.

DAUCHY & JOHNSON, AUCTIONEERS, SELL ON Thursday, February 15, at 12 o'clock noon, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the Contents of the Alhambra Saloon, 1,164 Broadway, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, and the elegant Oil Paintings, Bar Counter, Fixtures, Beer Pump, [illegible] Frames, Carpet, [illegible] black walnut Tables, 150 Chairs, Chandeliers, Mirrors, [illegible] together with a three years' Lease. Further particulars in time.

DAUCHY & JOHNSON, AUCTIONEERS—WILL SELL, Wednesday, Feb. 21, at 2 o'clock, at 446 Canal street, two Trunks of Wearing Apparel, consisting of an elegant Silk Dress, [illegible] Ladies' and Misses' [illegible] per advance.

DAUCHY & JOHNSON, AUCTIONEERS, SUCCESSORS to William H. Grant, [illegible] this day, at 2 o'clock, at 4[illegible]4 Canal street, a superior lot of genteel Household Furniture, comprised of Parlor Suits, [illegible] 4 black walnut marble top Chamber Suits, [illegible] Tapestry and [illegible] Carpets, Lounges, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, black walnut and other Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Mirrors, several Tables, [illegible] and Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, [illegible] &c.; also a large assortment of general Housekeeping Articles.

GEORGE [illegible] HAYDOCK, AUCTIONEER—PEREMPtory [illegible] GEORGE [illegible] HAYDOCK & BRO. [illegible], Wednesday, Feb. 14, at 10 o'clock, at store 6[illegible] Broadway, the entire Stock [illegible] of fine French China, Dinner and Tea Sets, Canton China Sets, Vases, [illegible] Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Gas Chandeliers, Brackets, Bronze [illegible] Clocks, [illegible] black walnut Tables, Plate Glass Showcases, Wall Cases, &c. Sale positive for cash.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—42 WATER STREET, FOUR story Warehouse, [illegible] between 112th and 113th streets, two Lots and [illegible] three story Houses, [illegible] WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer, [illegible] February 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, 111 Broadway. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

JACOB BOYART, AUCTIONEER. THIS DAY, FEBRUARY 14, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street, Large sale of Household Furniture, consisting of Parlor, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture; also on account of former purchasers, 1 Bar Counter, 1 English Beer Pump, casks of Ale, Whiskey Cocktails, Oil Paintings, Furniture, [illegible] Jackets, Canvas, &c.; also Mirrors, Pianos, Carpets, Fancy Goods, &c.

SALES AT AUCTION.

PAWNBROKERS' SALE—WATCHES AND JEWELRY. R. FIELD, Sheriff's and General Auctioneer, salesroom 121 Bowery, will sell THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, 600 lots Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond and Gold Jewelry, Pins, Rings, Earrings, Gold Guard, Fob and Vest Chains, &c. Also Guns, Pistols, Musical Instruments, &c., &c. By order Wilson, Green & Co., 185 Bowery.

R. FIELD, SHERIFF'S AND GENERAL AUCtioneer, salesroom 121 Bowery, will sell on Thursday, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock, at 123 Crosby street, a large assortment of household Furniture, consisting of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Oilcloth, Crockery, Cooking Utensils, &c.

S. DINGEE, AUCTIONEER. Unreserved sale of the Private Dwelling No. 337 Leonard street, Brooklyn, E. D. S. DINGEE will sell on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the two story brick and frame Dwelling 337 Leonard street, Brooklyn, E. D.; lot 25x75; in good order; has all modern conveniences. For further particulars apply to S. DINGEE, Auctioneer, or CAPERS, DAVIS & CLARK, Brokers in Real Estate, 82 Cedar street.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER. Wines, Liquors, Champagne, &c. Friday, February 16, at 11 o'clock, at 13 Bowery, the balance of the Stock of a first class store, comprising imported and domestic Wines and Liquors—viz., of 65 casks Port and Sherry Wines, 28 casks Brandies, Gin, Rum, &c.; also barrels choice old Bourbon and Rye Whiskeys; also about 800 cases Liquors and Wines, various grades, Corn Schnapps, Bitters, &c.; also 45 cases Champagne, &c. Sale positive, without reserve. Dealers invited.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—R. FIELD AUCTIONEER, WILL sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at 47 West Broadway, all the right, title and interest of Charles M. Surdam and Morgan C. Surdam, which they or either of them had on the 6th day of February, 1872, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the Lease of premises 47 West Broadway, together with the Stock and Fixtures of said store. By order MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff. PETER McGINNESS, Deputy.

FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIfice, the complete Fixtures of a Champagne Factory and Bottling Establishment; good established business. For particulars inquire on the premises, 30 Broadway, in the basement.

A FIRST CLASS CHEAP GROCERY, WITH STOCK, Fixtures, Horse and Wagon, for sale. Apply to JOHN ROESCH, 105 Norfolk street, from 9 to 11 A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A MAN WITH A SMALL capital.—For sale, an old established Clothing and Merchant Tailoring business on Eighth avenue; other business the cause for selling; principals only treated with. Address DRY GOODS, box 194 Herald office.

A NO. 1 FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR STORE for sale; lower part city; extensive cash trade; perfect point. Particulars at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

A FIRST CLASS BILLIARD AND DRINKING SAloon for sale; business location unsurpassed; to be seen to be appreciated. Particulars at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED BOARDING HOUSE FOR sale; central location; full of good paying boarders; low rent; splendid chance to make money. Particulars at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE RESTAURANT FOR SALE at a low price; splendid location for doing a large business; great bargain. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A FANCY GOODS AND MILLINERY STORE FOR sale cheap—Also Confectioneries, Bakeries, Groceries, Meat Markets, corner Liquor Stores cheap Restaurants, Lager Beer Saloons, splendid Wine and Billiard Saloons, Publishing Business. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A DESIRABLY LOCATED WEST SIDE CONFECtionery, nicely fitted up; good stock, good business; fine living apartments; rent $35; price $400. CAMPBELL & CO., Agents and Auctioneers, 248 Hudson street.

AN EXCELLENT PAYING RESTAURANT AND Oyster Saloon, near a prominent ferry, can be bought cheap if applied for at once to MAX BAYERSDORFER, Auctioneer, 296 Broadway.

A WELL FITTED UP LIQUOR STORE, DOING A fair business, can be bought (if sold to-day) very cheap; rent only $32. LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

A FIRST CLASS TRUCKING BUSINESS FOR SALE very cheap—Owner now has more work from first class houses than the teams can do. LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND HAND SAFES, of all styles and makes, for sale cheap at the AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY'S, 300 Broadway, N. Y.

A SPLENDID GROCERY, HANDSOMELY FITTED up; very large store; well stocked; low rent; good lease; weekly sales $600 to $700; at a bargain as owner is retiring. HENRY STRAUS, Store Agency, 3[illegible]5 Bowery.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, A FIRST CLASS Oyster House, doing a good business. For particulars inquire at 404 Canal street, after 10 A. M.

BUILDING SAND FOR SALE—60 JACKSON STREET, New York.

DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS TAKE NOTICE.—FOR sale, a first class wholesale and retail country corner Drug Store, in the most prosperous and improving location in the State, having a fine practice attached; the real estate will be sold cheap or leased. Ample reasons and full particulars with D. K. CURLEY, 27 New Chambers street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—THE BEST IN THE STATE, doing a business of $20,000; fixtures belong to the building; stock will invoice about $4,000; long lease and best location in town, on the corner; must be sold as the parties have other business. For further information inquire of GEO. C. HALLETT, 149 Chambers street, New York.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—$2,850 WILL PURCHASE a first rate Store, doing a good prescription business. Address FINIS, box 206 Herald office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ON FULTON AVENUE, Brooklyn, near City Hall; is a first class store in every respect and a bargain. STICKLAND'S Druggists' Agency, 78 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES OF A Hotel now full of boarders, 60 rooms, within 20 minutes of Wall street; lease three to five years, at cheap rent. Rare chance to step right into a good business without paying any bonus. Apply to CHARLES S. ENSIGN, Attorney, 206 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT AND BAR, DOING A good business, in the best location in Brooklyn, E. D.; the proprietor being compelled to leave the country in consequence of sickness. Apply for particulars to I. C. REES, 11 Beekman street, New York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S FURnishing Goods and Fixtures in store No. 3 Park row will be sold at a bargain; a good chance for a person with small means to go into business; must be sold this week. A. S. DUNCOMB.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED LADIES' and gentlemen's Oyster, Bar and Ice Cream Saloons on Broadway, doing a large business; rent low; the best reason for selling. TRAVERS & HASTINGS, 59 Great Jones st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND A LONG Lease of the old established first class Confectionery, Ice Cream and Oyster Saloon, 193 Sixth avenue, near Fourteenth street. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A BUSINESS, ESTABlished over 20 years; oldest of the kind in the city; small capital required. Address ESTABLISHED, box 1[illegible] Herald office.

FOR SALE—IN THE IMMEDIATE NEIGHBORHOOD of New York, a good paying Tea, Coffee and Fine Grocery Store; strictly cash trade, established three years. Address GENUINE, Herald office.

FOR SALE—NICE AND LARGE GROCERY STORE for $200; good stand for cheap store. 261 Monroe street.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME NATURAL WOOD OFFICE Fixtures; also two Desks, Safe, Letter Press, Tables, Chairs, Carpets; also Lease of premises. 154 Church street, second story.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED OYSTER Houses and Restaurants, doing a good business; splendid chance to open a bar. Address FRENCH, Herald office.

FOR SALE—HOTEL, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, ON the European plan, with bar and restaurant, near Madison square; price $10,000; terms $4,000 cash, balance on time; lease of four years; rent $6,000. Apply to DYE & CURTISS, 508 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—AT HALF ITS VALUE, IF SOLD THIS week, splendidly fitted up Restaurant, doing a large business; good reason for selling. Apply to MITCHELL, 77 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—A BUTCHER SHOP AND FIXTURES, cheap. 738 Washington street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGE SIZED, TWO SMALL and one medium Safe, of Herring's, Wilder's, Marvin's and Lillie's make, at S. C. QUIRK'S, 72 Maiden lane.

FIREPROOF SAFES—ALL MAKERS; 40 TO 60 PER cent saved; these safes have been taken from customers purchasing Lillie's Defensive and Fireproof Safe. LILLIE SAFE COMPANY, O. C. QUIRK, successor, No. 3 Park place.

PAINTERS. A WELL LOCATED WHOLESALE AND retail Store, now doing a good business; good stand; excellent chance, as present owner leaves the city. 1,326 Third avenue, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth sts.

SPLENDID CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—RESTAURant for sale or exchange for New York or Brooklyn Real Estate. Apply to DEMPSTER, 105 West Twenty-second street, from 3 to 7 P. M.

$10,000 WILL PURCHASE THE STOCK AND Fixtures of the wholesale and retail Toy Stores 222 and 224 Ninth avenue, occupied by Alexander Waugh. The stock will be reduced to suit a purchaser.

MACHINERY.

BARGAINS.—20 HORSE POWER AMES' PORTABLE Engine, 8 horse power Tale Vertical Engine and Boiler, 25 horse power Locomotive Boiler, 8 horse power Hoister; large stock of Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills, &c., in store. E. P. HAMPSON, 38 Cortlandt street, New York.

FOR SALE—A TWENTY HORSE POWER CORLISS Engine, in good order. Apply at 128 Front street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ENTIRE MACHINERY OF AN old Hoop Skirt Factory, or will be let at a moderate rent. 717 Sixth avenue, basement. Good chance.

TWO DUMMY ENGINES, GRICE & LONG PATENT, cylinders 8x12, in complete repair, for sale cheap. Apply at Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island Railroad depot, corner Twenty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, Brooklyn.

15 HORSE STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER, IN GOOD running order, for sale. Apply to J. M. ASH, 36 Fulton street, Brooklyn. Price $550.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSA, GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, REveals your whole life, from the cradle to the grave. 479 Canal street, near Hudson. Fee $1.

MATRIMONIAL OFFICE.—MADAME WIDDER CLAIRvoyant, tells everything [illegible] numbers; medicine for diseases. Call at or address [illegible] Eighth avenue.

MADAME D. ROSS, THE UNRIVALLED MEDICAL and business clairvoyant, tells everything, shows husbands and gives name of future husband. 146 West Fortieth street, Broadway and Seventh avenue.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK EAST FROM CITY HALL, FRANKFORT House, corner Frankfort and William streets.—On the European plan; gentlemen and families; Rooms 50 cents; house open all night.

1 ELEGANT SUIT OF APARTMENTS—CONSISTING OF Parlor, Dining, Bedrooms and bath, with private table or otherwise, at Worth House, 202 Fifth avenue, fronting on Madison square.

2 BLOCKS FROM BROADWAY—$6 AND $7. FURnished Rooms, large and small, to let, with Board, to families or single persons; table Board, $4 50 per week. 186 Bleecker street.

4 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—ROOMS ON FOURTH floor, suitable for single gentlemen, to let, with Board; references given and required.

4 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, FIRST HOUSE from Fifth avenue.—A large Room on third floor to let, with Board; references required.

5 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, SECOND DOOR from Macdougal street. Two or three neatly furnished Rooms to let, together or separately, second and third floor, with Board.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—WELL FURNISHED Rooms, with good Board, to families or single persons; pleasant home with home comforts. 180 Bleecker street.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH excellent Board, for families and single persons at 175 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$6 TO $8 PER WEEK—FOR ROOM, WITH BOARD, on the first and second floors; hot and cold water in rooms. At 179 Macdougal street, near Fourth street.

7 BANK STREET.—A NEATLY FURNISHED SECOND story front Room, heated with hot and cold water, and pantry, to let, with Board for three gentlemen, at $7 each; two hall Rooms, $7.

$7 TO $20.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with large closets, hot and cold water, gas, grate, &c., and first rate table, at 232 West Fifteenth street.

9 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A HANDSOME Suit of Rooms on second floor to let, with or without private table; also one single Room.

14TH STREET, WEST, 163.—THREE ROOMS, EN suite, on third floor, front; two large and one small; also small Rooms on second and fourth floors; house and table first class.

15TH STREET, 202 EAST, NEAR THIRD AVENUE.—A neatly furnished Suit of Rooms, on the second floor (southern exposure), with first class Board; family small; location first class.

17 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEARLY OPposite Fifth avenue Hotel.—A handsomely furnished Suit of Rooms for $28 per week; private table extra if desired.

19 EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—ELEGANT SUIT of Rooms; private table if required; also Board for one or two gentlemen, or a small family.

19 WEST TENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—A suit of large unusually desirable front Rooms, on second floor, with superior Board; also Room for gentlemen; location unexceptionable; references.

22D STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVEnues.—Furnished Apartments and single Rooms for family or single gentlemen, with or without Board; table boarders taken; first class accommodations. 56 West.

24 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—A front Room, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with Board; family quiet; references exchanged.

24TH STREET, 154 WEST.—SECOND STORY HALL Room to let, with Board; terms $7 per week. References.

26TH STREET, 115 EAST.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON third floor to let, with Board, in a private American family. References exchanged.

29 WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR NEW YORK Hotel.—A suit of furnished or unfurnished Rooms on parlor floor; also Rooms for gentlemen, with Board, on moderate terms.

29 WEST THIRTIETH STREET.—TO LET, WITH OR without private table, an entire second Floor; private bath; or will let to single gentlemen.

30 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—TO LET, with Board, back Parlor; extension room and bathroom connecting; also Room on fourth floor, suitable for single gentleman.

32 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—ONE OR TWO nicely furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, in a small, quiet house; terms moderate to good parties.

33D STREET, 232 EAST.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished alcove Room, second story, front; also large front Room, third floor; large closets; all modern improvements; few boarders; references.

38 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—Several costly furnished Rooms, with first class Board, in a private family where few boarders are taken.

38 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Handsomely furnished front Room on second floor to let, with Board; references.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, one large Room, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; references exchanged.

42 EAST NINETEENTH STREET.—A WELL FURnished Room, on fourth floor, front, with Board, to two gentlemen; terms reasonable; references.

45 SEVENTH AVENUE.—TO LET, TWO NICELY furnished Rooms, with first class Board, to married or single gentlemen. Fine location, near Fourteenth street.

48 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board and attendance.

50 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR SIXTH AVEnue.—To let, with Board, newly furnished hall Bedrooms; also two large Rooms; will let separately or in suits; house has modern improvements; terms moderate; no moving.

50 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place.—Two connecting sunny Rooms, with Board, to family or a party of gentlemen; terms very moderate.

54 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—ROOMS WITH private table if desirable.

58 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—TO RENT, WITH Board, in a private family, a large front Room, on third floor, with other Rooms connecting if required; references exchanged.

114 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—LARGE front Room; also large back Parlor, finely furnished, with first class Board; brown stone, between Sixth avenue and Broadway; superior table; prices low. References.

117 WEST EIGHTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH AVEnue.—Furnished Room to let, with Board; large and small Rooms; terms very moderate.

136 MACDOUGAL STREET.—PLEASANT ROOM TO let, with good Board, to a gentleman and wife, $15; one for $12; single Rooms $6 and $7.

137 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Sixth avenue and Broadway.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, in a brown stone house, for families and gentlemen; reference required.

140 EAST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDSOMEly furnished Rooms, with first class Board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

146 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR SEVenth avenue.—A handsomely furnished Room to let, to gentleman and wife, with Board for two.

149 EAST FIFTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR LEXINGton avenue.—Two large and two small Rooms to let, with Board; second floor, terms moderate.

158 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms, singly or in suit, with or without Board; house has all modern improvements; terms reasonable to permanent parties.

159 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let, with Board, a few very pretty Rooms, with all improvements, at reasonable rates; house and neighborhood first class.

175 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-FIRST street.—A handsomely furnished alcove Room to let, with Board, suitable for two gentlemen; house and appointments first class; no moving in May. Call or address.

240 EAST NINETY-SECOND STREET, YORKVILLE.—Newly furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Call for three days.

243 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Rooms to let, with Board, for gentlemen, at reasonable prices.

268 WEST FIFTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDSOME Rooms to let, with Board; second floor back room and third floor front, at $20 and $25 per week; family private; location first class.

328 THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN SEVENTH and Eighth avenues.—A Second Floor, neat and comfortable, two rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two ladies, with or without Board.

343 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, with Board, at moderate prices; house and table first class. No moving in May.

400 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—SPACIOUS and elegantly furnished Rooms, second floor, to let, together or separate, with superior Board, or unexceptionable private table, to first class parties only. References.

ALL PERSONS WEARY OF LANDLORDS AND boarding houses are invited to obtain free tickets of JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau street, [illegible] tasteful and convenient Houses offered at [illegible] also choice Lots at $50 to $150, [illegible] and graded. The property will bear the closest examination.

A FAMILY OR PARTIES IN SEARCH OF FURNISHED Rooms, with Board, can find desirable accommodations [illegible] Twenty-second street.

A LADY HAVING A NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURnished house up town would let one or two Rooms to [illegible] with Board [illegible] first class location. [illegible] Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A FURNISHED ROOM AND GOOD BOARD, CONvenient to Broadway, for gentleman and wife [illegible] terms must be moderate. [illegible] Metropolitan Hotel.

A WIDOW LADY, REFINED [illegible] wishes a small room [illegible] between [illegible] streets. Address [illegible] Herald office, stating terms.

BOARD WANTED FOR A LITTLE [illegible] years old, where the comforts of a home [illegible] Family preferred. Address, stating [illegible] T., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, for a gentleman and wife [illegible]

BOARD WANTED BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND [illegible] in a family where there are but few [illegible]

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—A NICE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, FOR a gentleman and wife, in a private family, Board for lady only; location between Fourth and Seventh avenues and Tenth and Thirtieth streets. Address E. P., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED AN UNFURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD for a gentleman and wife. Address SWEET, Herald office.

WANTED IN A PRIVATE STABLE, BOARD FOR A gentleman's horse and wagon, where they can have first class care. Address, stating location and terms per month, box 1,020 Post office.

WANTED UNFURNISHED ROOM OR ROOM AND Bedroom, below Twenty-third street, for lady; absent during the day; partial Board if convenient; unexceptional references. Address REFERENCES, box 127 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A NEAT, PLEASANT Room, with Board; would not object having an agreeable roommate; location between Seventeenth and Thirtieth streets, Fourth and Seventh avenues; references given. Address, stating terms, F. C. H., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, FIRST class Board and accommodations from May 1, along the line of the New Haven railroad one hour from Forty-second street; private family preferred. Address WILL, box 146 Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, with Parlor and two Bedrooms. Address, stating terms, N. Y. H., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A LARGE PARLOR AND BEDROOM, with Board, for gentleman and wife; best references given and required. Address, stating terms, P. H. R., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife and child; farmhouse near sea side preferred. Please address, stating terms, accommodations, &c., R. A. R., Herald office.

HOTELS.

AT THE ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NO. 4 WASHINGTON place—Elegant Suits of Rooms rented; prices moderate. Curet's restaurant attached.

AT ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, LEXINGTON AVEnue, corner Twenty-fifth street, furnished Rooms, for single gentlemen or families, with or without meals; private table if desired; house and baths open all night.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH AVENUE, TWENTY-second street, Broadway.—Two elegant Suits, newly furnished; fine Rooms and location for transient guests; $3 per day; table d'hote. WM. G. TOMPKINS, Proprietor.

LIBBY HOTEL, WARREN STREET, ONE BLOCK from Broadway.—Good Rooms, 50 cents a day; $2 50 and $3 a week. Family Rooms, $1 and $1 50 a day; $4 to $8 a week.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 30 BOWERY, CORNER OF Bayard street.—100 light Rooms neatly furnished, 50 cents and 60 cents per night; $3 to $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—TO LEASE, FIRST FLOOR OVER JACKSON'S new store, on Fifth avenue, near Twenty-third street, 25x85, desirable for a first class tailor's store; or would lease entire Upper Part together if desired. Apply to H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue.

A LARGE CORNER BASEMENT TO LET—30X45; rent $25. Inquire of Mrs. McRAE, 22 Gansevoort street, corner of Hudson street.

A.—TO LET—THIRD DOOR WEST OF UNION square, an elegant Store, 25x95; floors above adapted for dressmaking, millinery or other light business, with living apartments. Apply at 17 East Sixteenth street.

A SPLENDID PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY TO LET—rent $20 per month; situated in Grand street, Williamsburg, between Ewen and Graham avenue, No. 639.

A STORE TO LET—ON FIRST FLOOR, WITH LARGE show window; excellent business location; suitable for any light business. Apply on the premises, 350 Bowery, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

A LARGE HALL, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE AND Twenty-third street, to lease to Masonic lodges; newly and elegantly fitted up expressly for Masonic purposes; size 30x80; ceiling 18 feet. Apply to H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue.

A.—TO LET, OR LEASE, FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, the four story high stoop Houses 34 Bleecker, 29 Bond, 88 East Houston, 35 West Fourth streets; also 107 East Seventeenth street. J. C. BAILEY, 60 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

A CORNER STORE TO LET—ON THE WEST SIDE OF Sixth avenue, and one inside one, 25x75 feet, and two small stores, 60 feet; windows 6.6x14 feet, plate glass; will be rented at a moderate rent to a first class party; it is one of the best blocks for business on the Sixth avenue. Apply to JAMES FETTRETCH, 999 Sixth avenue.

BROADWAY STORE, 150 FEET DEEP, WELL lighted. Part of store to let; light, airy Basement to let; dry, bright Sub-Cellar to let, for mechanical, mercantile or storage purposes. McELWEE & PUTNAM, 601 Broadway.

FIRST AND SECOND LOFTS OF THE IRON BUILDING 139, 141 and 143 Centre street; size 72x72 feet; excellent light front and rear; unsurpassed for manufacturing purposes; steam power furnished if required. Apply on the premises, to J. B. & J. M. CORNELL.

LOFTS TO LET.—53 MURRAY STREET, THREE Upper Lofts. Apply to I. J. GREENWOOD, 214 West Fourteenth street.

LOFTS TO LET—FANCY GOODS—THE FIRST CLASS location 103 Chambers street, now occupied by Kontz, Meyer & Co. (German goods), for one or two years. Inquire down stairs.

OFFICES IN 118 WALL STREET, PLEASANTLY LOcated, and whole Second Floor, at 69 Murray street, to let. Apply on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—A WELL LIGHTED ROOM, 30x100 feet, with steady power. JOHN McLAREN, Third and Grand streets, Hoboken, N. J.

STEAM POWER AND FIVE SPLENDID FLOORS, 50x90, to let, separately or together for a term of years, in the finest factory building in the city; steam elevator, steam heating and excellent light; rent moderate. Inquire 218 West Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH ROOMS, 25X60, 25X86 and other sizes, in Centre, Elm and Twenty-second streets. Apply to G. F. HALL, 127 Elm street.

STEAM POWER—ROOMS TO LET, WITH POWER; one Room, 60 by 80 feet, with perfect light on four sides; one Room, 60 by 40 feet. Apply at 195 Bank street, between Washington and West streets.

TO LET—THE THREE LOFTS, 25X80, 39 WEST Fourth street, and the building 121 Mercer street. Inquire of GEORGE GUENTAL, 39 West Fourth street.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE BUILDING 16 CLINTON place, near Broadway, altered for business and suitable for a tailor, modiste, or for office or wareroom; has dwelling apartments above store; rent low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street, and 35 East Seventeenth street, Everett House.

TO LEASE—STORE AND DWELLING 485 CANAL street, near Hudson; good location for any business; rent low. Inquire of H. VOGEL, 315 Third avenue, corner Twenty-fourth street.

TO LET—A PROMINENT CORNER ON SIXTH AVENUE, above Thirty-fourth street, 25x60, with all modern improvements, for a term of three or five years. DYE & CURTISS, 809 Sixth avenue.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THREE STORY BRICK Building on Fiftieth street, 25x50, lot 100 feet deep, suitable for a manufacturing business; a fine boiler included if desired. Apply to S. HARTSHORN, 486 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM power, the two upper Lofts and the Store and Basement of 115 Leonard street, opposite the Merchants' Club, together or separate. Apply to GRIFFITH & BYRNE, on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE ELEGANT BROWN STONE Store and Lofts 19 Union square, adjoining northwest corner Fifteenth street. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 35 East Seventeenth street, Everett House.

TO LEASE—THE FOUR STORY BRICK BUILDING and Bulkhead, between Bank and Bethune streets. Inquire of C. SHULTZ, foot of West Eleventh street.

TO LEASE—THE STORES AND BASEMENTS NO. 1,134 Broadway and No. 212 Fifth avenue, connected and running through from Broadway to Fifth avenue. Also the Store and Basement No. 214 Fifth Avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth street. Apply to J. W. S. DEY, No. 63 Beaver street.

TO LEASE—ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN TENTH street and Union square, a very desirable Store for Piano warerooms or similar business; 25 feet front on Broadway, with an L, 25 feet front, on side street; possession on or before May 1. Address BANCROFT, box 2,546 Post office.

TO LEASE—BASEMENT STORE, FROM MARCH 1; House and Store, from May 1, part or whole; depth about 75 feet. 21 Clinton place (Eighth street), near Broadway.

TO LEASE—SEVEN LOTS, WITH TWO STORY BRICK Building, 40x75, on Front and South streets, 200 feet above Gouverneur slip. Key with N. ABBOTT, 46 Pine st.

TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS—A VERY HANDSOME extra wide Loft on Union square, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets; size 30x80 feet; rent low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 35 East Seventeenth street, Everett House.

THE BUILDING AVENUE A AND TWELFTH street, five stories, 50x97 feet; best light, and suitable for heavy work, with or without power. E. P. KELLOGG, 57 West street.

5TH AVENUE (NO. 160), NEAR TWENTY-SECOND street. Large and wide basement store to let; high ceiling; about 60 feet deep; good light; with cellar.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES, choice localities, low rents. WILLIAM TUCKER, 537 Fifth avenue, above 29th st.

A.—OUR LISTS OF FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED [illegible] parties desiring to rent [illegible] by calling at our office. New York Loan and [illegible] Company, 17 East Nineteenth street, corner Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED RESIDENCE, STABLE and grounds, at Fort Washington overlooking the Hudson, to rent for one or two years [illegible] POTTER BROTHERS, No. 1 and 3 Warren street.

A.—HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, [illegible] V. K. & J. LYNCH, [illegible] Cedar street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO RENT A GOOD sized House on Second avenue, between Tenth and [illegible] streets [illegible] SAN FRANCISCO, box 152 Herald office.

A.—DWELLINGS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNfurnished, in desirable localities [illegible] H. R. DREW & CO., [illegible] Branch office, 809 Sixth avenue.

A.—FOR FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to let or for sale, always apply to E. H. GOODALE, No. 4 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE, IN Fifty-fourth street, near Madison [illegible] Apply to J. F. LELAND, 96 Pine street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

TO RENT FOR TWO YEARS, FURNISHED THREE story brick House, in perfect order, 25x50x100; also a large House in East Ninth street, unfurnished. RIKER, HESSE & CO., 64 West Thirty-third street.

WANTED TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE, FURNISHED, to an American family; must be willing to board the present occupants, gentleman and wife; most of the rent taken in board. Call for two days at 440 West Twenty-fourth street.

Unfurnished.

A THREE STORY HIGH BASEMENT HOUSE, WITH modern improvements, to let or lease; rent $1,600; possession immediately. Apply to Owner, 227 West Thirty-first street.

A FINE HOUSE ON FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET, WITH three lots of Ground, containing fruits and flowers, $2,500 rent; also a four story House on Forty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue, $5,000; and one on Sixtieth street, furnished, $2,300; and one corner House on Lexington avenue, $2,300; also others to rent from $600 upwards. Apply to JAMES FETTRETCH, 999 Sixth avenue.

DWELLING HOUSE TO LET—200 WEST FORTY-THIRD street, southwest corner of Seventh avenue, for a term of years. Apply to J. KAVANAGH, Sixth avenue, northeast corner Forty-second street.

FIFTH AVENUE, 127, BETWEEN NINETEENTH AND Twentieth streets.—To lease, unfurnished. Apply before 9 A. M. or after 6 P. M.

HOUSES TO RENT—BY A. C. LOOMIS & CO., 1,254 Broadway.

3 story stone front, on 82d street, near Lexington av.	$1,200
3 story brick front, on Lexington av., near 58th street	1,200
4 story stone front, on 54th street, near 5th avenue	2,000
4 story stone front, on 54th street, near 8th avenue	2,100
3 story stone front, on 45th street, near 6th avenue	2,200
4 story stone front, on 49th street, near Madison avenue	3,000
4 story stone front, on 53d street, near 7th avenue	3,000
4 story stone front, on 61st street, near 4th avenue	3,000
4 story stone front, on 32d street, near Broadway	3,300
4 story brick front, on 55th street, near 5th avenue	3,500
4 story stone front, on 45th street, near 6th avenue	3,500
4 story stone front, on 49th street, near 5th avenue	4,000

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING HOUSES:—

15 West Twenty-sixth street	$3,000
226 West Twenty-first street	1,600
247 West Forty-eighth street	1,500
114 Seventh avenue	1,000
544 Greenwich street	1,200

For permits, apply to W. H. ROOME, 266 West Twenty-first street.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND ATTIC MARBLE stoop Dwelling House 63 Washington square, south; lately painted throughout; immediate possession. Apply to T. F. GIBBONS, 109 Bleecker street.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND ATTIC DWELLing House 22 East Thirteenth street, near Fifth avenue; immediate possession. Apply to T. J. GIBBONS, 109 Bleecker street.

TO LET—408 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, FOUR story first class House, to a good tenant, one or more years. Rent $1,400. Particulars at 103 Chambers street.

TO LET—NO. 2 GROVE STREET, NEAR HUDSON street—A first class three story brick House, with extension; has all the modern improvements. Permit and particulars of R. MACLAY, 452 Canal street.

TO LET—A NEW FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, No. 64 West Forty-eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, for $3,600; also a three story high stoop, No. 215 West Twenty-fourth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, $1,600; also three story high stoop house, 223 West Forty-seventh street, near Broadway, $1,500; modern improvements; possession in May. Apply at 1 and 5 o'clock at 51 Crosby street.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE HOUSE, IN West Thirty-eighth street; four stories, high stoop and all modern improvements. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 602 Sixth avenue.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—UNFURNISHED, A FIVE story English basement House, Stuyvesant street, in good order; $1,500 per year. BROWN, WASHINGTON & CO., 93 Cedar street and 1,267 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR STORY BRICK House No. 200 West Twenty-third street, corner of Seventh avenue, with the House and Lot in the rear, fronting on Seventh avenue; the house contains 22 rooms; the rear building is suitable for a store or office. Apply to C. W. SANDFORD, 27 Chatham street.

TO LEASE—PRETTY FOUR STORY FRENCH ROOF Houses, seven minutes from ferries, excellent neighborhood; 12 rooms; every modern improvement; altitude of ground about equal to spire of Trinity church; streets paved and sewered; rent $50 per month. For engravings and further information apply to A. M. CAPEN, 261 Broadway.

TO RENT—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, Lexington avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; $1,800. Apply for permits. JOHN W. UNDERHILL, 169 South street.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A THREE STORY FRAME House, with all modern improvements, four lots of ground, with fine fruit and stable, in Eighty-third street, between Boulevard and Central Park. Inquire of J. R. TELFAIR, 56 Wall street.

5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST., 4 ST., 25X65, RENT	$6,000
55th st., Broadway and 8th av., 3 story, 20x50	1,500
54th st., 4th and Lexington avs., 4 story, 19x50	2,100
33d st., near 4th av., 3 story, 25x60	1,800

Two furnished Houses on 59th st., low rent. Apply to D. GANISON, 537 Sixth avenue.

16 WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—BROWN STONE high stoop four story, 25 by 60; new; one to three years; with Mirrors, Chandeliers and some Furniture. Apply on premises.

137 WEST FIFTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—Four story, brown stone front, lot 18.9x100, together with rear lot on Fifty-fourth street, inclosed as yard, to let or for sale. W. B. ROSS, 38 Wall street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE ROOM THAN they require, have concluded to let the front and back Parlor, on first floor, to permanent parties, on moderate terms; possession immediately. Please call between the hours of 10 and 12 at 116 Waverley place.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO GENTLEMEN; family private; all improvements; location unexceptionable. Apply at 312 East Fifty-seventh street.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM ON SECOND floor; also two hall Rooms to let, at 30 East Nineteenth street, convenient to all lines of cars and stages.

A FURNISHED ROOM FOR TWO LADIES (MOTHER and daughter); rent not to exceed $4 a week. Call at 244 Fifty-sixth street, third floor, back.

A FURNISHED FLOOR TO LET—FURNITURE NEW. 866 Sixth avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets.

A FEW NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, IN a brown stone house; cosey and comfortable, with conveniences for housekeeping; all modern improvements; terms low. 409 West Thirty-third street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH EXCLUSIVE use of grate fire, to gentlemen only. 48 Tenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM FOR SINGLE GENTLEmen; gas and bath. 150 Thirteenth street, second door west of Sixth avenue.

PLEASANT NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, may be obtained at 332 Sixth avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.

SUIT OF FURNISHED ROOMS—PRIVATE HOUSE; modern improvements; suitable for housekeeping; cars convenient to all parts of the city; rent $11 25; 11 and 17 Abingdon square (Eighth avenue).

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOMS, OR singly. Apply at 66 Charles street, top floor.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FLAT OF 6 ROOMS, IN FINE location and well furnished. Apply at 182 Lexington av.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen, without board, on second floor, a large Alcove Room, hot and cold water in it; also a large Room, $5; both southern exposure. 223 West Fifteenth street.

2 OR THREE BEDROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED, with use of parlor, all connecting, together or separate; very pleasant for gentlemen; fire, gas, bath, &c. Inquire at 317 East Ninth street, near Second avenue.

$5 50 WEEKLY.—LARGE, WELL FURNISHED pleasant front Room, suitable for housekeeping; bath, hot and cold water; gas included. Apply to owner 416 West Thirty-third street.

39 BARROW STREET.—NICELY FURNISHED FLOOR for housekeeping; gas and water.

100 EAST THIRTIETH STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and wife can be accommodated with handsomely furnished second story front Parlor and Bedroom; good references given.

123 WEST FORTIETH STREET.—TO LET, TO ONE or two gentlemen, without Board, front Bedroom; fire, gas, hot and cold water; family strictly private.

211 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—TO GENTLEmen, without board, handsomely furnished Rooms, on first and parlor floors, arranged for bedrooms or parlors; references required.

666 SECOND AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-SIXTH street.—Neatly furnished Room, with closets, for housekeeping, or for a single gentleman or lady; attendance if desired; all improvements; good neighborhood.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A LARGE SQUARE ROOM, BACK, NEATLY FURnished, for housekeeping or otherwise, to quiet parties; also hall Room [illegible] Basement, together or separately. Apply at 143 West Seventeenth street.

TO LET—FROM 1ST OF MAY NEXT, SECOND AND Third Floors, unfurnished, to highly respectable [illegible] between [illegible] and Broadway, with all the modern improvements; a first class [illegible] best references required. Address S. P., box 42 station D.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST FLOOR, ON Union square, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets [illegible] E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street [illegible]

2 OR THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIvate house, by a family [illegible] Address for two days [illegible] 41 Bleecker street.

INSTRUCTION.

AT DOLBEAR'S COLLEGE, 22 FOURTH AVENUE, [illegible] Writing, Arithmetic, Phonography [illegible]

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, [illegible] in the best New York houses, at [illegible] Commercial College, 935 Broadway, corner Eighth [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RECEIVE [illegible] Address INSTRUCTION, box 2,203 New York Post office.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH [illegible] Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly [illegible] of Paris, 35 East Thirty-[illegible] street [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers............JARRETT & PALMER
SEVENTH EDITION GRAND RECONSTRUCTION
of the
BLACK CROOK.
NEW AND STARTLING FEATURES.
THIRD APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
of the
RENOWNED GOAT, ALEXIS.
Third appearance in America of the celebrated
SPANISH MINSTRELS.
Third representation in America of
THE FAMOUS ORIENTAL SERPENT DANCE.
MLLE. PIERINA SASSI AND A LIVING ANACONDA.
THE GREAT MAJILTONS
in a new and pleasing act.
THE YOUNG ATHLETES.
THE CLOWN DOG.
THE INFANT BALLET,
THE TRAINED ANIMALS,
THE ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN,
THE RISING BATH,
THE CLOUD VEIL,
and
THE BEWILDERING TRANSFORMATION.
THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14,
EXTRA GRAND MATINEE.
FAREWELL APPEARANCE
of MLLE. AIMEE.
LA PERICHOLE.
SATURDAY, BLACK CROOK MATINEE.
MRS. JOHN WOOD
and her splendid
LONDON BURLESQUE COMPANY
will shortly appear.

AIMEE. FAREWELL BENEFIT. NIBLO'S.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Wednesday afternoon at 1:30,
MLLE. MARIE AIMEE,
returning from her brilliant triumph in Boston, will give in New York, en route to New Orleans,
ONE FAREWELL MATINEE,
ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, AT 1:30,
when she will appear in her greatest success,
LA PERICHOLE.
AIMEE (last time in New York) as........LA PERICHOLE
NOE (last time in New York) as....................PIQUILLO
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, Parquet and Parquet Circle, $1 50; Family Circle (entrance on Crosby street), 50 cents. Seats secured at the box office.
Aimee's Opera Bouffe appears at the new Opera House, Pittsburg, February 15.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
The present is positively the very
LAST WEEK
of the wonderful
EUROPEAN HIPPOTHEATRON COMPANY,
whose performances, given
EVERY AFTERNOON, AT TWO!
EVERY EVENING, AT EIGHT!!
for the past four weeks have thronged this elegant and capacious establishment with delighted audiences.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE THEM BEFORE THEY LEAVE.
The arena is placed on the stage in a gorgeous palace setting and affords a capital view from any part of the Opera House.
PROGRAMME VARIED AND EXTENSIVE.
MONDAY, Feb. 19, commencement of a brief season of
GRAND GERMAN OPERA,
by the famed MULDER-FABBRI ORGANIZATION.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
MULDER-FABBRI GERMAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY.
SALE OF SEATS.
The sale of secured seats for the MULDER-FABBRI GERMAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY'S performances, which are limited to SIX NIGHTS and the SATURDAY MATINEE, will commence on FRIDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, at the box office; at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and Erie Ticket Office, the junction of Twenty-third street, Fifth avenue and Broadway.
SCALE OF PRICES.
Parquette and Parquette Circle, $1 50; Dress Circle, $1; Private Boxes (holding four), $8; Proscenium Boxes, $15; General Admission, 50 cents, and Family Circle (entrance on Twenty-fourth street), 20 cents.
PROGRAMME.
Monday, February 19, THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR; Tuesday, L'AFRICAINE; Wednesday, IVANHOE; Thursday, DER FREISCHUTZ; Friday, THE JEWESS, and Saturday Matinee, JOSEPH IN EGYPT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH
EIGHTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as BRUTUS,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as CASSIUS.
In consequence of prior engagements made by Mr. BARRETT, the management is reluctantly compelled to announce THIS as his LAST WEEK.
Mr. F. C. BANGS..........as..............MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER.........as...............JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN....as..............................PORTIA
JULIUS CÆSAR
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AT ONE.
Box book open six days in advance at the Theatre; also at Ditson's music store, 711 Broadway.
ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT
Mr. JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH
will make his first appearance in this city in seven years, assuming for a limited number of nights the role of
CASSIUS,
in JULIUS CÆSAR.

PROFESSOR MULDER-FABBRI'S OPERA.
The managers regret to announce that in consequence of the
INDISPOSITION OF MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY
there will be no representation to-day
at the Stadt Theatre.

PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, APRIL 1.
Joint appearance of
PAREPA-ROSA, WACHTEL, SANTLEY.
Subscriptions now received at the Academy.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE—TWENTY-THIRD STREET.
GREAT SUCCESS OF UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	"SHOO FLY," "SHOO FLY."
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	ILL TROVAT-ORE.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	THE TOWER SCENE.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	MONSTER CONCERT.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	PASTIMES ON THE LEVEE.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	OBEYING ORDERS.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	"SHOO FLY." "SHOO FLY."

Every evening at 8 and Saturday Matinee at 2.

FAREWELL AIMEE MATINEE.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS DAY, AT 1:30. THIS DAY, AT 1:30.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.
LA PERICHOLE. LA PERICHOLE.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.

LAUGHING GAS.
Dr. COLTON will give the
Sixth Lecture and Exhibition,
for ladies and gentlemen,
at the Cooper Institute,
THURSDAY EVENING, February 15,
at which ten ladies and gentlemen will inhale the gas.
Admission, 10 cents, to cover expenses.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

AIMEE'S FAREWELL TO NEW YORK AT NIBLO'S.—
THIS AFTERNOON AIMEE'S MATINEE D'ADIEU.
AIMEE for the last time as LA PERICHOLE.

CARD.—"STUDENTS' JOURNAL"—COPIES MAILED free to all interested in music and art. Address J. JAY WATSON, Music Rooms 92 Clinton place, or call. Private music lessons.

METROPOLITAN
THEATRICAL AND
SHOW PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT,
HERALD BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THEATRICAL,
MINSTREL AND VARIETY CUTS CONSTATLY
ON HAND.

VALENTINES.

HARRY P. H.
If you are sincere send me a Valentine. Finest stock at 571 Broadway, near Bleecker street. JOSIE.

THE YOUNG MAN WHO TOOK THE $30 VALENTINE from 99 Nassau street is known. Return it to avoid exposure.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED TO RENT—Within one hour of city. Address, with full particulars, lowest rent, &c., to Mr. DOUGLAS, furniture warerooms, 621 Broadway.

A SMALL FAMILY WANT SIX UNFURNISHED Rooms, in neighborhood of Market and Henry streets. Address J. H., 328 Pearl street.

A FAMILY JUST RETURNED FROM EUROPE WISH to rent a furnished or partially furnished House in good neighborhood; must be in good order. Address TRAVELLER, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

SMALL HOUSE IN NINTH WARD WANTED.—LOW rent to a good tenant; will take for a term of years if suited. Address C. BONNER, 601 Broadway, New York.

TENEMENT PROPERTY WANTED TO LEASE—RENT paid monthly in advance. L. DENISON, Jr., 157 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

WANTED TO RENT—UP TOWN, WEST SIDE PREferred, good three story high stoop House, $1,000 to $1,800 rent. Address, with particulars, N., Herald office.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, GOOD situation, in Brooklyn, from 1st of May next. H. F. KENDALL, box 4,580 Post office, New York.

WANTED—TO RENT OR TO PURCHASE, A MEdium sized House, furnished or unfurnished, between Fourth and Sixth avenues and Seventeenth and Forty-fifth streets. Address box 7 New York Hotel. No agents need apply.

WANTED DIRECT FROM THE OWNER—A WELL located moderate priced House, for a first class party. Also a House to rent; location Twenty-second street. GEORGE S. HANFORD, 223 West Twenty-second st.

WANTED A SECOND FLOOR, BETWEEN TWENtieth and [illegible] streets and Second and Sixth avenues, for a family of three adults; terms not to exceed $32 per month. Address J. D. W., Herald office.

WANTED—A STORE IN THE BOWERY, BETWEEN Prince and Spring streets, west side. Address STORE, Herald office.

WANTED FROM MAY 1, A WHOLLY OR PARTLY furnished [illegible] House, near New York. Address, with [illegible] terms, W. W., box [illegible] Post office, New York.

WANTED, BY A FAMILY OF FOUR, A PARTIALLY furnished House, near Union square, where the rent would be taken in board. Address for one week HOME, box 15 Herald office.

WANTED—DESK ROOM IN REAR AND PART OF [illegible] store [illegible] Broadway, Canal to Thirty-first street. [illegible]

WANTED MAY 1, IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family [illegible] for adults [illegible] Rooms, second story [illegible] housekeeping [illegible] neighborhood [illegible] best references given. Address A. E. [illegible] Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT FROM APRIL 1, WITHIN 40 [illegible] of New York, a Farm, from 10 to 20 acres, with house [illegible] stable [illegible] water [illegible] Address, with full particulars [illegible] Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT A HOUSE, WITH STORE AND cellar, [illegible] in a respectable neighborhood, suitable for a [illegible] family [illegible] Address LES- SEE, No. 1 Jay street, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
West 24th street, near Broadway. Curtain rises at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager..........MR. AUGUSTIN DALY

LAST NIGHTS OF "DIVORCE!!"
Twenty-fourth Week.

28TH MATINEE
of DIVORCE
Saturday, at 1½ o'clock,

with all the original scenery and music, new and costly dresses and CHARACTERS by Miss Fanny Morant, Clara Morris, Mrs. Gilbert, Linda Dietz, Mary Cary, Kate Claxton, Nellie Mortimer, Roberta Norwood, Louise Vanner, Kate Fitman; Mr. D. H. Harkins, James Lewis, W. J. Lemoyne, W. Davidge, Louis James, Henry Crisp, Owen Fawcett, D. Whiting, George De Vere, F. Chapman, J. Burnett, W. Beekman, G. Goiffrey.

SEATS MAY BE SECURED for any of the REMAINING LAST NIGHTS. Box Office open from 8 till 6.

On Thursday, February 22 (Washington's Birthday), the Fifth Avenue Company will give a MATINEE of "DIVORCE" in Philadelphia, at the Walnut Street Theatre, and return immediately to New York by SPECIAL LIGHTNING TRAIN to give the regular (176th) performance of DIVORCE at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, an enterprise entirely
UNIQUE IN DRAMATIC ANNALS.
The box sheet for New York is now open.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Manager..R. W. BUTLER
ST. VALENTINE'S DAY. ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.
A BRILLIANT BILL OF ATTRACTIONS.
GRAND MATINEE. MATINEE)
GRAND MATINEE. MATINEE) at 2½ o'clock.
GRAND MATINEE. MATINEE)
ALL THE IMMENSE COMPANY
will appear, including GUS WILLIAMS, ADD RYMAN, HUGHEY DOUGHERTY, MASTER BARNEY, GEO. H. COES and ASHCROFT, in their comicalities.
THE GREAT LAURI TROUPE AND GRAND BALLET.
THE WONDERFUL MATTHEWS FAMILY.
A GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
EVERY EVENING.
Afternoon, doors open at 1; Evening at 7 o'clock.
Children half price. Seats secured in advance.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Mr. E. D. DAVIS, the Premier Ventriloquist, also Mr. M. W. FISK, will shortly appear.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama, in six tableaux,
THE VETERAN.
This play comprises a variety of interesting plot, strong dramatic effects, domestic comedy and
EXTENSIVE PICTURESQUE TABLEAUX.
Scenery gorgeous and characteristic, painted from authentic sources; costumes of the different nations varied and magnificent.
ALL NEW.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss BURROUGHS and the SISTERS FRANSECHINI and Signor NOVISSIMO.
FIRST TABLEAU.—DRAWING ROOM AT CRAIG-DELMAR.
SECOND TABLEAU.—THE SAME—EVENING.
THIRD TABLEAU.—1. COLONEL DELMAR'S QUARTERS; 2. ARABIAN RUINS; 3. HALL OF AUDIENCE IN THE SULTAN'S PALACE.
FOURTH.—THE ZENANA OF GULNARE, A BEAUTIFUL AND LUXURIOUS RETREAT IN THE SULTAN'S PALACE.
FIFTH.—APARTMENT IN THE PALACE.
SIXTH.—GRAND HALL OF AUDIENCE IN THE PALACE, WITH THE GARDENS BY MOONLIGHT.
THE HIGHLANDERS.
SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
200TH TIME! 200TH TIME!
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17,
200TH TIME OF G. L. FOX'S FAMOUS
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
"Come and see me ere I go."
"Come and see me ere I go."
HUMPTY DUMPTY'S COLORS NAILED TO THE MAST.

FOX. 200TH TIME! 200TH TIME!

FOX
THE MERRY MARTENS.
THE MATCHLESS WILSONS.
THE GREAT KIRALFYS.
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
THE BEAUTEOUS BALLET.
THE ROARING HARLEQUINADE.

200TH TIME! 200TH TIME!
HUMPTY
CHALLENGES THE WORLD.
200TH TIME! 200TH TIME!

MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 2.
Secure your seats early.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, THURSDAY, FEB. 22,
SPECIAL MATINEE OF HUMPTY DUMPTY,
AT 2 P. M.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.

THE NEW COMIC QUARTET, SWEET CIDER.	HILTON, HILTON.	SWEET CIDER
	3 TALKING HEADS.	SWEET CIDER
	3 TALKING HEADS.	SWEET CIDER
	KITTY ASHCROFT.	SWEET CIDER
	TONY PASTOR'S SONGS.	SWEET CIDER
	JEFF. JEFF.	SWEET CIDER
	The Plantation As It Was.	SWEET CIDER
	KERNS, DEVERE, MASON, QUEEN.	SWEET CIDER

In the Sensation, the great Comic Dancing and Singing Quartet, SWEET CIDER.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
Classes for vocal culture and reading music,
For thorough instruction in piano or violin,
For theory of music and foreign languages,
by the most celebrated professors, are constantly forming.
For particulars see circular or H. SCHROEDER, Director.

NIBLO'S—THIS AFTERNOON, AT 1:30,
Last performance of opera bouffe in New York.
AIMEE and NOE in LA PERICHOLE.

"ELKS GALOP," BY WELLMAN, WITH BEAUTIFUL lithograph title, 50c.; also "Mignon Waltz," 40c.; "Mignon," by Ketterer, 60c.; "Qui Vive March," 30c.; "Ninth Regiment Quickstep," 75c., and J. R. Thomas' great song "Dreaming, Still Dreaming," 50c.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, 711 Broadway.

PIANOFORTES.

A SUPERB STEINWAY PIANO—BARGAIN FOR cash; Pianos to rent and rent applied if purchased. DECKER & BROTHER, 53 Bleecker street, one block east from Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, ONLY $140; a Steinway Pianoforte, richly carved legs, overstrung bass, every improvement, cheap for cash.
J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A HANDSOME PIANO, ONLY $115; A SPLENDID seven octave rosewood pianoforte, agraffe, treble, carved legs, &c.; a bargain for cash.
PEEK & SON, 127 Bleecker street.

AN ELEGANT 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE for sale—4 round corners, carved legs, patent agraffe; used 5 months; best city makers; cost $700, for $450. Stool, Cover and Music Cabinets. Call at private residence 120 West 23d street.

A FIRST CLASS PIANO FOR SALE—FOR HALF ITS value; has all the latest improvements; must be heard to be appreciated; will sell to-day for cash, $275; stool and cover. Apply at 576 Ninth avenue, first bell.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD 7 OCTAVE PIANOforte; made order; celebrated maker; fully guaranteed; used 5 months, cost $900, for $275; Parlor Suits, Etageres, Bookcase, Paintings, Bronzes, Chamber, Dining Furniture, Silverware, Glassware, Mirrors, Carpets, &c., properly family leaving city. 36 West 15th st., near 5th av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at E. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (85 Fourth avenue).

MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE ROUND SEVEN OCTAVE rosewood Piano, having carved legs, overstrung bass, great sacrifice. Beautiful seven octave rosewood, only $162. JAMES GORDON, 196 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

$275.—THE "NATIONAL" PIANOFORTE, A FIRST class instrument, seven octaves, carved legs and all modern improvements, $275 cash; warranted for six years. New Pianos and Organs to let very low. Warerooms 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT POMPADOUR STYLE SATIN BROcatel Parlor Suit, cost $450, for $150, one do., $75; walnut reps Suits, $30 and $60; Carpets, 50 cents per yard up; Pianoforte, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Chamber Suits, Mattresses, [illegible] Extension Tables, for half cost. Residence 252 West Forty-second street, near Seventh avenue.

A.—FURNITURE AND CONTENTS OF PRIVATE RESIdence 120 West 23d street, for sale, [illegible] Pianoforte, Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Bookcase, Carpets, Mirrors, Bedsteads, Bureau, Washstands, &c., at half original cost.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT, COVERED [illegible] cost $700, for $275; one do., $85; Pianoforte, Bronzes, Paintings, Mirrors, Silverware, Cabinets, Etageres, Bookcase, Carpets, [illegible] properly family leaving city. 36 West 15th st., near 5th av.

A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING WILL [illegible] elegant and costly [illegible] Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c. Parties commencing housekeeping will find this a good chance. Call at private residence 124 West 28th st., [illegible] N. B. Dealers need not apply.

CARPETS,
[illegible]
Felt, Bedding, &c.
Furniture taken
by the week or month.
Terms easy.
KELLY & CO.,
corner of Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING—AN IMmense stock at low prices, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 155 Chatham street. Weekly and monthly pay. [illegible]

FURNITURE—A FAMILY BREAKING UP HOUSE, [illegible] the Household Furniture, which [illegible] at an extraordinary sacrifice [illegible] 12 East Twelfth street, between Third and Fourth avenues; hours 10 to 5 o'clock P. M. No agent or auctioneers required.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c.
DEALY & CUNNINGHAM,
394 and 396 Third avenue, near Twenty-[illegible] street,
[illegible] than any other house in the city.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
GREAT SUCCESS.

THIS EVENING AT 8, Miss MARIAN MORDAUNT in the new sensation of DARLING, or WOMAN and her MASTER. New scenery, costumes, and an efficient and full CAST OF CHARACTERS.	TO-DAY AT 2, new successful burlesque, DICK WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT, and the Comedietta of A School for Coquettes. PAULINE MARKHAM, BELLE HOWITT and full Burlesque Company.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
JOSH HART..514 BROADWAY.
....Manager
GRAND MATINEE.
MATINEE. LA PETITE BENSON.
MATINEE. Miss JENNIE WORRELL.
MATINEE. Miss LILLIE HALL.
MATINEE. Miss JENNIE BENSON.
The great Burlesque
DI-VORCE,
DI-VORCE, DI-VORCE.
BAD WHISKEY.
SAM RICKY, SAM RICKY.
AT MATINEE TO DAY.
All the mammoth troupe at MATINEE
CASTELOTTI at TO-DAY.
MATINEE.
MATINEE.
Miss JENNIE HUGHES. Miss ADA WRAY.
Miss KITTY O'NEIL
and fifty others at MATINEE TO-DAY.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET and Broadway.
A NEW SOCIETY PLAY.
MARRIAGE. MARRIAGE.
Mr. MACKAYE. Mr. MACKAYE.
Miss GRISWOLD. Miss GRISWOLD.
MARRIAGE. MARRIAGE.
NEW SCENERY. NEW SCENERY.
NEW APPOINTMENTS. NEW APPOINTMENTS.
MARRIAGE MATINEE. MARRIAGE MATINEE.
SATURDAY, AT 2 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. LAST WEEK
of the
PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14,
FIFTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
Second appearance of the famous Baritone,
MR. CHARLES SANTLEY.
Herold's Grand Romantic Opera,
ZAMPA; OR, THE MARBLE BRIDE;
which will be repeated on account of the great number of persons unable to obtain seats for last Monday evening. The most powerful cast including
MRS. JENNIE VAN ZANDT, MRS. SEGUIN, MRS. COOK, MESSRS. KARL, COOK, WHIFFIN, and Mr. SANTLEY in his great role of ZAMPA.
CONDUCTOR...MR. CARL ROSA.
THURSDAY—Mr. Santley at the Brooklyn Academy, ZAMPA.
FRIDAY—Sixth Subscription Night. First benefit in New York of MRS. ZELDA SEGUIN; only night of
MARTHA.
MADAME PAREPA-ROSA...as.................................MARTHA
SATURDAY, AT 2 P. M. Last Grand Parepa-Rosa Matinee.
DON GIOVANNI.
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA........as......................DONNA ANNA
SATURDAY EVENING—FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
Last appearance of MR. CHARLES SANTLEY.
FRA DIAVOLO.
Mr. CHARLES SANTLEY in his great role of
FRA DIAVOLO.
Seats at the Academy; 701, 751 and 114 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Manager.....................Mr. WILLIAM B. FRELIGH
SURPASSING NOVELTY.
Engagement for a limited period with the young Edmund Keane of modern times,
Master PERCY ROSELLE,
the great Dramatic Wonder, who will appear in his great impersonation of
BUTTS,
THE
BOY
DETECTIVE,
taken from S. W. Pearce's popular story of the same name, recently published in the
"FIRESIDE COMPANION."
NEW SCENERY.
NEW SENSATIONS.

Master PERCY ROSELLE	....as....................BUTTS, the Boy Detective
	....as..............................JACK HALYARD
	....as.................SLOGY STUBBS, a Newsboy
	....as.....Sir LAWRENCE BELVIDERE, a Fop
	....as.........................Old JACOB BATTERSEA
	....as.....................MOTHER CRONIN No. 2

Preceded by an Extravaganza, entitled
OUT ON THE LOOSE.
FRIDAY EVENING,
BENEFIT OF MASTER PERCY ROSELLE.
The popular actor Mr. J. B. STUDLEY is engaged.
In rehearsal, a new drama by FRED. G. MAEDER, Esq., entitled
BUFFALO BILL,
dramatized from the story written for the New York Weekly by NED BUNTLINE.
Due notice will be given of its first representation.

24TH STREET THEATRE,
Near Third avenue.
W. C. MITCHELL..Manager
EXTRA ATTRACTION THIS WEEK.
JOSEPHINE WALBY.
MLLE. CONCHITTI RONZATTI,
BILLY PASTOR.
MATINEES every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2 P. M.
FRIDAY, LADIES' NIGHT, every gentleman purchasing a 50 cent Ticket admits a lady free.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Every evening and Saturday Matinee, until further notice, will be presented, for the first time in this city, the beautiful romantic drama, in 3 acts and a prologue, written by John Brougham, Esq., entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO—"I AM HERE."

NEW YORK CIRCUS,
Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..Director.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
ARENIC FEATS OF VIVID BEAUTY
BY FINISHED AND ARTISTIC EXPERTS.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK OF THE EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME OF
RIDE A JACK HORSE TO BANBURY CROSS.
Re-engagement of the wonderful and versatile
JEE BROTHERS
WITH THEIR NOVEL MUSICAL ROCKS.
THE BEST CIRCUS TROUPE IN THE WORLD
in marvellous Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic Acts

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.
RECEIVED NIGHTLY WITH SHOUTS OF APPLAUSE.
EXQUISITE VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
COMIC SONGS AND DANCES.
GLORIOUS FUN.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
FOX AND GOOSE.
FOX AND GOOSE.
LAST NIGHT OF HAMLET.
THE TWO DROMIOS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

THE VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA.
VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA.
THIS EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
at the PAVILION,
PAVILION,
684 Broadway, 686
between Great Jones and Fourth streets.
Admission 50c. PAUL FALK.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 BROADway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—Every one should visit this wonderful museum. It is full of everything people should see and understand. Lectures daily on "The Philosophy of Marriage." Those parties unable to attend these important lectures can have them forwarded, post free, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing SECRETARY NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, New York.

AIMEE WILL SING THE LETTER SONG FOR THE last time in New York TO-DAY at NIBLO'S.
AIMEE'S FAREWELL MATINEE TO-DAY.

CARD.—PRIVATE MUSIC LESSONS, PIANO, VIOLIN, organ, guitar, singing; day and evening. 91 Clinton place (Eighth street); established 1854; circulars mailed free. Address J. JAY WATSON, Musical Director.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
The undersigned having been appointed receiver for the Globe Theatre, Broadway, New York city, respectfully states that he is desirous of communicating with managers and others in reference to the rental of the same on the most reasonable terms. W. R. W. CHAMBERS, Receiver, No. 2 Amity street.

AIMEE WILL SING THE CELEBRATED SONG, "JE SUIS GRISE," at NIBLO'S, this afternoon, for the last time. LA PERICHOLE, Offenbach's greatest success.
TO-DAY AT NIBLO'S.

STEREOPTICON WANTED—TO HIRE, WITH THE operator (a first class instrument), for one evening, for a private exhibition. Address ELBERT ANDERSON, 678 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—FOR A SEASON OF TWO MONTHS, LEADing man and lady, comedian and character; salaries low, but sure. Address H. B. JOHNSON, Stacy House, 760 Broadway.

STOCK SCENERY FOR SALE—TWO COMPLETE sets, 15x20 feet and 10x15; also handsome Drop Curtain, 20x22. J. AYERS, Art Association, 802 Broadway.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 723 Sixth avenue, Reservoir square.
Pupils can begin at any time and attend at their own convenience.
A matinee will be given at Lyric Hall
on Saturday evening, 17th inst. See circulars.

MUSICAL.

ANY PARTY HAVING AN ESTEY ORGAN TO SELL or rent will find a customer by addressing E. F. H., box 1,802 Post office.

ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, 40 DOWNING STREET, offer for sale one Organ, of two sets of keys, two octaves of pedals, 12 stops, 4 combination stops; price $2,500; one do., 24 stops, $5,000; also one of 12 stops, pedals, $1,200, on liberal terms.

SINGING LESSONS BY A COMPETENT PROFESSOR, at pupils' residence; method easy and rapid; Italian and English; terms moderate. Address, with residence, REDINI, 1,244 Broadway.

$6 WORTH OF MUSIC FOR 30 CENTS. BEST SONGS, waltzes, galops, quadrilles, by Claribel, Abt, Ho[illegible] [illegible] Rubens, Tarlow, [illegible]
FREDERICK BLUME, 27 Union square, Broadway.

THE BALL SEASON.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
THE ANNUAL GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC and NILSSON HALL on THURSDAY, February 15, 1872.
A limited number of tickets, at $15 each, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, will be sold, and can only be had by way of introduction through members of the society, [illegible]
[illegible]
Tickets [illegible] Boxes may be secured [illegible] Chambers street.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, MASONIC Hall, [illegible] street, and Brooklyn Hall, [illegible] PRIVATE lessons at any hour [illegible] C. R. CLARK [illegible]

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
LYRIC HALL, 723 Sixth avenue, Reservoir square,
PUPILS can begin AT ANY TIME and attend at their own convenience.
A MATINEE WILL be given at LYRIC HALL
ON SATURDAY EVENING, 17th inst. SEE CIRCULARS.

J. THOMPSON'S DANCING ACADEMY, 200 BLEECKER st., [illegible] New classes constantly forming. Rooms [illegible] Particulars in circulars. Soiree Monday evening, February 19.

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THE STATE CAPITAL.

Worrying Over the Seventy's City Charter.

Important Interview with General Sickles.

President Grant's Views as Filtered Through the Mind of the Minister to Spain.

Sickles' Laugh at Conkling and Fenton.

A Panacea for Our Municipal Troubles.

The Contractors' Bill and the Canal Pickings—Protection Against Fraud—Philohippic Bergh.

ALBANY, Feb. 13, 1872.

The first act in the drama has passed, and, judging from the way in which it dragged along, the *denouement* is as yet far off. The arrivals from New York, as stated in my despatch of last night, were mainly friends of the Committee of Seventy, and they came with such an air of confidence that it might have been supposed they had perfected their combinations to have their bill passed without relying solely on explanations of theories and arguments in favor of experiments in local government. There were several "reformers" ready to take hold of the matter and "work" it for them. George O. Jones, who has been kept out in the cold some few years past, would be willing, no doubt, to sacrifice himself and his time in behalf of the septuagintal combination. Abe Van Vechten would serve if it were made worth while; and Phelps, a man of business, would undertake the job and use only such arguments to impress any recusant members as any gentleman would use to any other. Then there was Alderman Wilder. He is a good "reformer," and was endorsed by the Committee of Seventy at the late election. He is willing to act as Alderman without salary (?) or recompense of any kind, and would probably serve as aid to the committee in behalf of

THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER.

But the "people's committee" have evidently made a sad mistake. They seemed to think that the "cohesive power of public plunder" had been weakened, and that this glorious reform Legislature would do nothing that savored of corruption in any way. They will find their mistake, no doubt, before the close of the present week. Had this Legislature been what was expected there would [h]ere now have been something done in the interest of reform. The Erie gang would have been smashed the very first week, and other measures of reform which occupied public attention, and which were freely explained and discussed in the public prints, would have received the attention their importance demanded. The Seventyites will, no doubt, feel that their eyes are opened a little after this morning's work. They seemed to feel a little nervous after the other charter made its appearance last night, and as soon as the general provisions of that charter became known and they found that it so arranged matters as to give the politicians a large share of patronage, and that there was a probability of a fusion between the factions in opposition to their charter, they became still more nervous. This morning, when the House opened, they were on hand in full force, and most of them felt more confident than they did last night. Their confidence was increased when they found every amendment offered by Twombly and other opponents of the bill voted down. Presently they got doubtful again, and with good reason, for one of their pet ideas allowed men to run for and hold office as Aldermen who were not residents of the Senate districts in which they were elected. Timothy Campbell tripped that project by proposing that they must have been residents of the district at least thirty days before the election. Hawkins, in a joking way, explained that the downtown people might have a chance by the plan proposed to select respectable and intelligent representatives from any part of the city. The Hon. Timothy got excited, shoved his hands into his pockets, swung his head and declared that he knew something about the gentleman's (Hawkins') district, and if the fast men and women of that region represented the intelligence and respectability of the city he did not want any of it. He was highly indignant, and brought down the house by his earnestness. His point was well taken, and the amendment he offered was adopted. This was a bad blow at one of the pet ideas. The cumulative voting plan and other points were passed along with mere verbal and grammatical amendments, and everything seemed as if the bill was to go through by default.

A SLIGHT DEBATE

sprung up in regard to the time for holding the election, but it was finally agreed to name the third Tuesday of March, so that the Legislature might be enabled to see whether the experiment had been successful. This looks as if there would be more tinkering with the city did this charter pass and the election not result as the Legislature desired. I feel most secure in reiterating the opinion I ventured in my despatch last night, that under "amendments generally" there would be a motion to substitute the charter which was presented last night and in which it is said there has been a general understanding among the factions of the republicans and the Apollo Hall democrats. The several amendments proposed and adopted to-day are mere bagatelles, and it seems to be the plan to let the friends of the bill perfect it first and then the others step in and "knock the life out of it." Toward the afternoon the

INTEREST IN THE MEASURE,

which had been drooping for some time, seemed to die out, and the members, with few exceptions, paid little or no attention to the matters under consideration. The galleries and lobbies became gradually thinned out, and by the time for taking the recess there were not many more than a quorum of members present.

Among the measures introduced last night was one by Husted making an amendment to the rules providing for a "Committee on Local and Special Laws," to which shall be referred all laws of special nature, so that they may examine and determine whether they cannot be passed under general laws or whether general laws may be necessary on certain measures. This will, no doubt, save much time to the Legislature and give persons who have local interests to serve a chance to explain their matters before a competent, comprehensive committee.

PHILOHIPPIC BERGH.

The philohippic Mr. Bergh is here with a bill in his pocket which he wants to become a law, and to-morrow he is to have it introduced in the Senate by Mr. O'Brien. The latter is by no means committed to the bill, and will have a clause in it making it a misdemeanor to "mutilate or kill any living creature in any contest of skill or for any wager, bet or stakes" stricken out when it gets into the hands of the committee. The bill provides that all slaughtering of animals for human food must be done away from "public view and hearing." No child under fourteen years of age shall be employed in or about an abattoir or slaughter-house, and it is delicately made prohibitory on the part of anybody to kill a horned animal unless the killing is accomplished by "a blow upon the head or by some other means (chloroform?) as [illegible] first

PRODUCE INSENSIBILITY."

The prohibition, however, will not apply to the killing of animals in any other way, so long as the killing is done "according to the tenets of a religious denomination." The clause referring to pigeon shooting reads thus:—"But no living creature shall be killed or mutilated by any person in any contest of skill or for any wager, bet or stakes of any description." Every person found guilty of a violation of this section will be fined not less than $50 or imprisoned not less than thirty days, or fined and imprisoned at the same time, in the discretion of the court. Another section provides that the board of health of any city or town where there is a [illegible] must appoint inspectors whose duty it shall be to examine all live stock before they are slaughtered, so that no diseased animal may be used for human beings' daily food. This [illegible] business, however, according to the bill, does not apply in cases where persons kill animals for their own consumption, nor will it apply to towns or villages whose population does not exceed [illegible]. That it would seem that

MR. BERGH'S NOTION OF WHAT IS GOOD

[and] proper for a population over is not good and proper for a population of less than that number. A diseased cow killed for consumption might be a rich morsel for a city, but it matters nothing if it should, when ground into cud, scatter death and desolation throughout a village of less than three thousand inhabitants. It may be that Mr. Bergh hopes by this section to induce our small villages, where the numerical status of the population refuses to increase from year to year, to go to work in dead earnest and make up for lost time by jumping suddenly over that dreadful three thousand barrier. The fourth section prohibits the sprinkling of salt or saltpetre in the streets for the purpose of melting the ice or snow "or for any other purpose," and for each and every violation of the section the violator must pay $100 or $500, just as the "learned court" may decide. The next section is a crusher. It prohibits, under severe penalties, any omnibus, stage or other vehicle drawn by two horses to carry at one time more than twelve persons, besides the driver and conductor. Every railroad car, not propelled by steam, and which may be drawn by two horses, must not carry more than twenty-four persons, exclusive of the driver and conductor, and each passenger must be furnished with a seat. Every stage or other passenger vehicle of a like character must have

A CONDUCTOR TO COLLECT THE FARE.

It is further provided by another section that where the grade of any street or road upon or over which any vehicle is drawn exceeds the elevation of more than one foot in fifteen—one foot vertical to fifteen feet horizontal—for a distance of fifty feet an additional horse must be provided. Another section provides that no passenger or living creature, other than the employés of the roads engaged in running the trains, shall be carried on trains that carry petroleum or other inflammable matter, or empty casks in which petroleum may have been carried. The eighth section provides that water-tight troughs shall be constructed in the cars used to carry live stock, the troughs to be refilled every twenty-four hours; each car to have "buffers" attached to prevent concussions; the cattle to be let out of the cars every twenty-four hours for rest. The other sections provides that when an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals apprehends a person having in charge, or, rather, driving, a horse maimed or "unfit for use" the animal may be handed over to the police or Sheriff for safe custody, the owner to pay expenses. It is also provided in one section that when an employé is arrested for a violation of the law his employer may be also held on the same charge as himself, unless it be shown that the offence committed was of the employés own volition and that the employer had no knowledge of the cause offensive to the society's tender feelings for dumb animals.

THE CONTRACTOR'S BILL

got another kick downstairs in the Senate to-day. It was read through, and, after several amendments had been made to it, the majority of the Senators came to the conclusion they could not do anything with it as it stood. Madden declared that when it would come up again in Committee of the Whole, if it ever did, he would insist that the words "Board of Audit" should be inserted in the bill wherein the Comptroller's name occurred. Senator Palmer frankly confessed that the majority of the committee were against the bill, and he believed that no bill of the kind could pass the Senate this year. It was greatly to be desired that those contractors and others who had honestly earned their pay should be paid, but other means than a bill like that under consideration would have to be forthcoming before the Legislature would feel willing to act in the matter.

THE CANAL PICKINGS.

There was quite a lengthy debate between several of the Senators on the bill which, if passed, will place the canal claim business where it was before two years ago. The bill provides that hereafter all claims shall be made direct to the Legislature by means of special claim bills. As matters now stand the claims are audited by the canal appraisers. It is said that some monstrous claims have been audited during the past year by the appraisers, claims that would never have passed the Legislature. For instance, one claim was audited and paid, it is said, ten times its actual "worth" being allowed. If the old order of special claim bill business comes again into force of course the lobby will have a wider field than ever. But as between two evils what can a person do?

EXCISE AND ERIE.

The House Committee on Internal Affairs to-day agreed to report Ira D. Brown's bill to repeal the Excise law, and set down the 28th inst. for a hearing on the Ohio Liquor law. The House Committee on Railroads will meet to-morrow to give a hearing on the proposition to repeal the Erie Directors' Classification act.

At a meeting of the Senate Judiciary Committee this afternoon, Mr. Rufus Peckham appeared in favor of the bill repealing the Erie Classification act. The Committee had, however, agreed to postpone the further hearing of that subject until one week from Thursday next. Mr. Peckham was quite indignant at so many delays and demanded an immediate hearing and prompt report. After Mr. Peckham had concluded his remarks Mr. George O. Jones stated to the committee that he would appear at its next meeting and demand that before any election for directors is held the capital stock of the Erie Railway Company should be reduced by the present stockholders, by their surrendering three shares of stock now outstanding for one to be issued instead, so that the people requiring the use of that road will not be taxed to pay interest or dividends on moneys never expended by the company on its road for the public welfare.

WOOD AND TERWILLIGER.

The Senate Investigating Committee in the case of Senator Wood will, it is expected, make a report in a few days. The report of the Terwilliger Investigating Committee is also expected in a day or two.

Interview with General Sickles—The President's Views on New York Politics Uttered Through the Ambassador to Spain—Sickles, the Charters and Things in General.

ALBANY, Feb. 13, 1872.

The arrival of General Sickles, as predicted in my despatch published this morning, has created, naturally, so much sensation as to override for a time the consideration of the Seventy's charter. Speculation has been rife as to what action would be taken by the contending factions, or what action the General would take to effect a union. It seems to be pretty generally believed, from his coming here at this particular time in a semi-official capacity, that the administration has become alarmed at the developments of fraud daily being made, and the amount of dirty linen that is being washed; and as the General has proven to be a most successful diplomat, and, on account of his absence, has not been identified with either faction, he of all men could effect an understanding and a successful union among and between the leaders of the rival factions. It is rumored also that he has an eye to the gubernatorial position, and that he would readily be taken by all opposing factions or cliques among the republicans. This fact may make his efforts to effect a union more difficult than they might otherwise be; for, should he succeed in bringing about a fusion between the Conklingites and Fentonites, other cliques may spring up in the interests of men ambitious for the Governorship. Senator Robertson, of Westchester is known to be an aspirant. Senator Woodin is believed also to have a hankering in that direction; and Senator Palmer has been favorably regarded by a large number as a most available man. This, however, is as yet but speculation, and the mention of Sickles' name as a candidate can scarcely fail in the end to be acceptable to all. The fact that all parties are anxious to secure his favor has been plainly shown; for during the time since his arrival here the adherents of both sides have been calling on him and obliging him to hold an almost constant levee in order to ascertain, if possible, his views and purposes. Your correspondent called on him at his rooms in the Delevan to interview him on matters which might be of interest to the people of State. He gave his opinions of city and State government clearly and unhesitatingly, showing that his long residence among and official relations with foreign potentates and Powers had not so completely occupied his time or attention as to cause him to neglect or forget the affairs of the State and local governments. After a few of the ordinary matters had been discussed, an interview mainly as follows occurred.

"You know, General, I presume, that your advent here has created quite a commotion?"

"I was not aware of it, I am sure, although I don't like to be entirely unnoticed. I do not wish to discommode anybody. My coming here need not cause any excitement. It has no political significance whatever."

"It seems to be generally understood that you have come direct from Washington for the purpose of harmonizing the republicans in the Legislature."

"I should like to do so, but I do not come in any official capacity whatever. I am on my way to Niagara with my wife, and I stopped here en route to show her the capital of her adopted State. I wish to show her as much American life as possible, and this city contains many things that I am sure will possess an interest for her. In the military bureau, although it is a miserable place, I can point to some forty battle flags alongside of which I have fought. These will be interesting to her. Besides, old associations connected with the time when I was here as a member of the Legislature make me feel an inclination to stop here for a few days."

"Then there was no foundation for the statement that you were to come here for the purpose of effecting a union among the republicans?"

"The only thing that I shall say, if I say anything of a political nature, will be simply this—the republican party, to which I belong and which I love, was thrown into power by a great tidal wave. The democratic party held the power, and the wave which swept it out of existence carried the republican party right into its place. It was as much a surprise to the republicans as it was to the democrats—just as much so as the late election was to the Tammany people in New York city. The republican party have held the power in the national government and now have a decided majority in our State Legislature, but in obtaining this majority, the republican party was helped by the better portion of the democrats, who had become tired and disgusted with the way matters were being carried on, and who threw their votes with the only party which they thought could bring about a change or effect something that would be better than the existing order of things. Now this Legislature, elected in this way, is expected to accomplish some reform. A great deal is expected of it, and if in these expectations the people are disappointed, if this Legislature does not succeed in giving a good government; if they keep up these little factions and cliques in the supposed interest of this one or that one, Mr. Conkling or Fenton, or whoever it may be, the result will be that those who aided the party to achieve its great majority will go back again to the old crowd, and matters will be as bad, if not worse, than before. That is the way I look at it, and I am authorized to say that is the view President Grant takes of it."

"Of course you intend to let the people here understand that?"

"Oh, yes; I shall see the leaders of the different sides, Speaker Smith and Mr. Alvord and a few others, and talk the matter over with them, and I have no doubt that their good sense will show them that they should regard the matter in that way. The people at the late election laid aside all ideas of party lines to bring about a change—a reform—and if they are to represent the people truly they should rise above faction differences and try to effect the reforms that are needed."

"Have you given any thought to the New York city charter question?"

"No, not very much. I have not had quite time enough for that. My idea of the city government is that the Mayor should be the real head of the government. He should be the executive, in fact—should appoint the heads of departments and be solely responsible for the manner in which the government is executed. This idea of governing by boards is the very worst kind of governments, for boards are really irresponsible bodies, much more so than corporations; for in corporations there is at least a selfish interest to have the affairs administered as well as possible, but boards have no such responsibility. The only trouble about this is, that past experiences of leaving the responsibility with the Mayor did not prove very satisfactory. I know that many old New Yorkers have the same idea, that the Mayor should be the responsible head of the government. but the trouble is, who are you going to have for Mayor? When this divided responsibility commenced you found, some day in May, Fourteenth street ripped up. What is this for? Water pipes are to be put down. In June Fourteenth street is ripped up again. What is this for? Gas pipes. Along in August

FOURTEENTH STREET IS RIPPED UP AGAIN.

What is this for? A sewer is to be built. Why not do this all at once? Oh, the work belongs to different departments, and each do the work in its own time. The Mayor should have his cabinet of heads of departments meet with him once or twice or three times a week. They find the Common Council has ordered Croton pipes to be laid in Fourteenth street; then the Common Council has ordered a sewer to be built in Fourteenth street; then, again, the Fourteenth street property owners have asked that the street be paved or some other improvement be made. Well, gentlemen, why not do these all at one time? Then the Mayor would be responsible for the way in which the work was carried out. No, this whole thing is wrong; it is founded on our State constitution, which is

THE VERY WORST FOUNDATION

that could be devised on which to erect anything like a good government. That constitution which was passed in 1846 changed the whole feature of the State government and made it different from what a State government should be. It stripped the Governor of all power as an executive. He is not an executive now; he is simply a reviser of the laws passed by the Legislature, a sort of check by means of his veto. Instead of allowing him to appoint his Secretary of State, his Comptroller or Treasurer or heads of departments, that constitution made these officers elective and placed

THE REAL EXECUTIVE POWER

in the Canal Board, Land Commissioners and so on—no direct responsibility anywhere. This constitution was submitted, of course, to the people of the State, and was defeated in the city of New York by eighteen thousand majority, but the State veto overruled it then. David Graham, who was District Attorney, undertook to make a charter and asked me to assist him. He said he would take the State constitution as his basis, and advised against that, but he said the people had declared in favor of it and there was

A CRY FOR REFORM.

The abuses were then thought to be bad, but they were nothing like we have had lately; and then commenced the changes and creation of bonds and one thing and another until we have come down to what you have seen so lately. The Governor of the State should have his Cabinet to consult with him on all affairs, and

THE MAYOR SHOULD HAVE HIS CABINET

to consult with him just as the President."

"I have no doubt, General, your views in that regard will meet with a general approval; but that desideratum cannot be obtained just yet. In the meantime, then, what do you think would be best?"

"I have not considered that carefully enough to give any definite answer. What I stated is simply my idea of what the executive should be. If the factions here, instead of wasting precious time in their petty differences on local and unimportant matters, would only unite for the general good, I have no doubt that they could devise some plan to suit the public interest."

"These dissensions and bickerings here and in New Orleans and other places, must annoy the President very much?"

"They do indeed. President Grant is not a politician. Politics are tiresome to him. He will talk on any subject in the world rather than politics. Certainly my associations with him have always been more personal and military than political; but when he is with his Cabinet or when a politician comes to consult with him he can talk politics as clearly as anybody. He notices these dissensions, and sees that they will tend to impair the efficiency of his administration and damage the party, and would like to have them done away with."

"How do Conkling and Fenton seem to get along. Are there any evidences of bitterness between them?"

"Well, somewhat. Fenton considers that he was been badly treated and feels rather sore. When I went away from this country Senator Conkling was out in the cold, complained that he had been badly treated, and was quite cross. Fenton had the majority of the patronage at his disposal and Conkling had none. When I came back I found Fenton out in the cold, cross and complaining, just as Conkling had been, that he had been badly treated. It was very comical, so I had a good laugh at both of them. I asked Fenton about it and he said the President was jealous of him for a rival for the Presidency. I had heard some mention of his name in connection with the nomination for the Presidency, but I never knew before that he aspired to the Presidency. Then I asked Conkling about it. He said to me just this:—'The President came to the conclusion that Grinnell was rather too old. He thought that he was a most estimable gentleman, and thinks so still.' While I lay here in bed, sick with the cholera, Mr. Murphy's name was presented to the President. I did not present it. When I was convalescing I learned that my colleague, Mr. Fenton, was endeavoring to defeat the confirmation of Mr. Murphy, and had prepared affidavits and charges of one thing and another. So when I got back to the Senate I took up the cudgels for Mr. Murphy, simply because he had been acting with my friends, and I was not content with standing on the defensive. I brought up the records of some of Fenton's friends and offset all he had against Mr. Murphy, and I carried the Senate with me and Mr. Murphy was confirmed, with almost a unanimous vote.'"

"From that time, I suppose, they have not been very friendly?"

"No, I presume not. Mr. Fenton was the more courtly and could carry his plans better than Conkling, when Conkling, with his fine presence, was out in the cold. Then again, afterward, when the change came, Fenton imagined that he was not so well received as formerly. He was treated rather coldly, but I have been told that he was continually asking for appointments; and, as I said, the President abhors politics. They are not spontaneous with him, and it was but natural that he should not receive Mr. Fenton so cordially."

"Do you think, General, that there is a probability of effecting a reconciliation?"

"I hope so. There should be no such divisions; they will destroy the good effects of the late election, and I assure you that

THE ACTION OF THE PEOPLE

in that election did more good for American securities than any legislation that could be devised. It did good not only here, but in Europe. Every American, New Yorker or otherwise, of any party, democrat or republican, seemed to feel rejoiced at the result of the work."

"You could not have seen Mr. Garvey, then?"

"No. (Laughing) I did not come across Mr. Garvey, but every right-minded man I spoke with was delighted. Before that the evil effects of the disclosures that were being made were felt everywhere. The liberalists all over Europe found it confronting them as a result of a system for which they were struggling. I found it confronting me everywhere. I was asked about it, but what could I say? Why, they would say to me, look at what your plan brings about. Look at the ballot stuffing, false counting at elections, all sorts of corruption, robbery of the public funds. Look at your Legislature—openly taking bribes, running along making law upon law to facilitate frauds. I could say nothing more than that when things got to be so bad that the people would become aroused they would certainly right them. Then would come the reply, 'Too bad, what can be worse? If this does not rouse them they will never be aroused, and your system is a failure.' I could say nothing more. The people did become aroused, and, as I said, the arousing had a most cheering effect. I met some of the Tammany folks in Europe—John Bradley and some others. Personally I had no differences with them; but they were the embodiment of that system which I said was confronting me everywhere."

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

"General, what do you think will be the result of the Spanish-Cuban affair?"

"I am afraid there will be trouble. Say what they will I think it is certain to come. Spain looks back to the time when she owned the whole of America, and one by one her possessions have left her and [illegible] us. She cannot see that we have any right to interfere in the Cuban question. She points to Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and others of the republics, and says, See what your system of government has brought about—revolutions, anarchy, massacres and so on. Cuba is wealthy and prosperous, yields $[illegible] every year. Here people visit your country, spend their money freely, come back filled with your pernicious doctrines, and immediately create revolutions. Then she says to Cuba something of the same sort, points to Mexico, Venezuela and others, and says, See how well you get along under my care. You are prosperous and should be satisfied, so there, take your candy, my little boy; sit down and behave yourself. The Cubans are too strong to be put down and the Spaniards are too strong to be defeated, so the revolution becomes chronic."

THE FISH AND SICKLES' STORY.

"General, what about that reported difference between yourself and Secretary Fish? Was there any truth in that?"

"Not at all. Secretary Fish and myself are on the best of terms. I am simply an executive officer. I get certain orders to carry out, and I go to work as I am directed. Secretary Fish makes the orders, or rather, has a voice in making orders as one of the Cabinet, and I have no chance to differ with him. I dare say, however, that if Mr. Fish and myself undertook to draw up the orders together we might differ. Mr. Fish is one of the old federal school of politicians. I was reared in a democratic school, somewhat different, you see. I do not know how that report could have got abroad, unless it was that Mr. Sumner or some other gentleman to whom I may have stated my favorite views, finding that they did not exactly agree with Mr. Fish's views, dropped some remark to the effect that we differed in our views, and some correspondent hearing that confounded the fact that our private views on certain matters may differ with a personal difference between Mr. Fish and myself.

A SPANISH TROUBLE AHEAD.

"You are of the opinion, then, General, that our government will ultimately interfere in the Cuban matter?"

"You see, Spain is doing many foolish things—overhauling and boarding our ships, imprisoning American citizens, destroying property, and so on—for which they have offered to make apology and ample restitution. A Commission is now sitting in Washington to consider these matters, and from the statements already made I feel secure in saying that the amount of damages will exceed the Alabama claims. There will come up a very serious question, how is she going to pay? I am satisfied that you will have a Spanish question by January, 1873."

"General, one question more. Do you intend remaining here or will you return to Spain?"

"I must go back to Spain in a month or so. There are one or two matters remaining unfinished that need looking after. My mother and daughter are there, and if they were not I do not know but I might be induced to remain. I shall leave there, however, in August, when I shall resign my mission and come back to be a New Yorker once again."

The interview was interspersed with anecdotes and side remarks, called up by the turns of the conversation, and was altogether most pleasing, and will be found, no doubt, of much importance.

The City Charter in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 13, 1872.

The consideration of the Charter of the Committee of Seventy this evening in the Assembly was marked by no incident of any moment. Section after section was taken up, read and passed upon as cooly and calmly as though every member was determined to let the "confounded thing" go through at all hazards, no matter what its defects might be. Governor Alvord, however, who has so far kept very quiet during this charter business, got off a rather good joke at the expense of the New York members when the section relating to the appointment by the Mayor of three Inspectors of Election was read. After the reading of it

NO AMENDMENTS WERE OFFERED,

and Alvord got up and remarked that he was very sorry that not one of the twenty-one members from New York knew anything about this particular section, or could tell for the life of them what the duties of the inspectors would be. This raised a general laugh all round at the expense of the New Yorkers, who made no reply, for reasons best known to themselves.

ANOTHER CITY CHARTER.

The Offspring of the Apollo Hall Democracy and the Republican Factions.

The Heads of the Finance and Law Departments To Be Chosen by the People.

STRINGENT RULES FOR THE POLICE.

A Check to Patent Pavement Speculators.

Important General Provisions, Powers and Limitations.

ALBANY, Jan. 13, 1872.

The charter proposed by the Apollo Hall democracy and the republican factions in the city, and to which I alluded last night as having been introduced by Mr. McKay, is as follows:—

An Act to Reorganize the Local Government of the City of New York.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

ARTICLE FIRST.
THE CORPORATE POWER.

SECTION 1.—The corporation now existing and known by the name of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York" shall continue to be a body politic and corporate, in fact and in name, by the same name, and shall have perpetual succession with all the grants, powers and privileges heretofore held by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, and not modified or repealed by the provisions hereinafter made by this act.

ARTICLE SECOND.
OF LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SEC. 2.—The legislative power of the said corporation shall continue to be vested in a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Assistant Aldermen, who together shall form the Common Council of the city of New York.

SEC. 3.—The Board of Aldermen shall consist of fifteen members, to be elected upon a general ticket from the city at large.

SEC. 4.—The Board of Assistant Aldermen shall consist of one Assistant Alderman to be elected in each Assembly district.

SEC. 5.—Such aldermen and assistant aldermen shall be elected as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 6.—There shall be aldermen and assistant aldermen elected at the Charter election, which shall be held on the first Tuesday in April, 1872, who shall take office at noon on the first Monday of January, 1873. The said aldermen and assistant aldermen so elected shall hold office until noon on the first Tuesday in May, 1874. There shall be aldermen elected at the Charter election in 1874, and every two years thereafter at every succeeding charter election, who shall take office at noon on the first Tuesday in May in each and every year following their election. There shall be Assistant Aldermen elected at the charter election in April, 1874, and annually thereafter at every succeeding charter election, who shall take office at noon on the first Tuesday in May in each and every year following their election. All the provisions of law relating to general elections in the city of New York, so far as they are applicable in respect to the manner of conducting elections and the canvass and estimate of votes shall apply to every succeeding election for Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen.

SEC. 7.—Each Board of the Common Council shall have power to direct a special election to be held to supply the place of any member whose seat shall become vacant, and the person elected to supply such vacancy shall hold his seat for the residue of the term of his immediate predecessor.

SEC. 8.—The Boards shall meet in separate chambers, and a majority of each shall be a quorum.

SEC. 9.—Each Board shall—
1. Choose a President from its own members;
2. Appoint a clerk and other officers;
3. Determine the rules of its own proceedings;
4. Be the judge of the returns of election and the right of election and qualifications of its own members;
5. Keep a journal of its proceedings;
6. Sit with open doors, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy; and
7. Shall have authority to compel the attendance of absent members and to punish its members for disorderly behavior, and to expel a member with a concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected to the Board.

SEC. 10.—Every member expelled from either Board shall thereby forfeit all his rights and powers as an Alderman or Assistant Alderman.

SEC. 11.—The stated and occasional meetings of each Board shall be regulated by its own resolutions and rules, and both Boards may meet at the same time or on different days, as they may severally judge expedient.

SEC. 12.—Every legislative act of the Common Council shall be by resolution or ordinance, and every ordinance or joint resolution shall before it shall take effect be presented, duly certified, to the Mayor for his approval.

SEC. 13.—The Mayor shall return such ordinance or resolution to the Board in which it originated, within ten days after receiving it, or at the next meeting of such Board.

SEC. 14.—If he approve it, he shall sign it. If he disapprove, he shall specify his objections thereto. If he do not return it with such disapproval within the time above specified, it shall take effect as if he had approved it.

SEC. 15.—Such objections of the Mayor shall be entered at large on the journal of the Board to which they are sent.

SEC. 16.—The board to which such ordinance or resolution shall have been returned with objection, shall, after the expiration of not less than ten days thereafter, proceed to reconsider the same, and if, on reconsideration, it shall pass both boards by a vote of at least three-fourths of all the members elected to each board, it shall take effect. In all such cases the votes shall be taken by ayes and noes, and the names of the persons voting for or against its passage on such reconsideration shall be entered on the journal of each board.

SEC. 17.—No ordinance or resolution shall be valid unless it shall receive the assent of both boards when [illegible] by law to such boards.

SEC. 18.—Any ordinance or resolution may originate in either board, and when it shall have passed one board may be rejected or amended in the other, but no ordinance or resolution shall be passed except by a vote of a majority of all the members elected to each board. [illegible] any ordinance or resolution [illegible] the expenditure of money, the votes of three-fourths of all the members elected to each board shall become necessary to its passage. No money shall be expended for any celebration, procession or entertainment of any kind, or on any occasion, except by the votes of three-fourths of all the members elected to each board. No additional allowance beyond the legal [illegible] which exists under any contract with the corporation [illegible] any services on its account, or in its employment, shall be passed by the Common Council except by the unanimous vote thereof.

SEC. 19.—The Clerk of the Board of Aldermen shall [illegible] of the Common Council, and shall [illegible] the duties heretofore performed by the Clerk of the Common Council, except such as shall be assigned to the Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and [illegible] to keep open for inspection at all reasonable times the records and minutes of the proceedings of the Common Council, except such as shall be specially ordered otherwise. The clerk of each board shall appoint and remove at pleasure such deputies and clerks in his office as are or shall be authorized by law or ordinance.

The clerk of the Common Council shall keep the seal of the city, and [illegible] shall be necessary in all cases, grants and other documents, as [illegible].

SEC. 20.—It shall be the duty of the clerks of the respective Boards to publish without delay all resolutions and ordinances and amendments thereof which shall be [illegible] passed, and the final proceedings, and no vote shall be taken in either Board upon the passage of a resolution or an ordinance which shall contemplate any specific improvement or involve the sale, disposition or appropriation of public property, or the expenditure of public moneys, or [illegible] therefrom, or by any tax or assessment, until after such notice shall have been published at least three days in the official newspaper of the corporation, and whenever any vote shall be taken, such resolution or ordinance shall [illegible] the same shall be sent to the other Board or to the Mayor, and immediately after the adjournment of the Board at which the same shall have been passed, be published with the yeas and nays and with the names of the persons voting for and against the same as part of the proceedings; and no resolution or ordinance which shall have passed one Board shall be acted upon by the other Board within three days thereafter, except in case of pestilence or invasion.

SEC. 21.—The Common Council shall have power to make, continue, modify and repeal such ordinances, regulations and resolutions as may be necessary to carry into effect any and all of the powers now vested in or by this act conferred upon the corporation, and shall have power to enforce obedience thereto and observance thereof by ordaining penalties for each and every violation thereof, in such sums as it may deem expedient, not exceeding $100; and shall have power to make such ordinances, and with such penalties, in the matters and for the purposes following, in addition to other powers elsewhere specially granted, viz:—

1. To regulate traffic and sales in the streets, highways, roads and public places.
2. To regulate the use of the streets, highways, roads and public places by foot passengers, vehicles, railways and locomotives.
3. To regulate the use of sidewalks, building fronts and house fronts within the stoop lines.
4. To prevent and remove encroachments upon and obstructions to the streets, highways, roads and public places.
5. To regulate the opening of street surfaces, the laying of gas or water mains, the building and repairing of sewers and erecting gas lights.
6. To regulate the numbering of the houses and lots in the streets and avenues, and the naming of the streets, avenues and public places.
7. To regulate and prevent the throwing or depositing of ashes, offal, dirt or garbage in the streets.
8. To regulate the cleaning of the streets, sidewalks and gutters, and removing ice, hail and snow from them.
9. To regulate the use of the streets and sidewalks for signs, sign posts, awnings, awning posts and horse troughs.
10. To provide for and regulate street pavements, crosswalks, curbstones, gutter stones and sidewalks.
11. To regulate public cries, advertising noises and ringing bells in the streets.
12. In regard to the relation between all the officers and employes of the Corporation in respect to each other, the Corporation and the people.
13. In relation to street beggars, vagrants and mendicants.
14. In relation to the use of guns, pistols, firearms, firecrackers, fireworks, and detonating works of all descriptions within the city.
15. In relation to intoxication, fighting and quarrelling in the streets.
16. In relation to places of public amusement.
17. In relation to exhibiting or carrying banners, placards or flags in or across the streets or from houses.
18. In relation to the exhibition of advertisements or handbills along the streets.
19. In relation to the construction, repairs and use of vaults, cisterns, areas, hydrants, pumps and sewers.
20. In relation to partition fences and walls.
21. In relation to the construction, care, repair and use of markets and market buildings.
22. In relation to the licensing and business of public cartmen, truckmen, hackmen, cabmen, expressmen, boatmen, pawnbrokers, junk dealers, hawkers, pedlers and venders.
23. In relation to the inspection and sealing of weights and measures, and enforcing the keeping and use of proper weights and measures by venders.
24. In relation to the inspection, weighing and measuring of firewood, coal, hay and straw, and the cartage of the same.
25. In relation to the mode and manner of suing for, collecting and disposing of the penalties provided for a violation of all ordinances.
26. And for carrying into effect and enforcing any of the powers, privileges and rights at any time granted and bestowed upon or possessed by the said corporation.

SEC. 22.—The Common Council shall have no power to impose taxes or assessments, or borrow money, or contract debts, or loan the credit of the city, unless specially authorized so to do by act of the Legislature, and all the legislative power of the city shall be subordinate to and be exercised in conformity with such special grants, restrictions or limitations as are now or hereafter may be prescribed by the Legislature.

ARTICLE THIRD.
OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

SEC. 23.—The executive power of the corporation shall be vested in the Mayor and the departments herein created.

SEC. 24.—There shall be an election held for the office of Mayor on the first Tuesday of April, in the year 1872, and the person chosen at such election to said office shall hold office from the first Tuesday of May, in the year 1872, until the first Tuesday of May, in the year 1874. Thereafter the mayor shall be chosen at a charter election, to be held on the first Tuesday of April in every second year, and shall hold office for a term of two years, from the first Tuesday of May next ensuing.

SEC. 25.—Whenever the Mayor shall be under impeachment or there shall be a vacancy in the office of the Mayor, or whenever by sickness, absence from the city or other cause, he shall be prevented from attending to the duties of his office, the President of the Board of Aldermen shall act as Mayor, and possess all the right and powers of Mayor during such disability, or in case of a vacancy, until a Mayor shall be elected and take office pursuant to law. But it shall not be lawful for the President of the Board of Aldermen, when acting as Mayor, to sign or approve of any ordinance or resolution of the Common Council, unless the sickness, disability or absence of the Mayor shall have continued at least ten days.

SEC. 26.—Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of Mayor before the expiration of a term there shall be an election for Mayor at the next charter election, and the person then elected shall hold for the full term of two years from the 1st day of May next ensuing.

SEC. 27.—It shall be the duty of the Mayor:—
1. To communicate to the Common Council, at least once a year, a general statement of the finances, government and improvements of the city.
2. To recommend to the Common Council all such measures connected with the security, health, cleanliness and ornament of the city, and the protection and improvement of its government and finances, as he shall deem expedient.
3. To be vigilant and active in causing the ordinances of the city and laws of the State to be executed and enforced, and for that purpose may call together for consultation and co-operation all other heads of the city departments.
4. And generally to perform all such duties as may be prescribed for him by city ordinances and the laws of the State, and to be responsible for the good order and efficient government of the city.

SEC. 28.—The Mayor may appoint such clerks as may be authorized by the Common Council, and as may be required in his office to aid him in the discharge of his duties.

ARTICLE FOURTH.
OF THE CO-ORDINATE CITY DEPARTMENTS GENERALLY.

SEC. 29.—All the heads of departments hereinafter mentioned, except of the Departments of Finance and Law, shall be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen as hereinafter provided. The Board of Assistant Aldermen shall have the sole power of impeaching all city officers, except the Mayor, Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation. The tribunal for the trial of such impeachments shall be composed of the members of the Board of Aldermen, or the major part of them, and of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of New York, or the major part of them, when sitting for that purpose. They shall be on oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to evidence, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the Board of Aldermen present and two-thirds of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas present. The Chief Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, or, in his absence, one of the other Judges of said Court, shall preside at the trial of all impeachments. Judgment in case of impeachment shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold any office under the city charter; but the party convicted shall be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

The Mayor shall have power by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen to be expressed by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to said board to remove any of the heads of the departments except the Comptroller and the Counsel to the Corporation. But before any head of department shall be so removed he shall be furnished with a copy of the charges against him and have an opportunity of being heard in his defence. The Mayor, Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation may each be removed by the Governor for cause in the manner provided by law in the case of sheriffs.

SEC. 30.—There shall be the following other departments in said city:—
Finance Department.
Law Department.
Police Department.
Department of Public Works.
Department of Public Charities and Correction.
Fire Department.
Health Department.
Department of Public Parks.
Department of Docks.

SEC. 31.—The said departments shall at least once in three months, and at such other times as the Mayor may direct, make to him, in such form and under such rules as he may prescribe, reports of the operations and action of the same and each of them, and shall always, when required by him, furnish to him such information as he may demand within such time as he may direct.

SEC. 32.—The heads of all departments, except as otherwise specifically directed herein, shall have power to appoint and remove all chiefs of bureaus (except the Chamberlain), as also all clerks, officers, employes and subordinates in their respective departments. The number of all officers, clerks, employes and subordinates in every department, except the Police and Fire Departments, with their respective salaries or compensation, shall be such as the Common Council shall by ordinance designate and prescribe, except that the aggregate expense thereof shall not exceed the total amount duly appropriated by law to each department for such purposes.

ARTICLE FIFTH.
OF THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 33.—There shall be an executive department, which shall be denominated "the department of finance," which shall have control of all the fiscal concerns of the corporation, and shall prescribe the forms of keeping and rendering all city accounts; and all accounts rendered to or kept in the other departments of the city government shall be subject to the inspection and revision of the officers of this department. It shall settle and adjust all claims in favor of or against the corporation, and all accounts in which the corporation is concerned either as debtor or creditor. The chief officer of this department shall be called the "comptroller of the city of New York."

The Comptroller of the city of New York shall be elected at a charter election to be held on the first Tuesday of April, in the year 1872, for a term of two years, commencing on the first Tuesday of May, 1872. Thereafter the Comptroller shall be chosen at a charter election to be held on the first Tuesday of April in every second year, and shall hold office for a term of two years from the first Tuesday of May next ensuing.

The Comptroller of the city of New York may appoint and remove, at his pleasure, a deputy comptroller, who shall possess such powers and perform such duties as the Comptroller may assign to him, excepting the signing of warrants drawn on the City Chamberlain; and shall also possess such other powers as may be prescribed by the ordinances of the Common Council and not inconsistent with this act.

SEC. 34.—In case of a vacancy in the office of Comptroller the Mayor shall appoint, by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, some person to fill the place until the next charter election, at which election there shall be an election of Comptroller for the remainder of the unexpired term.

SEC. 35.—There shall be the following bureaus in this department:—

1. A bureau for the collection of the revenue accruing from rents and interest on bonds and mortgages, revenue arising from the use or sale of property belonging to or managed by the city, the chief officer of which bureau shall be called the "Collector of the Revenue."

2. A bureau for the collection of taxes, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Receiver of Taxes," and he shall have all the powers and perform all the duties [illegible].

3. [illegible] water rents; the chief officer of which shall be called "Clerk of Arrears."

4. An auditing bureau, which shall [illegible] all accounts [illegible]

5. A bureau [illegible]

6. A bureau [illegible]

7. A bureau [illegible]

SEC. 36.—The Chamberlain shall keep books [illegible] by the Mayor, by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, in the same manner as the heads of departments herein provided for. All vacancies in the office of Chamberlain shall be filled for the unexpired term by the appointment of the Mayor, by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen.

SEC. 37.—All moneys drawn from the city Treasury shall be upon vouchers for the expenditure thereof, examined and allowed by the Auditor, and approved by the Comptroller and filed in his office.

ARTICLE SIXTH.
OF THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 38.—There shall be an Executive Department, known as the Law Department, which shall have charge of and conduct all the law business of the corporation and of its departments, except when any department shall have or employ a separate counsel, and all other law business in which the city shall be interested, and shall have charge of and conduct the legal proceedings necessary in opening, widening or altering streets, and draw the leases, deeds and other legal papers connected with the Finance Department. The chief officer thereof shall be called the "Counsel to the Corporation." The Counsel to the Corporation shall be elected at a charter election, to be held on the 1st Tuesday of April, in the year 1872, for a term of three years, to commence on the 1st Tuesday of May, in the year 1872. Thereafter the Counsel to the Corporation shall be elected at a charter election to be held on the first Tuesday of April in every third year, and shall hold office for a term of three years from the first Tuesday of May then next ensuing. Any vacancy hereafter existing in said office shall be filled by the Mayor, by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, until the next charter election, when the same shall be supplied by election for the remainder of the unexpired terms. There shall be a bureau in this department, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Corporation Attorney," and a bureau the chief officer of which shall be called the "Public Administrator."

ARTICLE SEVENTH.
THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 39.—The Department of Police shall consist of a board of police composed of four commissioners, and said board shall be the head of said department. The said commissioners shall be first appointed by the Mayor, by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, for the respective terms of four, three, two and one years. For vacancies occurring, or for terms succeeding expiration of the term of office of each commissioner, shall be four years, such vacancies to be filled by the Mayor, by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen. The Mayor elected at the charter election to be held on the first Tuesday of April, 1872, shall, immediately upon taking office under this act, by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, appoint the first police commissioners herein provided for.

SEC. 40.—The police force shall be appointed by said Board, and shall be composed of a Superintendent, three Inspectors and as many captains of police, sergeants of police, patrolmen and doormen of police, and as many surgeons, clerks and employes of the police, as the Board of Police may from time to time determine, not exceeding the respective numbers now authorized by law for duty in the city of New York.

SEC. 41.—The Board of Police shall have the power to appoint a Fire Marshal, Chief Clerk and Assistant Clerk, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Board, and such Board, Marshal and Clerks shall have the like powers and perform the like duties as those provided by chapter 563 of the Laws of 1868, so far as they are applicable to the city of New York, and the compensation of such Marshal and Clerks shall be the same as now fixed in and by said acts.

SEC. 42.—All members of the police force (except the Superintendent) shall be removable only after written charges shall have been preferred against them; and after the charges shall have been examined into, after such kind of notice to the person charged, and in such manner of examination, as the rules and regulations of the Board of Police may prescribe. The Superintendent, surgeons, clerks and employes shall be appointed and removed at pleasure by the Board of Police.

SEC. 43.—The government and discipline of the Police Department shall be such as the board may, from time to time, by rules and regulations, prescribe.

SEC. 44.—Every person connected with the police department at the time this act shall take effect, and designated to do duty in the city of New York, shall continue in office, and the amount of salary or compensation now paid to such person shall be the salary and compensation fixed for his office under this act.

SEC. 45.—No person shall ever be appointed to membership in the police force, or continue to hold membership therein, who is not a citizen of the United States, or who has ever been convicted of crime, or who cannot read and write understandingly in the English language, or who shall not have resided within the State during one year next preceding his appointment.

SEC. 46.—The Board of Police may, upon any emergency or apprehension of riot, tumult, mob, insurrection, pestilence or invasion appoint as many special patrolmen without pay from among the citizens as it may deem desirable, and may demand the assistance of the military of the first division, or of any brigade, regiment, battalion or company thereof by order in writing, served upon the commanding officer of such division, brigade, regiment, battalion or company; and it shall be the duty of the commanding officer so served to order out, in aid of the civil authorities, the military force, or any part thereof, under his command.

SEC. 47.—During the service of any special patrolman authorized as aforesaid, he shall possess all the powers, privileges, and perform all the duties that may be by orders, rules and regulations from time to time prescribed. Every such special patrolman shall wear a badge, to be prescribed and furnished by the Board of Police.

SEC. 48.—No member of the police force, under penalty of forfeiting the salary or pay which may be due to him, shall withdraw or resign, except by permission of the Board of Police. Unexplained absence, without leave, of any member of the police force, for five days, shall be deemed and held to be a resignation by such member, and accepted as such.

SEC. 49.—The Common Council shall provide such office and business accommodations, station houses, apparatus and articles as shall be necessary for the Department of Police and the transaction of the business of the Police Department.

SEC. 50.—The Board of Police shall have power to issue subpoenas, attested in the name of its president, to compel the attendance of witnesses upon any proceedings authorized by its rules and regulations. Each commissioner of police, or the chief clerk, are hereby authorized and empowered to administer affirmations and oaths to any persons summoned and appearing in any matter or proceeding, authorized as aforesaid, or to take any depositions necessary to be made under the orders, rules and regulations of the Board of Police, or for the purposes of this act. Any wilful and corrupt false swearing, by any witness or person, to any material fact in any necessary proceeding under the said orders, rules and regulations, or under this act, shall be deemed perjury and punished in the manner now prescribed by law for such offence. The provisions and procedure of section 3 of an act entitled "An act to enable the Common Council of the city of New York to take testimony in matters referred for investigation or inquiry," passed February 8, 1855, are hereby applied to the case of any witness subpoenaed under this section.

SEC. 51.—The Board of Police may, from time to time, but with especial reference to locating the same as centrally in precincts as possible, establish stations and station houses, or sub-stations and sub-station houses, at least one to each precinct, for the accommodation thereat of members of the police force, and as places of temporary detention for persons arrested and property taken within the precinct.

SEC. 52.—The Board of Police are empowered, in their discretion, to enact, modify and repeal, from time to time, orders, rules and regulations of general discipline of the subordinates under their control, but in strict conformity to the provisions of this article.

SEC. 53.—The members of the police force shall possess in the city of New York and in every part of this State all the common law and statutory powers of constables, except for the service of civil process, and any warrant for search or arrest issued by any magistrate of this State may be executed in any part thereof by any member of the police force, and all the provisions of sections 7, 8 and 9 of chapter 2, title 2, part 4 of the revised statutes in relation to the giving and taking of bail shall apply to this act.

SEC. 54.—Each member of the police force, under the penalty of ten days' fine, or dismissal from the force, at the discretion of the Board, shall, immediately upon an arrest, convey, in person, the offender before the nearest sitting magistrate, that he may be dealt with according to law. If the arrest is made during the hours that the magistrate does not regularly hold court, or if the magistrate is not holding court, such offender may be detained in a station house or precinct thereof until the next public sitting of the magistrate, and no longer, and shall then be conveyed without delay before the magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

SEC. 55.—No person holding office under this department shall be liable to military or jury duty, nor to arrest on civil process, or, while actually on duty, to service of subpoenas from civil courts.

SEC. 56.—The Common Council shall provide suitable accommodations for the detention of witnesses who are unable to furnish security for their appearance in criminal proceedings; and such accommodations shall be in premises other than those employed for the confinement of persons charged with crime, fraud or disorderly conduct, and be in command of a sergeant of police. And it shall be the duty of all magistrates, when committing witnesses in default of bail, to commit them to such house of detention of witnesses.

SEC. 57.—The Board of Police shall have power, in its discretion, on conviction of a member of the force of any legal offence or neglect of duty, or violation of rules, or neglect or disobedience of orders, or incapacity, or absence without leave, or any conduct injurious to the public peace or welfare, or immoral conduct or conduct unbecoming an officer, or other breach of discipline, to punish the offending party by reprimand, forfeiting and withholding pay for a specified time, or dismissal from the force; but no more than ten days' pay shall be forfeited and withheld for any offence. All such fines shall be paid forthwith to the Chamberlain to the account of the police life insurance fund.

SEC. 58.—Every member of the police force shall have issued to him, by the Board of Police, a proper warrant of appointment, signed by the President of the said Board and chief clerk or first deputy, which warrant shall contain the date of his appointment and his rank.

SEC. 59.—Each member of the police shall take an oath of office, and subscribe the same before an officer of police who is empowered to administer an oath.

SEC. 60.—It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Police to detail, on each day of election, at least two patrolmen to each election poll.

SEC. 61.—It shall be the duty of the police force or any member thereof to prevent any boot or box or structure for the distribution of tickets at any election from being erected or maintained within 150 feet of any polling place within the city, and to summarily remove any such booth, box or structure or close and prevent the use thereof.

SEC. 62.—The duties of the police surgeons and the extent and bounds of their districts shall be assigned from time to time by the rules and regulations of the Board of Police.

SEC. 63.—The Board of Metropolitan Police shall, immediately upon the passage of this act, ascertain, state and declare what portion of the police life insurance fund, and of the reward fund, respectively, of the said metropolitan police, belongs to or should be set apart for the police of the city of New York; and upon such statement being made a division of such fund shall be made, and the amount so found to be the portion of the police of the city of New York shall be paid over to the Chamberlain of the city of New York, as trustee, for the benefit of the police of the city of New York, as contemplated in the creation of said funds. All fines imposed by the Board of Police upon the members of the police force, by way of discipline, and collectable from pay or salary, and all rewards, fees, proceeds of gifts, and emoluments that may be paid and given for account of extraordinary services of any member of the police force (except when allowed to be retained by said member) and all moneys remaining for the space of two years in the hands of the property clerk, or arising from the sale of unclaimed goods, and all proceeds of suits for penalties under this act, shall be deposited and paid into the bank wherein the Chamberlain shall keep an account. The moneys so made to constitute and be deposited and known as a fund, to be called the "Police Life Insurance Fund," and the person who shall, from time to time, fill the office of Chamberlain shall be the trustee of the said fund, and may, from time to time, invest the same, in whole or in part, as he shall deem most advantageous for the objects of such fund, and is empowered to make all necessary contracts and take all necessary remedies in the premises. And the said Chamberlain shall succeed the present trustee of the police life insurance fund of the Metropolitan Police Department, and said fund shall be delivered over, on demand, to the said Chamberlain by the parties or the institution now holding it. But all the [illegible] now chargeable upon said fund are to be maintained inviolate. The Board of Metropolitan Police shall immediately upon the passage of this act ascertain, state and declare [illegible] a charge upon or part of the portion of the police life insurance fund for the police of the city of New York; and upon such statement being made, the [illegible] thereon stated to be chargeable on the police life insurance fund of the city of New York, shall be chargeable on the latter fund.

SEC. 64.—All property or money alleged or suspected to have been feloniously obtained, or which shall be lost or abandoned, and all property or money taken into the custody of any member of the police force or Criminal Court in the city of New York, which shall come into custody of any [illegible] shall be given into the custody of and kept by the property clerk [illegible] and all such property and money shall be particularly registered by said property clerk [illegible] which shall contain the name of the owner [illegible] the name of the place where [illegible] taken, with the general circumstances [illegible] the name of the officer [illegible] the names of all claimants thereto and [illegible].

SEC. 65.—Whenever property or money shall be taken from persons arrested and alleged to have been feloniously obtained, or to be the proceeds of crime, and when brought with such claimant and the person arrested before some magistrate for adjudication, and the magistrate shall be then and there satisfied [illegible] the person arrested [illegible] property [illegible] person.

SEC. 66.—Any claim to the ownership of such property or money shall be made on oath before the magistrate, by or in behalf of any other person than the person arrested, and the said accused person shall be held for trial or examination

CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE.

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CONGRESS.

A DULL DAY IN BOTH HOUSES.

The Legislative Appropriation Bill in the Senate and the Naval Apropropriation Bill in the House—Wretched Condition of Our Navy—New Post Office and Custom House Building for Albany, N. Y.—Senator Fenton's Customs Reform.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1872.

THE HOUSE POSTAL BILL

was made the special order for Friday.

THE CHICAGO FIRE AND THE SOLDIERS.

The bill to reimburse soldiers for the loss of clothing in the Chicago fire was passed.

REMOVAL OF GOODS IN BOND.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, called up the bill modifying the law so as to permit the removal of goods in bond from the original packages in cases of accident or legal interference, which was passed.

DECLINE OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., presented the memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce on the decline of American commerce, and said it was so valuable and important a document it ought to be printed. Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

IMPROVEMENT OF NEWPORT HARBOR—COMMODORE WILKES' EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., presented a petition signed by the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island, the Mayor of Providence and others for an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor of Newport; also a memorial from Commodore Wilkes for the publication of the record of his exploring expedition in 1843 or the return of his report, that he may publish it himself.

RETIREMENT OF UNITED STATES COURT JUDGES.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., called for the bill to authorize the President to retire Judges of the United States Court on full salary whenever he is satisfied they are permanently disabled for the performance of their duties.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., inquired whether the bill required that a judge must have served a certain time in order to get the benefit of it?

Mr. CARPENTER, (rep.) of Wis., said there was no special length of service provided for in the bill.

Mr. BAYARD said he could not vote for the bill unless it required a certain length of previous service. The bill as it stood would permit the appointment of a man to a judgeship to-day and his retirement a month hence on account of physical or mental disability, resulting, not from public service, but from exertions made for his own benefit before his appointment. He approved of the retirement on full pay of judges who had rendered long public service, but not the establishment of a pension list as proposed by the bill.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., said the Senator (Mr. Bayard) professed to approve the retirement of a judge on full pay after ten years of service, and asked what he thought would be just in the case of a judge who, after seven or eight years of service, was struck with paralysis and so disabled as to require to be helped up the Capitol steps when going to perform his duties?

Mr. BAYARD said that the most wholesome general rules and laws sometimes inducted hardships in individual cases.

Mr. CARPENTER said this bill was not designed for the benefit of any particular judge, but simply provided for the good of the public service. A judge holding office during good behaviour could not be removed for disability; and if he retained his position when disabled the public interests would, of course, suffer.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill went over, and then came up Mr. Fenton's bill for

CUSTOMS REFORM.

Mr. COLE, (rep.) of Cal., moved to postpone it and take up the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL saw no necessity for setting aside other important bills to take up an appropriation bill, which would not go into effect until the end of June.

Mr. ROBERTSON, (rep.) of S. C., hoped that if the pending bill should be postponed the last Amnesty bill passed by the House would be taken up.

Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of N. Y., said he deemed his bill for customs reform one of the most important measures before Congress; but as his colleague and other members of the Finance Committee seemed to desire the postponement for a few days he was willing to have it laid aside and the Legislative Appropriation bill taken up.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y.—I have not expressed any desire for the postponement.

Mr. FENTON—I alude not to any public expression, but to some private conversation.

Mr. CONKLING—Neither in public nor in private have I expressed any such desire.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he would object to any arrangement to take up the Appropriation bill. He thought that the very important bill for customs reform ought to be proceeded with, but if it was to be laid aside he would support the motion of Mr. Robertson to take up the last Amnesty bill; and he hoped the friends of amnesty would stand together and vote down all attempts to kill this bill, like the former one, by putting on irrelevant riders.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice that if the Amnesty bill was taken up he would press his Supplementary Civil Rights bill as an amendment.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., and Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., favored the immediate consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Mr. Fenton's bill was then postponed, and the Appropriation bill was taken up by a vote of 31 yeas to 15 nays.

Mr. COLE, having the bill in charge, explained the amendments reported by the committee, after which the Senate proceeded to consider the bill in detail. Among the amendments reported is one to discontinue the publication of the laws in the newspapers.

Mr. ANTHONY said he had for years favored this reform.

Messrs. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kansas, and HARLAN, (rep.) of Iowa, opposed the amendment. No action was taken upon it.

Mr. RAMSEY, (rep.) of Minn., gave notice of an amendment to increase the salary of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury to $5,000 a year.

THE UNITED STATES' CASE AT THE GENEVA CONFERENCE—OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate two messages from the President transmitting a copy of the case of the United States presented at Geneva, and the other reports of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War in reference to questions with Spain arising out of Cuban affairs, and the orders given to our vessels in Cuban waters.

At ten minutes past four P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1872.

THE COINAGE LAWS.

Mr. HOOPER, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, reported a bill revising and amending the laws relative to the mints, assay offices and coinage of the United States.

Mr. MCNEELY, (dem.) of Ill., a member of the same committee, raised the point that the report had not been authorized by the committee.

The question raised a good deal of confusion and embarrassment, until, in answer to a direct interrogatory by the Speaker, Mr. Hooper stated distinctly that he had been authorized and instructed by the committee to report the bill. Finally the objection was withdrawn and the report was received, and the bill was made the special order for the second Tuesday of March.

PROPOSED NEW POST OFFICE AND CUSTOM HOUSE FOR ALBANY, N. Y.

Mr. HALSEY, (rep.) of N.J., from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a bill for the erection in the city of Albany, N. Y., on a suitable site to be selected by the city authorities, of a suitable building for a Post Office, Custom House, United States Courts and Internal Revenue office, and appropriating $350,000 for the cost thereof.

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, opposed the bill, quoting from the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in which he states that he could not advise further appropriations for public buildings until some of those now in process of construction were completed, inasmuch as the Supervising Architect of the Treasury and the force under him had now as much work on hand as they could attend to; also that the points at which public buildings were most needed were Hartford, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., ridiculed the idea of a necessary public work not being undertaken because of the business engagements of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, who had so much to do at Washington in the office to which the President had appointed him as a member of the city Board of Public Works. The proper person to whom the erection of a public building should be entrusted was a reputable architect residing in the locality.

The bill was advocated by Messrs. Shellabarger, Tyner and Potter, and it was stated in the course of the discussion that the bill was a test question, to be applied to other places where public buildings were asked for, and the aggregate of which, according to Mr. Garfield, would amount to about twenty million dollars.

Mr. GARFIELD made another appeal to the House not to pass the bill, because after it there would come in bills for Cincinnati, Chicago, Newark, San Francisco and other cities. The public works of the United States had last year $15,413,200 appropriated for them, and after the Secretary of the Treasury had cut down the estimates for the coming year as low as he thought they ought to be cut down, the total was still swelled to $19,462,000, not including Chicago or St. Louis. The cost of public buildings was already twenty-two per cent of all the civil expenses of the government.

Mr. CONGER, (rep.) of Mich., replied to Mr. Garfield, and argued in support of the pending bill and the bills for Port Huron, Mich., and other cities.

Mr. GARFIELD called for the yeas and nays, but they were refused, and the bill passed without a division.

THE DUTY ON TEA AND COFFEE.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to repeal the import duties on tea and coffee, in the house to the order of the House yesterday, and he asked leave to make a statement and to request the House to have the bill recommitted.

Mr. MERCUR, (rep.) of Pa., objected to Mr. Dawes making any statement, and the Speaker ruled that, although Mr. Dawes had a right to report his bill, the bill must immediately go to the Committee of the Whole, and debate could not go on in the House except by unanimous consent.

Mr. DAWES therefore declined to report the bill, and he was not permitted to make a preliminary statement, and the House, at two o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Blair, of Michigan, in the chair, and took up

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL,

on which general debate was limited to two hours and a half.

Mr. HALE, (rep.) of Me., who reported the bill, opened the discussion. The reduction of government expenditures, he said, was demanded by the people and by a majority of the House, but such reduction was not in the account if it were merely spasmodic. It must be regular from year to year. The last appropriation for the navy was $18,347,247. That appropriation for the coming year was $17,544,717, or a saving of about $1,800,000 in favor of the last year. Comparing the years 1870 and 1871, it was seen that the expenses of the navy would come in the expenses of the Navy Department, and that no deficiency bill would be needed. The cost of the navy for the seven years preceding the war was as follows:—

1855	$14,216,000	1858	$13,347,000
1856	14,[illegible]	1859	14,073,000
1857	14,[illegible]	1860	14,830,000
1858	[illegible]	1861	[illegible]

So the average annual expenditure for those years of peace and [illegible] was about [illegible]. The fair comparison between that and [illegible] the present time [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] said [illegible] that the navy had been [illegible] in the war [illegible] twenty-five years [illegible] be saved [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] said [illegible] with the last [illegible] Congress [illegible] which the navy was [illegible] to the Rebel navy had 64,000 men, and [illegible] would be impossible [illegible] fully armed, with the [illegible] to which the navy was finished. He admitted that there had been expenditures of $50,000,000 for the navy [illegible] and that the people had a right to know what had become of that money and [illegible] have been. He was sorry to say [illegible] showed that for the use of the money [illegible] frigate. The speaker [illegible] as to the assertion that we had [illegible] would be safe twice before they would [illegible] money for more naval expenditures. The whole point of his argument was that the blame should fall where it properly belonged. If there was no navy as a [illegible] the country has not been now a respectable [illegible] they should not grumble at any expense that was [illegible]. The navy now possessed, of the 64 vessels that remained to it during the war, only 179 vessels of all classes. Of the real some had decayed or sunk or been sold, of scores and fifties of others he did not know the fate, he had not been able to follow them; they were not on the books of the department, and the department was not responsible for them. They had vanished and faded away and were not to be found or traced. The navy now contained 179 vessels in all. These he classified into four classes, not of strength, but of utility. Class No. 1 consisted of vessels that were at sea, some sailing vessels, some steamers and some iron clads; they numbered 26. Class No. 2 consisted of vessels suitable to relieve those that were at sea; they numbered 15. Class No. 3 consisted of vessels that were worth being repaired in case of an emergency. If this country should have war with [illegible] the fleet [illegible] which it had, in the hands of [illegible] should grow and trouble should come out of it, the vessels of this last class could be fitted out and sent to sea cheaper than new vessels could be built. This was not a very promising class, but still it was worth something. It numbered twenty-four vessels, including six on the stocks. Below that class—below any class that could ever be used in peace or in war—was a class of forty-six vessels, utterly worthless and unfit for repair—good for nothing but to be sold for old material. The remainder of the vessels not comprised in those classes was made up of storeships and transports, in all fifty odd vessels. In conclusion he defended the present administration of the Navy Department, and submitted that provision should be made for building new vessels for the navy and for selling out all the worthless vessels and machinery.

Mr. MORGAN, (dem.) of Ohio, another member of the Committee on Appropriations, replied to Mr. Hale, and charged the Navy Department with waste and extravagance. He denied the accuracy of the figures quoted by Mr. Hale as the expenditures of the navy before the war, and referred to the reports of the Register of the Treasury to show the discrepancies.

Mr. GARFIELD explained how the apparent discrepancy was to be accounted for.

Mr. MORGAN denied that the explanation was a correct one, and undertook to prove to the House and the country that there was chaos in the Treasury, chaos in the Navy, and chaos in every department of the government. In the course of a long speech Mr. Morgan reviewed the course of the administration in reference to the public debt and to the expenditures of the government, claiming that there were alarming discrepancies in the various reports of the departments. He denied that any officer of the government, from the President down to a page in the House, had any correct idea of what the public debt was.

Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky., inquired of Mr. Garfield whether the Navy, the War and other departments of the government were not in the habit of selling material and making use of the proceeds in addition to the appropriations made by Congress.

Mr. HANKS, (rep.) of Mass., said that that was not the case now.

Mr. DAWES remarked that the navy and other departments did dispose of material and use the proceeds for the public service, but there was no law requiring annual reports of such sales to be made to Congress. He agreed with Mr. Beck that the defect in legislation to that effect should be remedied.

Mr. BECK said that the question was whether all these sales should not be added to the appropriations, and whether they did not swell the expenditure by $100,000,000. He asserted that such was the case.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, (rep.) of Conn., made some remarks in further illustration of the wretched condition of the navy.

Without making any disposition of the bill the committee rose, and the House at twenty minutes after four adjourned.

THE LEAGUE AND THE LADIES.

The Annual Reception of the Union League Club Last Evening—Art, Music and Dancing Combined to Make the Fair Friends of the Members Happy.

The Union League Club Rooms were a pleasant scene last evening. It was the appointed time for the annual reception given by the members to their friends of the gentle sex. Accordingly the finely furnished parlors, drawing rooms, galleries, &c., were decorated with flowers and pictures, and were glittering with a brilliancy of gaslight a long time before the first guest arrived. The tables in the supper rooms were arrayed in shining white cloth and laden with bright china and silver, and the glossy black waiters stood about with their proverbial dignity and towels flung carelessly over the left arm, while the captain and the "chief cook," as well as the "bootblacks" went hither and thither in a terrible hurry.

Conspicuous was the master of ceremonies—a tall, graceful, gentle-voiced young gentleman, whose very step, however, had the air of punctilious ceremoniousness, and whose hair, mets, of the very darkest and most glossy black, sat upon him with that rare quality of grace, palpable unconsciousness. Who ever saw so elegant a swallow-tail, otherwise irreverently called a claw-hammer! And so ravishing a cravat as was shamed by its very immaculateness by the glorious roundness of the towering neck! So Swinburne would say, in sympathy with the gentle creature for whose eyes a master of ceremonies most usually arrays himself. What cares he for the sterner mortals who rival him in all that constitutes his fame? The rain pelting piteously without did not presage very crowded festivities; but at about nine o'clock the close, gloomy cabs began to dash up to the entrance to the canvas arch way that led to the vestibule, and ladies alighted in company with their cavaliers and walked quickly by the martial sergeant-at-arms and up stairs to the dressing rooms. If the vexed weather out of doors clouded their thoughts and slightly chilled their spirits the cheerful interior acted as a charm to beget most pleasant moods and dispel all inquietude. The gallery was enriched with paintings loaned by some wealthy gentlemen, who are lovers of art, to grace this occasion. Many of these have not yet been submitted to a public exhibition and come almost fresh from the studios; others are somewhat celebrated. A beautiful interior scene, belonging to J. H. Sherwood and painted by S. J. Grey, "The Tangled Skein," represents a young maiden, with soft, light skin and golden brown hair, engaged in winding yarn from the skein, which is held by her brother, a small boy, whose back is toward the spectator. The girl's face is the index of the effect in which the predicament—the tangled condition of the skein—shows her to be, and is a delightful study. The expression is not one of vexation—something far gentler and better. The other two figures in the picture are in the background of the room, and not important. The head of a "Circassian slave," by E. Fedder, and owned by Mr. J. W. Bigelow, is very true to art and very beautiful. There are beside S. R. Gifford's woodland scene of "The Clove in the Kaatskills" the "Young Nurse," by Bougereau, and "Industry," by Meyer Von Bremen. Both of the latter are owned by ex-Governor Morgan. The last is well known and admired. The others in the collection worthy of note are that of T. Buchanan Read, "Hiawatha Bearing Minnehaha Home;" Belinti's portrait of Cassandra Fidele, Winslow Homer's "Country School," J. M. Hart's "Afternoon Loitering in the Stream," Gifford's "Lazy Day in Egypt" and the "Peace and Plenty" of Rubens and Snyder.

The dancing took place in the theatre, the stage of which was covered with a forest of flower-laden plants, behind which was hidden the orchestra. Flags and banners were hung on either side. The order of dancing was as follows:—

PROGRAMME.

1. Overture.....Cheval de Bronze
2. Valse.....New Vienna
3. Quadrille.....Bijouterie
4. Galop.....Fountainespiel
5. Valse.....Fandekten
6. Galop.....Sans Souci
Promenade.....La Perichone
7. Lancers.....Cinderella
8. Deux Temps.....Nibelungen
9. Galop.....Nameless
10. Valse.....Mignon
11. Galop.....Jessey
Promenade.....Attila
12. Lancers.....Les Brigands
13. Deux Temps.....Tanz Prioritaten
14. Galop.....L'Etoile d'Or
15. Valse.....Thousand and One Nights
16. Galop.....En Pleine Chasse
17. Valse.....Rheinsagen
18. Galop.....Sturm Schritt

Music by J. M. Lander.

THE SINS OF ERIE.

Elmira Politicians Making Capital Out of the Much Abused Managers of the Erie Railroad.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1872.

The annual town elections occurred in Chemung county, N. Y., to-day. In each of the towns meetings were organized for the purpose of expressing the views of the people on the subject of the present management of the Erie Railway and the repeal of the Railroad Classification act. All the leading men of the towns took part in these meetings, and resolutions strongly endorsing the present management of the Erie Railway, and in opposition to any antagonistic legislation, and especially to the repeal of the Railroad Classification act, were passed.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Missouri State Labor Reform Association's Appointees to the Great Meeting at Columbus, Ohio.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13, 1872.

The State Labor Reform Convention met in Turner Hall to-day to elect delegates to the National Convention to be held in Columbus, Ohio, on the 21st of February. The following delegates were chosen:—At large—D. H. French and H. W. McKee, of St. Louis. By districts—R. C. Silence, W. H. Randolph, L. Beattie, J. S. Hansman, George W. Bowen, William Barnes, A. E. Gibby, James S. Rollins and John W. Shocker.

The delegates are instructed to act in the National Convention with a view to making the President that nomination and to oppose anything calculated to compromise the labor reform party.

THE DEBTOR PRISONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

On reading my HERALD Sunday morning I perceived that the Supreme Court had reversed the decision of his Honor Judge Barnard in discharging from prison those poor unfortunate debtors. Now as we are in the age of storm should we not also give those poor [illegible] a hand? I am sure you, yourself, will cheerfully respond, yes. I would, therefore, ask you, Mr. Editor, to suggest to some of our noble-hearted lawyers who are representatives of reform in our Legislature to take the matter in hand and have the law either repealed or amended so as to give these unfortunate men once more a chance in this world. Yours respectfully,

A TEN YEAR SUBSCRIBER.

A WINDOW SMASHER.

Michael C. Donahue was arrested on Monday night on the charge of the following persons, who complaint of Moses Donaghanny, of No. 297 Eighth avenue, with charges he smashed one of the show windows in his store valued at $250. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday morning and committed for examination.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

Important Opinion as to the Constitutionality of Proportional Representation, Proposed in the New City Charter.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1872.

JAMES M. BROWN, Esq., Vice Chairman, &c.

At the request of the Committee of Seventy, communicated to me through you, I submit the following legal opinion concerning the constitutionality of the clauses concerning proportional representation in the charter for the city of New York proposed by the committee to the Legislature. Yours truly,

THEODORE W. DWIGHT.

Opinion.

The question has been raised whether that feature of the charter for the city of New York proposed by the "Committee of Seventy," known as the principle of "proportional representation," is constitutional.

In considering this point I shall first notice the clauses in the charter bearing on the subject, then refer to the sections of the constitution with which it may be thought to conflict, and finally compare the two instruments so as to determine the question of constitutionality.

I. The plan of "the Committee of Seventy" adopts the principle of "proportional representation" not only in the organization of the Board of Aldermen, but also in some of the executive departments. The case of the Board of Aldermen will be first noticed. For the purpose of an election of this Board the city is divided into five districts, corresponding with the Senate districts of the State. Nine Aldermen are to be elected in each senate district, thus making the Board of Aldermen to consist of forty-five members. The proportional principle is introduced into each district. Its main feature is, that any voter in the district may cast all his votes for one candidate or for nine different candidates, or a less number, and in this last case, in such proportion as he may see fit. From those votes, the nine persons having the largest number of votes shall be declared elected. Then there follow some subordinate provisions in case nine persons are not voted for, and also in case an election of any person fails in any district, because he receives a vote equal to that of some other person. In this last case, the members of the Board of Aldermen actually elected are to select by lot persons sufficient to make up the full delegation from the district.

The executive departments, into the organization of which the principle under consideration enters, are composed in general of five members. The peculiar features of the mode of election may be shown by the case of the Department of Public Works. It is composed of five members; one of them is appointed by the Mayor; the remaining four are "elected by the Board of Aldermen" within a prescribed time. It might be more accurate to say "appointed" by the members of that board. The plan of election is, that each alderman shall give not more than four votes on ballots, upon each of which shall be found the name of one candidate for the office of commissioner. The voter may give four votes for one candidate, or may vote for four different persons or a less number, in such proportion as he may see fit. The four persons having the largest number of votes are to be deemed elected. There is also a provision for a new election in case the number of four commissioners is not secured by this method.

II. I have next to refer to the provisions of the State constitution of 1846, with which it may be supposed that this method of voting would conflict. The only clause of this kind, as it seems to me, is that found in the general clause conferring suffrage on the citizen and in article III, section 2. It will appear in the course of the discussion that there is no abridgment of the general right of suffrage, and special reference will now be made only to the tenth article, section 2. It is in the following language, as far as this point is concerned:—"All city, town and village officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof, as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose."

The inquiry now is, is there any conflict between this constitutional rule and the method of proportional representation? It should be remarked that this is a new question, upon which the reported decisions of the Court shed little, if any, direct light. In order to discuss it properly it will be necessary to consider the object of the constitutional clause, to refer to the decisions of the Courts in the way of interpreting it, and to analyze with some care the nature of "proportional representation" in the various forms which it assumes, as well as the effects, beneficial or injurious, which, from a course of general reasoning, may fairly be attributable to it. These views will first be applied to the election of the aldermen, and subsequently to the selections by the members of the Board of Aldermen of the executive departments.

The origin and object of the clause in the constitution may be traced in the state of affairs before that instrument was adopted and in the debates of the convention. It is a part of the political history of the State that, prior to the adoption of our present constitution, there was great dissatisfaction among the people with the exercise of the power of appointment to public offices by the central authority at Albany. Into the causes of this dissatisfaction it is not necessary to enter. It is enough to say that its influence was felt in the Convention that prepared the constitution. The section now under consideration was, among others, framed to carry into effect the supposed popular will upon this point. The debates in the Convention show that the sole object of it was to take away the power from the centre and to confer it upon local authorities or the people. There was an attempt made by its opponents in the Convention to strike it out. A leading member (Mr. Patterson) said if that be carried it would give the Legislature the power to allow the Governor to appoint all mere local officers. (Debates Atlas ed.) 1,011. The chairman of the committee who reported this and other clauses concerning local officers, when reporting their scheme, remarked:—"That the committee had endeavored, as far as possible, to strip the Executive of patronage, believing that it was desirable that this central patronage and influence should be diminished, if not entirely obliterated. This had been, it is said, a great source of complaint, and there seemed to be a general disposition to cut all this thing loose from the Capitol." (P. 1,016.) These extracts show very plainly that there was no design to regulate, in any degree, the modes of election, or to diminish the control of the Legislature over them. The Convention had its eye fixed upon the Governor, with a determination to disrobe him of his power. It had resolved that the source of political power, in a certain class of cases, shall be local and not central. Wisely did that body abstain from laying any further restrictions as to this subject upon the Legislature. An attempt made to make one of the members to regulate the term of office and appointment of a leading local officer, the Mayor, was promptly voted down. In my judgment nothing can be implied from the constitutional clause in question against the fullest exercise of discretion by the Legislature in adopting either the system of election or appointment, or in fixing the number of local officers or their term of office or the methods of election or of counting or of certifying votes. All these are but parts of the machinery which the Legislature resorts to in order to obtain suitable officers. This they must do through the alternative modes of election or appointment. When election is resorted to the constitution requires that the officer shall be elected by the electors of the city or "of some division thereof." These last words were not found in the original draft of the section, but were inserted at the suggestion of Mr. Charles O'Conor, in order to permit the election, should the Legislature see fit, to be held in large districts which are not wards. (Debates, p. 1,012.) Accordingly the election can be held throughout the whole city or in large or small districts. Not a word is to be found as to the manner in which the votes shall be given by the electors within the city or its political subdivisions.

There are no legal decisions which conflict with these positions. As far as they go they are in harmony with what has been here maintained. It appears that Aldermen must be considered as "officers" within the meaning of the constitutional provision. At least, it has been so decided in respect to the corresponding case of village trustees. It has been held accordingly that they must be selected by some local authority, either by the electors or by some authorities of the village. People vs. Rake, 29 Barb., 9. Any attempt on the part of the Legislature to vest the power of selection in the Governor and Senate, or in anybody not having a purely local character, as, for example, in the former Board of Metropolitan Police, is unconstitutional and void. Cases in which this point has been decided are, among others, People vs. Board of Metropolitan Police, 48 Barb., 524, affirmed by the Court of Appeals; Shuster vs. Metropolitan Board of Health, 49 Barb., 454; Denny vs. The Mayor, 26 N. Y., 449.

The result of these and other decisions is, that the power of selecting local officers must be vested in some authority having a local origin. Such local authority may, at the discretion of the Legislature, be either the whole body of the electors or the electors in some division, or it may be, in the case of appointment, an individual or a board. There is no more restriction upon the mode of election than upon the mode of appointment. Both are absolutely at the discretion of the Legislature.

The only inquiry which remains is this, Does the plan of "proportional representation" by the Committee of Seventy contemplate a "selection" of the aldermen chosen in or by the electors of the city or "of some division thereof?" If it be an election at all, it is a clear case of election by a division of the city. The Senate district is a political division within the city limits. The language of the proposed charter is only employed as a convenient mode of designating an existing city division. The aldermanic district, by express provision, does not change, although the Senate district may and be hereafter altered. It is, therefore, a clear case of a "city division," and comes within the intent of the constitutional provision as previously shown.

Before directly considering the constitutional question there are some preliminary remarks which should be made tending to show the exact nature of the inquiry.

One of these is that the proposed charter observes and adopts all the ordinary machinery of elections. It adapts itself to the existing system in all respects, so far as casting the vote is concerned, collecting and scrutinizing the ballots, &c.

Again, the election is local. No voters are to be cast except by persons ordinarily entitled to the elective franchise in the Senate, or, as it may be termed, aldermanic district. It is also true that no right of any voter is abridged. Every one still has the right of suffrage conceded to him by the constitution in the general terms of the article regulating the suffrage of the citizen.

However, no distinction is made among voters. Whatever power is conceded to one it allows to another. All are placed upon terms of absolute equality.

It may further be stated that no new right is conferred upon the voter by the proposed charter. At the present moment, and without any legislation, any voter having nine votes to cast on the same ticket for candidates for the same office may cast them all for one man. I do not say that, under the present law, all such votes could be counted in favor of the candidate, but it is certain that they could all be cast. Perhaps not more than one could be counted. The ballot, however, could not be excluded from the ballot box, and in some form or other it would have the effect as a lawful ballot. The process would be the same as that described in his "Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies," page 91:—"Every person possessing the qualifications prescribed by the constitution and laws of the state in which he resides has a right to give his vote at all elections for whomsoever he pleases, whether a candidate or not, and whether eligible or not, and may do so. Election, 30, 31, 32. It is a right that there be any nominations made to the office for which the votes are given. It must come to the question that the votes of the electors shall take those votes which are given to persons who are not candidates. In other words the wants of the country in the people, and in every case it is the voter who ultimately determines who shall be voted for. It would seem that the Legislature directed them to count votes which ought not to be counted.

Finally, it is one of the objects of the Legislature has conferred a new power upon the voter, and that the enactment is consistent with the answer which the Legislature gave to the question, "Is it lawful to do so?" [illegible] the power of [illegible] the people, [illegible] the present [illegible] What [illegible] There is no [illegible] the [illegible] the power [illegible] the electors [illegible] the [illegible] Jewish [illegible] The result is that [illegible] the law [illegible] the [illegible] Legislature [illegible] Law. The [illegible] Legislature [illegible] Law [illegible] Law [illegible] Law